MYSORE ANNUAL REPORTS,

FOR 1871--72.

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original and appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 16 Courts in criminal cases including 3 Courts of Sessions, and by 11 Courts in Civil Cases.

Financial Results.

12. The cost of all the tribunals was defrayed from the Mysore revenues, and amounted to Rs. 7,62,240—5—3, per contra; the net receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 2,26,614—0—7, as against Rs. 1,85,297 only in 1870.

The following table shews the number of Courts and the powers exercised by the presiding officers.

No. of Courts.	Denomination of Presiding Officer.	Criminal Powers.	Civil Powers.
...	Péshkars	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate ...	...
...	Sheristadars	Do do	..
82	Amildars	Do do	Original suits up to Rs. 50.
1	Sar-Amín	Do do	..
2	Town Magistrates ...	Full powers of a Magistrate.	...
9	Judicial Assistants ...	...	Original suits from Rs. 50 up to Rs. 3,000.
1	Judge, Small Cause Court ...	...	Small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000.
8	Assistant Superintendents ...	1st Class Sub-Magistrates ...	...
9	Do do	Full powers of a Magistrate.	...
8	Deputy Superintendents ...	Do do	Original suits from above Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000, and appeals from the decisions of Amildars.
	Do do	Do do also enhanced powers under Section 445 of Act VIII of 1869	
3	Superintendents ...	Powers of a Session Judge ...	Original suits above Rs. 10,000, and appeals from the decisions of Judicial Assistants.
1	Judicial Commissioner ...	Powers of a High Court ...	Hears appeals from decisions of Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, and special appeals from the decisions of Judicial Assistants and Amildars, also exercises the powers as Courts of reference and revision.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal Statistics.

13. The accompanying Statements Nos. 1 to 5 and 11 comprize the statistics of criminal justice.

Offences reported.

14. The total number of offences reported during the year was 20,312, as against 20,473 in 1870, being a decrease of 161 or 0·72 per cent.

15. No general or proper system has been adopted for the purpose of shewing how many of these reported cases were really false. Instructions on this point have been lately laid down for the guidance of the Magistracy in the rules proposed by me for the organization and working of a regular Police force in the Province, and will be communicated shortly to District Officers for future adoption.

16. The number of offences reported under each class during the past and previous years, and the percentages of increase and decrease, are exhibited in the subjoined statement.

Number of offences reported under each Class.

	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of— Increase.	Percentage of— Decrease.
Class I.						
Against the State or public, Chapters VI to XV, Indian Penal Code...	847	813	..	34	...	4·18
Class II.						
Against the person, Chapters XVI, XIX, XX to XXII	10,040	10,385	345	...	3·32	...
Class III.						
Against property, Chapters XVII and XVIII ...	7,552	7,256	...	296	...	4·08
Class IV.						
Not included in the above and under special laws.	2,034	1,858	...	176	...	9·42
Total.....	20,473	20,312	...	161	...	0·72

17. It will be observed that there has been a general decrease in all classes of crime reported, except in regard to offences against the person.

Decrease of offences.

18. The largest number of offences reported was in the Nandidroog Division, being nearly half of the number of offences said to have been committed in the whole Province. The smallest number reported was in the Nagar Division.

Offences reported in each Division.

19. Annexed is a comparative table shewing the number of offences reported under each class in the three Divisions during the past and previous years.

Divisions.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Total.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Nandidroog	257	312	4,891	5,409	2,689	2,710	1,751	1,586	9,588	10,017
Ashtagram	265	303	3,249	3,100	3,084	2,633	138	65	6,736	6,101
Nagar	325	198	1,900	1876	1,779	1,913	145	207	4,149	4,194

20. As regards the number of offences reported in each District it is to be observed that there has been an increase generally of crime reported in

Offences reported in each District.

the Districts of Kolár, Toomkoor, and Chituldroog, and a decrease in all the other Districts as compared with the previous year.

21. In all the Districts, there has been an increase of offences reported against the person falling under Class 2, except in the Districts of Hassan and Shimoga.

22. Under Class III, relating to offences against property, there has been a decrease of crime reported in all other Districts, except in Chituldroog and Toomkoor.

Increase and decrease of particular offences reported.

23. There has been a noticeable decrease of offences reported during the year, as compared with 1870, under the following heads, *viz*:—Hurt, wrongful restraint, theft, dishonest misappropriation of property, mischief, criminal or house-trespass, criminal breaches of contract of service, and breaches of rules relating to Police Act. On the other hand, a noticeable increase has occurred in the number of offences reported under the head of culpable homicide, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, or house-trespass in order to commit theft, grievous hurt, hurt by dangerous weapons, assault or use of criminal force, criminal intimidation or insult, adultery, dishonestly receiving stolen property, and breaches of Municipal and Forest Rules.

Details regarding offences reported.

24. The details of the more heinous offences reported are as follows:— 63 cases of murder were reported to have been committed during the year, as against 62 in 1870. Four of these were reported to have been committed by administering poison for the sake of robbery, 10 from motives connected with women, and the remainder from other motives.

Murders.

25. The number of murders reported in the Kolár District has increased from 7 in 1870 to 12 in 1871. But the Deputy Superintendent reports that 6 of these cases were shewn to have been erroneously or falsely reported as murders.

26. In the Districts of Mysore and Hassan the number of murders reported though slightly less than in 1870, are still large as compared with the other Districts, the number being 10 and 16 respectively.

Attempt to murder.

27. Thirty-five cases of attempt to murder were reported, as against 22 in 1870, the increase occurring in the Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions.

28. In regard to the cases of murder and attempt to murder reported in the Mysore District, the Deputy Superintendent quotes the following remarks made by Mr. Ricketts in his report for the year 1870.

"Many accidental and even natural deaths are misrepresented by parties as mur-
"ders, especially when there are feuds and bickerings in a village. The Police in their
"over anxiety to secure the offender or offenders in such cases, take for granted all that
"a complainant says, and arrests all men named or pointed out by the prosecutor, without
"any further enquiry as to the truthfulness or otherwise of a complainant's story. In
"consequence many of these cases turn out groundless and have to be dismissed, but

"not before they have been entered in the returns, and there is no counter-heading to "shew the number which has been dismissed as false."

29. These remarks are generally correct; and have therefore been given at length; but with the exception of the Deputy Superintendent of the Kolár District, none of the other Deputy Superintendents have stated how many of the reported cases of murder or attempt to murder were found to be true or false. As noticed in para 15, rules have now been drawn up for eliminating false cases from the returns.

Culpable homicide.

30. The number of cases of culpable homicide reported was 47, as against 41 in 1870, the increase being observable chiefly in the Chituldroog District, where 7 cases were reported as against one only in 1870. The number of such cases reported is very marked in the Hassan District, being 19 and 17 respectively during the two past years. This large number has not been noticed by either the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent, nor have details been given of the character and result of the cases reported.

Kidnapping or Abduction.

31. Thirty-eight cases of kidnapping or abduction were reported during the year, against 39 in the previous year. The largest proportion of the cases, as during the previous year, were reported in the Ashtagram Division. The Superintendent of that Division has offered the following remarks on the subject. "There were 20 cases of kidnapping re- "ported, and 18 persons tried during the year under review, against 24 cases and 27 "persons in the preceding year. Only 4 persons were convicted, and in no case has it "come to my knowledge that offence was committed for any immoral purpose, except in "a case which occurred in the Mysore Town, in which a young Mahomedan girl of about "8 years was carried away by a woman of notoriously bad reputation, and kept conceal- "ed for a few days until discovered by the parents of the girl."

32. In the Nandidroog Division, 13 cases were reported. The Superintendent states that "no cases of kidnapping children for immoral purposes were brought to light du- "ring the past year."

33. In the Nagar Division, five cases were reported, the Superintendent states that "kidnapping female children for immoral purposes is reported by the District Superin- "tendents not to exist in their Districts."

Dacoities.

34. One hundred and four dacoities were reported, against 97 of the previous year. The number 84 given in the report for 1870 has been since ascertained to have been incorrect. Of the 104 cases reported, 78 are stated to have been actually perpetrated.

35. The following table shews the number of dacoities reported, and ascertained to have been perpetrated in each District during the past year.

Districts.	Number of Cases reported.		Number of Cases ascertained to have been perpetrated.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Mysore	20	11	10	11
Hassan	8	14	2	11
Bangalore	14	9	12	8
Kolár	2	4	2	4
Toomkoor	20	24	22	19
Shimoga	...	19	7	6
Kadoor	33	12	8	9
Chituldroog	...	11	11	10
Total.....	97	104	74	78

36. As during the previous year, the largest number of dacoities occurred in the Toomkoor District, the number being 22 and 19 respectively for the two years. The great prevalence of this crime in the Toomkoor District was not noticed in their reports by either the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. The explanation since offered by the Deputy Superintendent that the prevalence of this crime is partly attributable to enmity and family feuds, from which causes several cases have occurred, and partly to the mistakes of the Police who frequently include offences of a different nature under this head, is scarcely satisfactory.

37. The Superintendent of Ashtagram believes that most of the dacoities committed in his Division were perpetrated by organized gangs. As no explanation has been offered for the large increase of this crime in the Hassan District, a reference has been made on the subject which has not yet been replied to.

38. The Superintendent of Nagar states that "the number of dacoities brought to "trial represents merely the number of offences considered to fall under the definition "of dacoity given in the Penal Code, and does not convey correct information of the "actual character of the offence committed."

39. The Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division reports, after examining the records of the cases committed, that "almost every gang was aided by some of those "classes who are looked upon as professional robbers, such as Lambánís, Korchars, &c; "only one case comprized cultivating ryots exclusively, who attacked and robbed another "village evidently more with the intention of revenging an old grudge, than with the "intention of forming themselves into a gang of dacoits."

40. Forms were issued during the year containing appropriate columns for the purpose of supplying all necessary details and information in regard to this crime. But

some of these forms have been so incorrectly filled in, and others are so obviously unreliable, that they have been all returned for correction and explanation.

Robberies.

41. During the past year, 367 robberies were reported, as against 336 in the previous year, and although 157 cases or more than one-third of the total number are shewn to have been reported in the Ashtagram Division alone, it is to be noticed that there has been a decrease in this Division of 42 per cent in the reported cases of this crime as compared with 1870.

42. In the Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions the number of robberies reported has increased as compared with the previous year, from 37 to 101, and from 76 to 109 respectively.

43. The largest increase of cases reported under this head of crime, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was in the Toomkoor District, the number being 80 as against 29 in 1870. This large increase was not noticed by either the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent in their reports. The Deputy Superintendent has, however, since stated that, as no registers have been kept, he is unable to state what was the character of the cases reported, or how many were false ; but he believes that many cases are reported carelessly by the Police as robberies, which afterwards turn out to be cases of theft or criminal force.

44. In the Hassan District however, the largest number of cases of robbery were reported, the number 140 being more than one-third of the total number of cases reported in the whole Province, though 55 less than the number reported in the preceding year. It is remarkable to observe that, under the head of house-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, only one case was shewn in the Hassan District for 1870, and 38 for 1871, while 195 and 140 robberies were said to have been committed in that District during the respective years.

45. These figures shew that the crime of robbery is either endemic in this District, or that the offences falling under the above heads of robbery and house-breaking have not been properly classified. The marked prevalence of the crime of robbery in the Hassan District, for it is stated that of the 140 cases reported, 113 were found to have been actually perpetrated, has not been noticed by either the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. The matter is still under enquiry.

House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.

46. The number of cases reported of house-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft has increased from 400 in 1870 to 592 during the past year. This increase has been general in all the Districts, with the exception of the Mysore and Kolár Districts. In the former District the number of cases reported has fallen from 139 to 55.

47. The increase is specially marked in the Toomkoor, Shimoga and Chituldroog Districts, in which the number of cases reported has increased from 75, 63, and 34 respectively in 1870, to 131, 123 and 142 respectively during the past year.

48. The Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor has offered no remarks or explanations on the subject.

49. The Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga remarks as follows:—"The prevalence "of house-breaking during the past year was certainly a very striking feature in it. "Some of these were of a serious nature, and have unfortunately escaped detection, which "leads me to the suspicion that the Police had probably a hand in some of these cases. "An example however was made of some of the Police in the Ságara Talook, and since "then, these cases have not been so frequent."

50. The Deputy Superintendent of Chituldroog has offered the following explanations:—"The return shews rather a large increase under the head of house-breaking, "being 108 more than the number in last year; but in several of these, it has been re-"ported that no property has been lost, and it is possible that the list includes not a "few cases of removal of property by members of families, &c., to which this color is "given by the losing party, and some at least of the usual shift of crafty men of giving out "a rumour of loss of property to cheat creditors, customers, or relatives entitled to re-"ceive shares."

51. As regards the apparent prevalence of this crime in his Division, the Superintendent of Nagar writes:—"The term house-breaking sounds formidable, but considering "the great variety of circumstances under which the offence, as defined in the Penal "Code, may be committed, it is probable that the great majority of the cases are of a "trifling nature. Sir Thomas Munro, many years ago, commented on the petty charac-"ter of the bulk of the cases appearing in the Madras criminal returns as house-breaking, "and the Penal Code includes many more which in the returns of former years would "not have appeared as such."

Thefts.

52. Three-thousand and four-hundred thefts have been reported, as against 3,490 during the previous year. A decrease in this offence is noticeable in the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, while in the Nandidroog Division, the crime has been on the increase.

Cases brought to trial.

53. Of the 20,312 offences reported, 18,102 were brought to trial during the year, as compared with 19,254 in 1870, being a decrease of 1,152 or 6 per cent. The number of cases brought to trial bears a proportion of 89 per cent to the number of offences reported.

Number of persons brought to trial.

54. The number of persons involved in the above offences and brought to trial was 40,045, or 2,924 persons less than in the year 1870.

55. The subjoined comparative table shews the number of persons brought to trial under each class of offences, and the general results before all the Courts.

	Persons.													
	Pending on 1st January.		Brought to trial during the year.		Total.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped or transferred.		Remaining under trial on the 31st December.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Class I.														
Against the State or public. (Chapters VI to XV, I. P. C.)...	16	22	2,678	2,132	2,694	2,154	1,495	986	1,173	1,161	4	1	22	6
Class II.														
Against the person. (Chapters XVI, XIX, XX to XXII.) ...	83	109	23,798	23,327	23,881	23,436	17,939	17,406	5,804	5,941	29	4	109	85
Class III.														
Against property. (Chapters XVII and XVIII.) ...	177	170	13,452	11,465	13,629	11,635	10,034	8,266	3,361	3,312	64	6	170	51
Class IV.														
Under Special Laws. ...	1	3	2,764	2,817	2,765	2,820	604	754	2,158	2,060	...	2	3	4
Total	277	304	42,692	39,741	42,969	40,045	30,072	27,412	12,496	12,474	97	13	304	146

Number of persons arrested and summoned.

56. Of the 40,045 persons brought to trial, 18,257 are shewn to have been arrested by the Police, or sent in under warrants, and 20,947 attended on summonses; thus, 124 persons in excess of the previous year were arrested by the Police, being an increase of ·68 per cent; and fewer persons, to the number of 2,841, attended the Courts on summons, being a decrease of 13·56 per cent.

General result of trials as regards persons.

57. Of the 40,045 persons brought to trial, 27,412, or 68 per cent, were acquitted or discharged, and 12,474 persons, or 31 per cent, were convicted by the Magistrates and Sessions Judges, as against 29 per cent in 1870. Of the remainder, 13 died, escaped or were transferred, leaving 146 pending trial at the close of the year.

58. The general proportion of convictions and acquittals, though shewing a slight improvement as compared with 1870, is still unfavorable.

59. The low percentage in the general average of convictions is chiefly owing to the large proportion of acquittals in bailable cases before the Courts of the Subordinate Magistrates. This is specially marked in the Mysore District, where, in the case of three Amildars' Courts, the percentage of convictions has fallen as low as 12 and 13 per cent, the general character and qualifications of the officers presiding over these Courts is now under enquiry.

Magistrates' Courts.

Results before the Magisterial Courts in each Division.

60. The percentage of commitments and convictions, and of acquittals and discharges, to the number of persons tried before the Magistrates' Courts in the different Divisions, is shewn in the following table :—

Divisions.		1870.		1871.	
		Number of Persons.	Percentage.	Number of Persons.	Percentage.
Convicted and committed ...	Ashtagram	3,079	23·26	2,794	23·62
	Nandidroog	7,061	31·97	7,228	33·28
	Nagar	3,092	39·56	3,084	45·04
	Total.....	13,232	30·68	13,106	32·45
Acquitted	Ashtagram	6,193	46·80	4,621	39·08
	Nandidroog	9,390	42·51	9,890	45·53
	Nagar	4,393	56·03	2,536	37·03
	Total.....	19,976	46·28	17,047	42·23
Discharged	Ashtagram	3,962	29·94	4,410	37·29
	Nandidroog	5,636	25·52	4,596	20·19
	Nagar	346	4·41	1,227	17·93
	Total.....	9,944	23·04	10,233	25·32
	Grand Total.....	43,152	100	40,386	100

61. As in the preceding year, the proportion of convictions and committals was highest in the Nagar Division, and has still further improved, having risen from 39·56 to 45·04 per cent. In the other two Divisions, especially in Ashtagram, the proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions and committals continues to be unfavorable.

Results in each District.

62. The percentage of persons convicted and committed, and acquitted and discharged, to the number tried before the Magistrates in the different Districts, is shewn in the following table :—

Districts.	Year.	Convicted and committed.		Acquitted.		Discharged.	
		Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.	Number of persons.	Percentage.
Mysore	1870	1,381	20·91	3,817	57·78	1,407	21·31
	1871	1,328	22·03	2,383	39·21	2,315	38·76
Hassan...	1870	1,698	25·61	2,376	35·84	2,555	38·55
	1871	1,466	25·28	2,238	38·59	2,095	36·13
Bangalore	1870	4,364	36·56	4,215	35·30	3,358	28·14
	1871	3,617	33·47	5,020	46·46	2,168	20·06
Kolár...	1870	1,493	27·39	2,891	53·02	1,073	19·69
	1871	2,174	38·00	2,595	45·36	952	16·64
Toomkoor	1870	1,204	25·65	2,284	46·52	1,205	27·83
	1871	1,437	27·70	2,275	43·85	1,476	28·45
Shimoga	1870	1,269	39·06	1,955	60·18	25	0·76
	1871	1,352	47·82	1,048	37·07	427	15·11
Kadoor	1870	814	32·00	1,533	60·26	197	7·74
	1871	786	37·52	948	45·25	361	17·23
Chituldroog	1870	1,009	49·51	905	44·41	124	6·08
	1871	946	49·1 4	540	28·05	439	22·81

63. The following Districts shew the highest percentage of convictions and committals.

Chituldroog	49·14	per cent.
Shimoga	47·82	„
Kolár	38·	„
Kadoor	37·52	„

The lowest percentage of convictions and committals was in the following Districts :—

Bangalore	33·47	per cent.
Toomkoor	27·70	„
Hassan	25·28	„
Mysore	22·03	„

64. With reference to the very unfavorable results in the three last named Districts, the Superintendent of Nandidroog and the Deputy Superintendents of Mysore and Hassan have furnished the following remarks and explanations.

65. The Superintendent of Nandidroog writes as follows:—

"In Toomkoor the results are not altogether satisfactory, the number discharged "without trial has increased by 271, and the acquittals are as numerous as in 1870. The "Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor says this is due to indiscriminate arrests made by "the Police and the issue of processes on the part of the Magistrates without the exercise "of sound discretion; but he has furnished no figures to shew the discharges in the case of "those arrested by the Police as distinguished from those brought up on processes. I am "therefore unable to say how those not altogether creditable assertions and admissions "are borne out by facts."

66. With reference to these remarks, I have to add that during the year the attention of the Deputy Superintendent was more than once drawn, in connection with

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	1871	1,466	25·28	2,238	38·59	2,095	36·13
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Kolár...	1870	1,493	27·39	2,891	53·02	1,073	19·69
	1871	2,174	38·00	2,595	45·36	952	16·64
Toomkoor	1870	1,204	25·65	2,284	46·52	1,205	27·83
	1871	1,437	27·70	2,275	43·85	1,476	28·45
Shimoga	1870	1,269	39·06	1,955	60·18	25	0·76
	1871	1,352	47·82	1,048	37·07	427	15·11
Kadoor	1870	814	32·00	1,533	60·26	197	7·74
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66. With reference to these remarks, I have to add that during the year the attention of the Deputy Superintendent was more than once drawn, in connection with

certain proceedings and returns which came in review before this Court, to the necessity of exercising stricter supervision and control over the Subordinate Magistrates and Police of his District.

67. The Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District states—

"The increase in the number of dismissals without trial in the Assistant Superintendents' Courts, is probably due to cases being sent up by the Police on insufficient grounds, whereas the heavy acquittals in the Courts of the Sheristadars may be ascribed to the ready manner in which they receive complaints and indiscriminately issue process thereon, without ascertaining the truth or falsehood of such complaints."

"The dismissals in the Court of the Deputy Superintendent (*viz.*, 25), may form a subject of comment. The following case is therefore quoted in illustration of the manner in which these dismissals are augmented. A case of affray of rather an aggravated nature occurred in one of the villages in the Mandya Talook between two factions. The Amildar sent for trial more than 60 villagers, of whom only three were convicted and the rest discharged."

68. This explanation appears to me to be unsatisfactory, as the inefficiency of any of the Magistrates, or of the higher officers of Police was not reported during the year, and no steps apparently were taken to remove any of these officers or to deprive them of the powers they were not qualified to exercise. The responsibility of the District Officer in this respect has been frequently pointed out. The Sheristadars referred to by the Deputy Superintendent were, I presume, empowered by himself to receive complaints.

69. The Deputy Superintendent of the Hassan District explains that "the large proportion of acquittals in his District is attributable, not so much to want of discrimination on the part of the Courts, but to the unfair advantage taken of them by the people of the country who, in order to obtain a summary hearing into their disputes, have, as complainants, no hesitation in giving a false coloring to their charges, or as defendants frequently commit acts amounting to theft, mischief, criminal trespass, and wrongful restraint, in order that the Criminal Courts may determine on the complaint of the opposite party, whether they have any interest in the articles alleged to be stolen or injured, or whether the restraint or trespass was rightful or not."

70. This explanation also appears to me to be unsatisfactory, as the salutary provisions of Section 270 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were not enforced in a single case, though special attention had been drawn to the subject, and a very large number of petty cases were dismissed during the year.

71. The percentage of convictions and committals was highest for the following offences punishable under the Penal Code.

Percentages of convictions in cases of different offences.

Offences.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Percentage of convictions and committals to persons tried.
Escape from lawful custody or transportation, Sections 224 to 226 ...	9	9	100
Attempt to commit offences Section 511 ...	11	11	100
Causing annoyance in a state of intoxication do 510	67	66	98
Disobeying summons, &c., Sections 172 to 175, 178 to 180	266	220	80
Public servant negligently suffering escape, Sections 129, 223	35	28	80
Affray Section 160	547	365	67
Murder, Sections 302, 303	171	88	51
Causing miscarriage do 312 to 316	51	22	43
Grievous hurt do 325, 326	115	39	34
Theft do 379 to 381	5,408	1,781	33
Forgery, &c. do 465 to 469	80	26	32
Criminal intimidation do 504 to 509	6,509	2,022	31
Hurt do 323 to 334	5,799	1,638	28
Dacoity do 395, 397, 398	529	151	28
Mischief, ordinary do 426, 427, 430 to 433	1,952	500	26
Wrongful restraint do 341	1,299	299	23
Robbery do 392, 393	190	42	22
Adultery do 497	46	10	21

72. The percentage of convictions and committals was very low in the case of the following offences:—

Offences.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Percentage of convictions and committals to persons tried.
Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury, Section 188	84	16	19
Assault or use of criminal force, Secs. 352,355,358	8,629	1,657	19
Culpable homicide do 304 to 308	87	16	18
Criminal-trespass or house-trespass, Section 447	1,617	293	18
Defamation Sections 500 to 502	55	7	12
Wrongful confinement do 342 to 346	26	3	11
Kidnapping or abduction do 363 to 365, 367 to 369	46	5	11
Attempt to murder do 307	52	4	8
Causing hurt to extort property 327, 329 to 333	36	2	6
Abducting a woman to compel marriage, Sec. 366	31	1	3

73. The generally low percentage of convictions is owing, as noticed in last year's report, as much to the indiscriminate arrests made by the Police, as to the reckless manner in which accused persons are summoned in petty criminal cases before the Subordinate Magistracy. The attention of the District Officers has been repeatedly called to the subject and to the necessity of exercising stricter control and supervision over the proceedings of the Subordinate Magistracy and the Police.

74. It is due, however, to several District Officers to state, that the instructions issued have been carefully followed, and that they have already succeeded in shewing better results. Any great or marked improvement, however, cannot be shewn in the

present report, and I did not anticipate it, as the new system under which District Officers are now required, as the responsible heads of their Districts, to examine and supervise the proceedings of their subordinates, was only introduced in the middle of the past year.

75. It has always appeared to me that to deal correctly with complaints is one of the most important and difficult duties of a Magistrate, and that the power to entertain them should only be delegated to the most experienced and efficient officers in each talook. The law leaves the question as to whether a complaint should be entertained, or at once rejected, entirely to the judgment and discretion of a Magistrate.

If complaints are received and acted on indiscriminately without the exercise of proper enquiry and discretion, as too often happens, I fear, in this Province, the Courts are sure to be made use of by unprincipled persons for the purpose of causing annoyance and vexation to those against whom they entertain any grudge or ill-feeling; while on the other hand, if complaints are summarily rejected in the same manner, a failure of justice results.

76. Great evils have undoubtedly arisen in this Province from the manner in which men of no experience and of untried judgment, such as Sheristadars and Péshkars, have been empowered by District Magistrates with authority to receive and deal with complaints. I am of opinion that it is quite unnecessary that Sheristadars and Péshkars should be so empowered, and that no hardships to complainants, or appreciable delay in the disposal of complaints, will occur if the Amildar, as the more experienced officer in each talook, is alone empowered to receive complaints.

77. I am now in correspondence with the Superintendents on the subject, with a view to the withdrawal of the powers vested in Sheristadars and Péshkars to receive complaints.

78. The subject of the organization of the Police has occupied attention, and a complete scheme, based on the village system with rules for the guidance of the Police, has been framed and submitted for the consideration and orders of Government.

The inefficiency of the Police has been decidedly the greatest defect in the administration. It is to be hoped that when the proposed reforms are introduced, and the Police, both regular and village, have been placed upon a satisfactory and efficient footing, better results in all particulars as regards the prevention and detection of crime, and the general working and operation of the Criminal Courts of the Province, will be attained. Meanwhile, District Officers will be directed to introduce and work the new rules as far as possible.

79. The proportion of cases disposed of by each class of Magistrates, and the ratio of persons convicted and committed to tried, are shewn in the following table.

Cases disposed of by each class of Magistrates and the results.

	Cases disposed of.		Persons involved.		Percentage of persons convicted and committed to tried.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Péshkars	3,592	2,918	7,474	6,426	30·20	32·18
Sheristadars	39	1,132	200	2,722	20·50	26·67
Amildars	10,192	9,382	25,037	22,121	27·85	30·97
Sar-Amíns...	1,932	1,545	3,392	2,844	44·43	33·41
Town Magistrates	541	619	768	1,067	40·64	44·05
Assistant Superintendents	2,319	1,862	5,639	4,426	32·05	37·12
Deputy Superintendents.	315	304	642	780	52·32	52·31
Total.....	18,930	17,762	43,152	40,386	30·86	32·45

80. It will thus be seen that the work done by all the above classes of Courts, except that of the Sheristadars and Town Magistrates, has largely decreased, and that by far the largest proportion of the cases brought to trial were disposed of by native agency.

81. As compared with the figures of 1870, there was a decrease in the number of cases and persons disposed of, amounting to 1,168 and 2,766 respectively. This diminution is owing to the decrease in the number of offences reported, as well as to the large proportion of offences reported which remained undetected, whether false or otherwise.

82. The increase in the number of cases disposed of by Sheristadars, as compared with the previous year, is attributable to the fact that, as the Péshkars were being gradually absorbed, a larger number of Sheristadars were vested during the year with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the second class, with the view to assist the Amildars in the disposal of petty cases during their occasional absence from the talook stations.

Number of witnesses attending the Courts of Magistrates.

83. In all, 57,657 witnesses were examined in the Courts of the Magistrates, as against 57,310 in 1870, being an increase of 347, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of cases brought to trial. On an average, about 3 witnesses were examined in each case.

84. The largest number of witnesses examined was in the Bangalore District.

Detention of witnesses.

Of the total number who attended the different magisterial Courts from May 1872 to the close of the year, 86·6 per cent were discharged on the first day, 12·2 per cent on the 2nd day, and about 0·8 per cent on the 3rd day. The remainder were detained for periods varying from 4 to 30 days.

85. It is to be feared that witnesses in many instances are detained unnecessarily long, and that the detentions are not faithfully recorded. Directions for recording the detention of witnesses in each case were prescribed during the past year, and the instructions on the subject have been in force from May 1871. Rules for testing the correctness of the entries made in the registers prescribed for shewing the attendance of witnesses have been also issued to Magistrates of Districts, who have been required, from time to time, to report the results of the examination of the registers kept by the Subordinate Magistrates.

86. The District in which the most favorable result is shewn is Kolár, where no witnesses remained in attendance for more than two days.

87. The returns of the following Districts shew unfavorably in this respect.

	Number of Witnesses detained for—				
	4 days.	5 days.	6 to 8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 days and upwards.
Bangalore	19	25	19	1	2
Toomkoor	4	3	9	5	...
Shimoga	21	..	1	...	...
Kadoor	2	8	8	1	9

General average duration of cases before the Magistrates.

88. There has been a slight decrease in the general average duration of criminal trials before the magisterial Courts as compared with the previous year.

89. In the annexed table, the average duration of criminal trials before the several classes of magisterial Courts, during the past and previous years, is contrasted.

Courts.	Duration of Criminal Trials.	
	1870.	1871.
Péshkars	8·5	8·1
Sheristadars...	9·4	7·
Amildars	7·7	10·
Sar-Amíns	1·88	1·3
Town and Cantonment Magistrate	4·3	4·9
Assistant Superintendents	6·4	9·3
Do full powers Magistrates	8·2	10·2
Deputy Superintendents	10·7	7·7
Do Superintendents with enhanced powers	7·16	12·2
General average duration...	8·62	8·2

Average duration before the Magistrates of each District.

90. The average duration was favorable in the following Districts:—Bangalore (5 days,) Kolár (6 days), Toomkoor (7 days), Kadoor (7 days). In the following Districts the average was rather high:—Hassan (16 days), Mysore (13 days), and Shimoga (10 days).

91. Undue stress should not, I think, be placed on low averages in this particular, if the results generally shew patient and careful enquiry. It is to be observed, however, that the average duration of trials was highest in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, in which the results of criminal trials was most unfavorable.

92. The Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division remarks, that "the increased "duration of cases is most marked in the Courts of the Amildars and Péshkars, and this

" has not been satisfactorily explained by the Deputy Superintendents, in whose Courts " also the delay in the disposal of cases has considerably increased." The long duration of cases in this Division was commented on during the year.

Number of cases pending before the Magistrates.

93. There were 49 cases involving 121 persons pending in the Courts of the Magistrates on the last day of the year. Of these, two cases had been pending for more than 3 months, one in the Bangalore and the other in the Toomkoor District. The dates on which these cases were instituted were the 23rd and 15th September respectively. Two case were pending over one month, one in the Mysore, and the other in the Shimoga District.

Explanations as to the cause of delay in these cases have been submitted, which are for the most part satisfactory

Sessions Trials.

Number of cases committed to the Sessions.

94. The number of cases committed for trial to the Courts of Sessions during the year was 173 involving 382 persons, as against 145 cases, involving 352 persons in 1870. The increase has been general in each Division. Thus, in Ashtagram the cases committed have increased from 33 to 36, in Nandidroog from 58 to 74, and in Nagar from 54 to 63.

Results of Sessions Trials in each Division.

95. The following comparative table shews the result of Sessions trials, and the percentage of convictions and acquittals.

Courts.	Number of cases committed.		Number of persons committed.		Percentage of persons convicted to tried.		Percentage of persons acquitted to tried.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Sessions Judge of Ashtagram ...	33	36	99	58	59·57	71·93	40·43	28·07
„ Nandidroog ..	58	74	137	186	44·12	63·93	55·88	36·07
„ Nagar	54	63	116	138	66·35	66·67	33·65	33·33
Total.....	145	173	352	382	55·34	67·19	44·66	32·81

96. More persons, it will be observed, were committed to the Sessions in the Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions, and a smaller number in Ashtagram, than in the previous year.

97. The following table exhibits the offences for which persons were committed to be tried by the Sessions Courts, the number of persons committed for each description of offence, and the percentage of persons convicted to tried.

Offences.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
Attempt to murder, 307	3	3	100
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth, 317,318	2	2	100
Wrongful confinement, 342 to 346	2	2	100
Kidnapping or abduction, 363 to 365, 367 to 369	3	3	100
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent, 498	1	1	100
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, 451, 454, 457 ...	3	3	100
Theft, 379, 380, 381	1	1	100
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, 411 to 414	3	3	100
Criminal breach of trust, 406 to 409	3	3	100
Serious mischief by fire, 434	5	5	100
False charge of offence, 211	4	4	100
Taking gift to screen an offender, 213 to 215	1	1	100
Breaches of laws relating to Post Office	1	1	100
Giving false evidence, 193 to 196	11	10	91
Exortion, 384 to 389	8	7	87
Causing disappearance of evidence, 201 to 204	6	5	83
Rioting or unlawful assembly, 143 to 153, 157, 158	9	7	77
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin, 239 to 243 and 250 to 254 ...	4	3	75
Dacoity, 395, 397, 398	115	77	67
Robbery, 392, 393	6	4	66
Culpable homicide, 304, 308	23	15	65
Grievous hurt, 325, 326	13	8	61
Murder, 302, 303	77	42	55
Fabricating false evidence, 193 to 196	9	5	55
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document, 465 to 469, 471, 473 to 477.	21	12	55
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, 394, 397, 398...	10	5	50
Causing miscarriage, 312, 316	20	9	45
Rape, 376	3	1	33
Adultery, 497	5	1	20

98. The general percentage of convictions to the total number of persons tried has risen from 55 per cent in 1870 to 67 per cent in 1871. There has been a marked improvement in this respect in the Nandidroog Division, the low percentage of 44 per cent in 1870 having risen to 63 per cent during the past year.

99. The unfavorable result of commitments generally, and especially in the Nandidroog Division, formed the subject of some correspondence during the year. It is satisfactory to observe that improved results have been already attained, and that better judgment and discretion has been exercised by committing officers.

Number of witnesses examined before the Courts of Sessions.

100. One thousand two hundred and fifty witnesses were examined in the Courts of Session Judges. In the Sessions Court of the Nandidroog Division, 513 witnesses were examined, none of whom were detained for more than 2 days. Of the 525 witnesses examined in the Sessions Court of the Nagar Division, 156 witnesses are shewn as having been detained beyond 3 days, of whom 55 were detained from 9 to 15 days. In the Ashtagram Division, 212 witnesses were examined, 19 of whom were detained beyond 3 days.

101. As in the previous year, the average duration of Sessions trials was most favorable in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Nagar, the duration being 24 days, while in Ashtagram and Nandidroog the average duration was 31 and 40 days respectively. In Nagar and Ashtagram there was an improvement as contrasted with the previous year, but in the Sessions Court of Nandidroog the duration was 9 days in excess.

Average duration of trials before the Courts of Sessions.

102. There were 14 cases involving 25 persons pending in the Courts of the Session Judges on the last day of the year. Of these, 3 cases had been pending for more than one month on the file of the Sessions Judge of Nagar, the oldest of which was pending from the 1st November 1871.

Cases pending before the Courts of Sessions.

103. The following comparative statement shews the nature of punishments inflicted by all the Courts in the Province, and the number of persons punished during the past and previous years.

Punishments awarded by all the Courts.

Punishments.	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death	25	32	7	...
Transportation { For life	12	23	11	...
Transportation { For a term	...	...	...	...
Imprisonment { Rigorous { With solitary confinement... ...	23	13	...	10
Imprisonment { Rigorous { Without do	1,165	1,216	51	...
Imprisonment { Simple	732	686	...	46
Forfeiture of property	...	..	...	...
Fine { with imprisonment	1,177	1,207	30	...
Fine { without do.	9,198	9,136	...	62
Whipping { In addition to other punishment	28	18	...	10
Whipping { In lieu of other punishment	103	77	...	26
Security to keep the peace	2	16	14	...
Recognizance	6	24	18	...
Security for good behaviour	30	26	...	...
Total.....	12,501	12,474	...	27

104. Notwithstanding that the number of persons brought to trial was considerably less than during the preceding year, the number of persons sentenced to punishment was nearly the same. It will also be observed that the punishments inflicted were of a severer character. Thus, 32 persons were sentenced to death, as against 25, 23 persons were transported for life, as against 12, and 1,229 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, as against 1,188 in 1870.

Death, transportation for life, and rigorous imprisonment.

105. Solitary confinement in addition to rigorous imprisonment was awarded to 13 persons in the Bangalore District only. The proportion of persons sentenced to solitary confinement is very low, as compared with the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

Solitary Confinement.

It will be pointed out to the District Magistrates that this mode of punishment should be more frequently resorted to.

Fines.

106. The total number of persons fined was 10,343, and the total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 84,202—7—0, giving an average imposition of Rs. 8—1—11, as against Rs. 5—11—1 in the previous year on account of each person fined. Thus, though the number of persons fined was nearly the same during the two past years, the amount of fines imposed last year exceeded the sum imposed in 1870 by Rs. 25,155—4—5.

107. The following table shews the number of persons sentenced to the various amounts of fine :—

9,414	persons were sentenced to pay fines below	Rs. 10.
806	do	above 10 and below Rs. 50
61	do	„ 50 do 100
52	do	„ 100 do 500
5	do	„ 500 do 1,000
5	do	of above Rs. 1,000
10,343		

Realization of Fines.

108. The following table shews the amount of fines imposed and realized during the year, and the balance outstanding in the different Divisions.

Divisions.	Balance of previous years.	Amount imposed during the year.	Amount realized.		Balance outstanding.
			On account of former years.	On account of this year.	
Ashtagram	32,556 11 0	14,667 12 0	3,480 0 1	9,185 13 10	34,558 9 1
Nandidroog	38,601 12 10	29,125 5 6	2,668 1 0	18,478 12 0	46,580 5 4
Nagar	13,239 12 10	40,409 5 6	6,567 7 8	19,795 3 10	27,286 6 10
Total.....	84,398 4 8	84,202 7 0	12,715 8 9	47,459 13 8	1,08,425 5 3

109. The largest amount of fines imposed was in the Bangalore District, and the average amount of fines imposed was highest in the Chituldroog District.

110. Of the total amount of fines imposed during the year, Rs. 47,459—13—8 were realized, as against Rs. 42,065—13—5 in the previous year. Though the total amount realized is greater, the percentage of realization has fallen from 71·24 to 56·4. The largest outstanding balance of the year under report was in the Nagar Division. Of fines imposed in previous years, Rs. 12,715—8—9 were also realized, leaving a total balance of Rs. 1,08,425—5—3.

111. In the Districts mentioned below, the percentage of fines realized was favorable.

Districts.	Per Cent.	Districts.	Per Cent.
Shimoga.	86·7	Mysore.	78·8
Toomkoor.	84·0	Kolár.	73·7

It was low in the following Districts:—

Districts.	Per Cent.	Districts.	Per Cent.
Kadoor.	66·6	Bangalore.	63·6
Hassan.	65·4	Chituldroog.	60·8

112. From the large balance of fines remaining unrealized, and the explanations offered, it is apparent that fines are frequently imposed without due discrimination and a proper consideration of the circumstances of the parties.

113. The subject of fines generally has received special attention during the year. A set of rules has been issued for general guidance, and returns have been prescribed for the purpose of shewing the action taken by the Courts in the imposition, registry, and realization of fines. The enquiries which were held on this subject, and the examination of the returns, brought to light many irregularities; among others, a misapprehension appears to have existed in some parts of the Province, that imprisonment undergone in default of payment cancelled the fine.

114. Measures have also been adopted with a view to the fine returns being properly checked with the Treasury accounts, so as to prevent any possibility of embezzlement or fraud, which otherwise might have been carried on with little or no chance of detection.

Compensation under Section 44, C. C. P.

115. Of the fines realized, Rs. 3,559—4—5, as against Rs. 3,280 in 1870, were paid to injured parties by way of compensation under Section 44 of the Code, being only about 4 per cent of the total amount of fines imposed.

116. As compared with the realizations, *viz*, Rs. 47,459—13—8, the amount awarded and paid to injured persons is very small. The attention of all officers will be again drawn to the equitable provisions of the law on this subject.

117. The amounts awarded in the several Districts are shewn in the following table:—

Amounts paid by way of compensation.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Mysore	120	7	0
Hassan	170	10	0
	291	1	0
Bangalore	825	11	6
Kolár	593	4	3
Toomkoor	407	5	10
	1,826	5	7
Shimoga	223	0	0
Kadoor	148	4	0
Chituldroog	430	9	10
	801	13	10
Nagar Superintendent.	640	0	0
Grand Total.....	3,559	4	5

118. It will be observed that by far the largest amount was awarded in the Nandidroog Division, and a very insignificant amount in the Ashtagram Division, and that in Sessions cases awards were only made by the Judge of the Nagar Division.

Persons whipped.

119. Ninety-five persons were whipped, as against 131 in the previous year. Of these, 18 were whipped in addition to other punishment, and 77 in lieu of other punishment.

Amends to accused under Section 270, C. C. P.

120. The amount awarded as amends to accused persons under Section 270 of Criminal Procedure Code, in cases of frivolous and vexatious complaints, is still very small, notwithstanding the attention which has been constantly drawn to the provisions of the law on the subject.

121. Amends to accused persons to a small amount appear to have been awarded only in the following Districts:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Mysore	115	8	0
Bangalore	86	9	0
Chituldroog	32	0	0
Kolár	22	0	0
Toomkoor	14	8	0

Repayment of fees under Section 31 of the Court Fees' Act.

122. Repayment of fees paid on applications to the Criminal Courts, under Section 31 of the Court Fees' Act, is shewn to have been made in the following Districts only :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Kolár	160	4	0
Mysore	32	4	0
Bangalore	42	8	0
Chituldroog	39	0	0
Shimoga	49	0	0

It is to be feared that the provisions of the law in this respect are much overlooked. Special attention was drawn to the subject during the year under review.

Security and recognizance to keep the peace and for good behaviour.

123. Sixteen-persons were called upon to give security, and 24 to enter into recognizances to keep the peace, as against 2 and 6 respectively of the previous year, and 26 persons were required to give security for good behaviour as against 30 in 1870.

124. Of the 40 persons called upon to find and give security to keep the peace, no less than 37 were so bound over by the Town and Cantonment Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore. Three persons only were bound over by District and other Subordinate Magistrates. Looking to the fact that constant outbreaks occur in this Province between members of different creeds, and that a large number of persons have been convicted of rioting, assault or other breaches of the peace, the provisions of the law in this respect appear to me to be much neglected. This matter was referred to in my report for 1870, and was brought to the notice of the Magistrates.

The only solution for the continued neglect of the wise and repressive provisions of the law seems to me to be, that District Officers know but little of what is going on in their Districts until after the event.

125. Only five persons were punished for contempt of Court under Section 163 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and these were all punished in the Nagar Division. The number so punished during the previous year was 18.

Contempt of Court.

126. In the Nandidroog Division, 24 applications were made for maintenance of wives and children, as against 32 in 1870.

Maintenance of wives and children.

The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore reports that 23 such applications were received in his District; in 3 only of which the applications were granted.

The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan states, that "cases of maintenance are generally disposed of out of Court by caste people, a procedure which is so good in itself, that Government interference would be uncalled for."

The Nagar Superintendent remarks that "the returns do not furnish any information about this class of cases, and as the Deputy Superintendents are silent on this point, a report will be called for."

127. During the year under review, 87 cases involving 106 European British subjects were tried by Justices of the Peace.

European British subjects.

Of these, 83 cases, in which 102 persons were involved, were tried by the Bangalore Cantonment Magistrate, who committed 4 persons to the High Court of Madras, convicted 43, and acquitted 24, the rest being otherwise disposed of.

One European in the Mysore District was committed to the Madras High Court, and another in the Kadoor District was convicted and fined rupees five.

128. In all, 241 cases were tried with the aid of assessors, against 190 in the preceding year.

Trials held with the aid of Assessors.

Of these, 72 cases were tried by the District Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Section 445, A, Act VIII of 1869, and in 68 cases the Magistrates concurred with the verdict of the assessors.

The Sessions Judges were aided by assessors in 169 cases, in 34 of which they differed from the opinion of the assessors. The Session Judge of Nandidroog differed from the assessors in the largest proportion of cases.

129. The average number of assessors engaged in each trial has been two in the Courts of the Sessions Judges and Subordinate Sessions Judges of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, and three in those of the Nandidroog Division.

Number of Assessors employed on each trial.

130. In the report for 1870 it was noticed that District Officers would be directed to revise the list of assessors, and to make a proper selection of assessors from the better classes of the community. The instructions issued were carried out.

Revision of Lists of Assessors.

The Superintendent of Nagar states that revised lists of assessors were obtained from the District Officers, and that the assessors who served during the year were in most cases men of intelligence.

The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan reports that respectable Brahmans have been added to the list of assessors.

The Superintendent of Nandidroog states that the assessors are influenced by caste feeling and prejudices, and are thereby led occasionally to ignore the bearings and force of the evidence. But still he believes they are useful since their presence is looked upon with some favor by their own people.

The Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor mentions that the revised list of assessors in his Court comprises qualified members of the Brahman, Merchant and Musalmán classes, but that the people seem to regard this duty with distaste.

The Deputy Superintendent of Kolár states that the assessors in his District are generally intelligent, and that the list has been carefully revised.

131. *Criminal Appeals.*—In all, 537 appeals were preferred during the past year, as against 422 in 1870, the proportion of appeals to appealable original decisions being seven per cent, as compared with six per cent in 1870.

Number of Appeals preferred.

The number of appeals continues to increase year by year, shewing, as noticed by the Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, that the people are arriving fast at a clear understanding of their privileges in this respect.

132. The subjoined statement shews the number of appeals preferred during the past year to the several grades of appellate Courts, and the ratio of appeals to the number of appealable original decisions.

Number of appeals to the several grades of Appellate Courts.

Original Courts.	Number of appealable original cases decided during the year.	Number of appeals preferred from appealable cases.	Percentage of appeals to appealable decisions.
Subordinate Magistrates	6,866	361	5·2
Magistrates with full powers	616	71	11·4
Sub-Sessions Judges	48	20	41 7
Sessions Judges	129	85	65·9
Total...	7,659	537	7·0

133. The aggregate number of appeals for disposal, including the number pending at the close of the previous year, was 558, involving 970 persons, being an increase of 136 cases and 244 persons over the figures for 1870. Of the appeals preferred, the Bangalore Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 13, and the Assistant Superintendents of Bangalore Mysore and Hassan of 18 cases; the Deputy Superintendents disposed of 331, the Sessions Judges of 73, and the Judicial Commissioner of 114 cases, leaving a balance of 9 cases pending at the close of the year.

Number of Appeals disposed of.

134. The following comparative table shews the general results of the criminal appeals preferred.

General Results of Appeals.

Appeals.	1870.		1871.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Pending from last year	20	35	21	50
Received during the year	402	691	537	920
Received by transfer	...	...	...	...
Total.....	422	726	558	970
Appeals or applications rejected...	76	114	100	127
Sentences confirmed...	176	275	266	446
Sentences modified	37	82	62	121
Sentences reversed	102	179	103	217
Proceedings quashed	5	17	2	12
Further enquiry or evidence ordered	5	9	15	31
Cases referred for revision to High Court	...	...	1	1
Total.....	401	676	549	955
Pending at the end of the year.....	21	50	9	15

135. *Appeals to District and Divisional Magistrates.*—Of the above appeals, 365 involving 661 persons came before the District and Divisional Magistrates for disposal, against 241 cases involving 459 persons in 1870.

Number of Appeals for disposal by Magistrates.

136. Three hundred and sixty-two appeals, preferred by 652 persons, were decided during the year in the following manner :—

Manner in which Appeals were disposed of by the Magistrates.

222 or 61·32 per cent of the appeals were rejected and confirmed.
49 or 11·05 „ „ „ modified.
84 or 23·20 „ „ „ reversed.
16 or 4·43 „ „ „ further enquiry ordered, &c.

The results of appeals against the orders of Subordinate Magistrates, though still unfavorable, shew some improvement over the figures of 1870, when 31·64 per cent of

the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were reversed, as against 23 per cent last year.

Details of each District.

137. The proportion of sentences reversed to the number of appeals disposed of in each District is shewn in the following table. It will be observed that the results are very unfavorable in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

Districts.	Number disposed of.	Percentage of orders reversed.
Bangalore	42	19·3
Kolár	97	21·6
Toomkoor	24	12·5
Mysore	19	47·3
Hassan	111	21·6
Shimoga	28	35·7
Kadoor	31	21·2
Chituldroog	10	20·0

Appeals pending before the Magistrates.

138. Three appeals, in which nine persons were concerned, were pending at the close of the year; two in the Court of the District Magistrate of Kadoor, and one before the District Magistrate of Kolár; the oldest dates being 14th December 1871 in the former Court and 27th December 1871 in the latter Court.

Average Duration of Appeals before the Magistrates.

139. The average duration of appeals in the Courts of the officers exercising the powers of a District Magistrate in this particular has been reduced in the following Districts.

	1870.	1871.
Mysore	18	16
Hassan	25	9
Kolár	14	13
Toomkoor	10	9
Shimoga	16	13
Kadoor	14	14

But in the following Districts the average duration has risen.

	1870.	1871.
Bangalore	9	19
Chituldroog	15	17

In these Courts, the number of appeals was 26 and 10 respectively.

140. The Bangalore District Magistrate has satisfactorily accounted for the increased duration which was owing to certain references to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The reason the Chituldroog District Magistrate assigns is that some of the lower Courts were slow in submitting the records.

141. The average duration of appeals to the District Magistrate of Hassan has fallen from 25 days in 1870 to 9 days in 1871. This is satisfactory and more especially as he disposed of the largest number of cases, *viz.*, 100.

142. The average duration of appeals to District and Divisional Magistrates throughout the Province was 11·7 days, as compared with 16 days in 1870.

143. *Appeals to Session Judges.*—There has been a falling off in the number of appeals preferred to the Courts of Sessions as compared with the previous year. Including pending cases, the number for disposal was 75 appeals involving 103 persons, as against 84 cases and 127 persons in 1870.

Number of Appeals preferred to Sessions Judges.

The appeals were disposed of in the manner shewn below:—

Manner in which appeals were disposed of by Session Judges.

Sessions Courts.	Number of Appeals for disposal.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Pending.	Average duration.
Ashtagram Division	31	...	24	1	4	1	1	33
Nandidroog „	27	14	4	6	2	...	1	15
Nagar „	17	...	13	...	4	...	...	41
Total.....	75	14	41	7	10	1	2	28

144. Of 73 appeals disposed of—

in 55 or in 75·3 per cent, the appeals were either rejected or the orders confirmed.
„ 7 or 9·6 „ „ modified.
„ 10 or 13·8 „ „ reversed.
„ 1 or 1·3 „ „ further enquiry ordered.

The proportion of orders reversed was 13·8 per cent, as against 21·4 per cent in 1870.

145. The average duration of appeals has risen considerably in the Courts of the Sessions Judges of Nagar and Ashtagram from 22 and 20 days respectively in 1870 to 41 and 33 in 1871.

Average Duration of Appeals before Sessions Judges.

In the Court of Sessions Judge of Nandidroog, the average duration has been favorable, being 15 days, as against 22 days in the preceding year.

146. The delay in the disposal of appeals in the Sessions Court of Nagar has been explained by the Superintendent in detail in his report, and the reasons assigned appear satisfactory.

The Ashtagram Session Judge has given no explanation for the high average duration of appeals before his Court.

147. *Cases referred.*—The number of cases sent up by the Courts of Sessions to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of Reference, for confirmation of sentence of death, was (inclusive of four cases pending at the close of 1870) twenty-five, or five cases in excess of the previous year.

Number of cases sent up to the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a Court of Reference.

148. The number of persons involved in the above cases was 40. Of these, the sentence of death passed upon 24 persons was confirmed, as regards 7 persons it was modified to transportation for life, and 8 persons were acquitted, leaving one person pending at the close of the year.

149. The subjoined table shews the manner in which the above references by each of the Sessions Judges were disposed of.

Details as to the manner in which cases referred were disposed of.

Sessions Courts.	Number for disposal.		Persons disposed of.			Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons	Sentence of death confirmed.	Sentence of death modified.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons.
Ashtagram	7	12	6	6	...	...	...
Nandidroog	12	15	10	1	3	1	1
Nagar	6	13	8	...	5	...	...
Total.....	25	40	24	7	8	1	1
Total for 1870	20	31	20	...	3	4	8
Increase.....	5	9	4	7	5	...	...

150. *Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner.*—During the year under review, 98 appeals involving 170 persons were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of Appeal; these, added to 13 appeals with 29 persons pending on the last day of December 1870, gave a total of 111 appeals and 199 persons for disposal. Of these, 108 appeals involving 196 persons were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 cases involving 3 persons pending at the end of the year.

Number of Appeals preferred.

151. The manner in which the appeals preferred were disposed of, is shewn below:—

Manner in which Appeals were disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner.

Session Courts.	Number of Appeals for disposal.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Pending.	Average Duration.
Ashtagram	23	19	3	1	...	23
Nandidroog	55	38	12	4	1	11
Nagar	33	27	...	4	2	33
Total.....	111	84	15	9	3	24

152. Of 108 appeals disposed of, the sentences in—

84 or 77·78 per cent of the appeals were confirmed.
15 or 13·89 „ „ modified.
9 or 8·33 „ „ reversed.

153. The average duration of appeals before the Judicial Commissioner was 24 days, being 1 day less than in the previous year, and the date of the oldest case pending was the 9th December.

Average duration of Appeals before the Judicial Commissioner.

154. Seven persons applied for revision under Section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code; one application was rejected. In four cases the orders were confirmed, in one case the order was quashed, and one case was remanded for further enquiry.

Number of applications made to the Judicial Commissioner's Court as a Court of Revision.

155. Under Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 25 references were made to the Judicial Commissioner as a Court of Revision, against 28 of the preceding year. All of these cases were disposed of during the year.

Number of cases referred under Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

156. The results of these references are shewn below:—

Results of the above references.

Divisions.	Cases for disposal.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Annulled or further enquiry ordered.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Ashtagram ...	3	6	1	3	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Nandidroog ...	19	77	5	43	2	20	10	12	2	2	..	...
Nagar ..	3	6	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...
Total.....	25	89	7	47	2	20	14	20	2	2	...	...
Total for 1870	28	72	6	8	...	...	12	47	10	17	...	...

157. The total number of cases disposed of during the year by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, and as a Court of Revision and Reference, was 140, involving 292 persons, as against 112 cases and 183 persons of the previous year.

Total number of cases disposed of by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

158. As noticed in last year's report, the Courts were called upon to resubmit the statements of criminal miscellaneous work which had been previously ordered to be discontinued. Instructions were at the same time issued requiring only such cases and petitions to be inserted in the returns in which a judicial order or finding was found necessary, instead of including in them extraneous papers and references of all kinds, as was formerly the practice. The omission to furnish the statements during the previous year renders a comparison between the miscellaneous work done during the past two years impracticable.

Miscellaneous Statement.

159. The following is a general statement of the number of cases and petitions taken up and disposed of by the several classes of officers in the Province during the past year.

Courts.	Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Petitions.	Cases.	Petitions.	Cases.	Petitions.
Talook Sub-Magistrates and Sar Amín ...	2,276	7,670	2,270	7,652	6	18
Assistant Superintendents and Town and Cantonment Magistrates	646	1,304	639	1,291	7	13
District Magistrates	86	1,325	85	1,324	1	1
Session Judges	5	357	5	345	...	12
Judicial Commissioner	...	36	...	35	...	1
Total.....	3,013	10,692	2,999	10,647	14	45

Civil Justice.

Statements B, 6 to 10, comprize the statistics of Civil Justice.

160. *Institutions.*—The total number of civil suits in all the Courts of the Province has been 20,764, being 230 in excess of the number filed during 1870 or 3,929 cases more than in 1869.

Number of suits instituted.

161. The increase of litigation during the year has entirely occurred in the Ashtagram Division, where litigation has been steadily on the increase for several years past.

Increase or decrease in Divisions.

"This result," says the Superintendent, "is due partly to the advancing condition of "the people and partly to the greater facilities extended to suitors. The prompt dispo- "sal of suits, owing to the establishment of the Judicial Assistants' Courts, and the

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"reduced rates of institution fees under the Court Fees' Act, also conduce to increase "litigation."

162. The subjoined table shews the number of suits instituted in each Division during the past three years, and the increase or decrease as compared with the figures of 1870.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	Increase over 1870.	Decrease from 1870.
Ashtagram Division	3,277	3,464	3,816	352	...
Nandidroog ,, ...	10,573	13,481	13,372	...	109
Nagar ,, ...	2,985	3,589	3,576	...	13
Total.... .	16,835	20,534	20,764	230	

Districts in which an increase of suits has occurred.

163. The Districts in which there has been an increase of litigation, as compared with previous year, are shewn in the annexed table :—

	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
Kolár District	2,383	2,824	441	15·62
Hassan ,, ...	852	1,011	159	15·72
Chituldroog ,, ...	830	966	136	14·07
Toomkoor ,, ...	1,119	1,231	112	9·09
Kadoor ,, ...	1,149	1,253	104	8·30
Mysore ,, ...	2,609	2,802	193	6·88

The increase of litigation in the Kolár District chiefly occurred in the Courts of the Amildars. No particular reason for this increase has been assigned by the Deputy Superintendent.

The Deputy Superintendent of Chituldroog ascribes the increase in litigation in his District to increasing prosperity.

The Deputy Superintendent of Kadoor presumes that the increase of commerce in some talooks has tended to augment the number of civil suits in his District generally.

No explanation for the increase of litigation in the other Districts has been afforded.

Districts in which a decrease of suits has occurred.

164. The subjoined table shews the Districts in which there has been a falling off in the number of suits filed, and the percentage of decrease.

	1870.	1871.	Decrease.	Percentage of Decrease.
Shimoga District	1,607	1,354	253	18·68
Bangalore ,, including the Court of Small Causes	9,977	9,312	665	7·14

The Deputy Superintendent attributes the falling off of suits in the Bangalore District to the decline in the silk-worm industry in certain talooks, and to the alteration in the limitation law in regard to bonds which caused a larger number of suits to be filed in 1870 than in 1871.

The decrease of litigation in the Shimoga District is owing to a large reduction in the number of suits filed in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, which has fallen from 850 in 1870 to 516 in 1871. This, the Judicial Assistant attributes chiefly to the introduction of the Pleader system, which excluded the Mokhtyárs who were unscrupulous, and unnecessarily encouraged litigation. With this opinion the Superintendent has concurred.

Number of suits instituted before the several classes of Courts in each Division.

165. The number of suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Province during the past two years is shewn in the following comparative table, which also exhibits the original and appellate jurisdiction exercised by each class of Courts.

	Class of Courts.	Number instituted. 1870.	Number instituted. 1871.	Original jurisdiction suits up to—	Appellate jurisdiction from decision of—
Ashtagram.	Amildars	1,440	1,721	50	
	Judicial Assistant Superintendents ...	2,009	2,073	3,000	
	Deputy Superintendents	12	19	10,000	Amildars.
	Superintendents	3	3	Unlimited.	Judicial Assistant.
Nagar.	Amildars	1,665	1,946	50	
	Judicial Assistant Superintendents ...	1,914	1,623	3,000	
	Deputy Superintendents	7	4	10,000	Amildars.
	Superintendents	3	3	Unlimited.	Judicial Assistant.
Nandidroog.	Amildars	4,305	4,441	50	
	Judicial Assistant Superintendents ...	1,956	2,133	3,000	
	Deputy Superintendents	29	42	10,000	Amildars.
	Superintendents	2	5	Unlimited.	Judicial Assistant.
	Bangalore Court of Small Causes... ...	7,189	6,751	1,000	
	Total.. ...	20,534	20,764	...	...

It will be observed that as compared with the previous year there has been a general increase of litigation amounting to 698 suits in the Courts of Amildars, 17 suits in the Courts of the Deputy Superintendents and 3 suits in the Courts of the Superintendents, while, in the Judicial Assistants' Courts and Bangalore Small Cause Court, there has been a falling off of 50 and 438 suits respectively.

Percentage of institutions before each class of Courts.

166. Of the total number of suits instituted, 39 per cent were filed in the Courts of Amildars, 32·6 per cent in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, 28· per cent in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants and 0·4 per cent only in the Courts of the Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents.

Number and value of suits instituted before the several classes of Courts.

167. The number and value of suits instituted in the several classes of Courts of the Province during the two past years are shewn in the following comparative statement.

	1870.				1871.			
	Number.	Rs.	A.	P.	Number.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore Court of Small Causes	7,189	2,44,485	5	9	6,751	2,47,604	14	10½
Amildars	7,410	1,83,854	1	1	8,108	2,06,589	2	1
Judicial Assistants	5,879	14,45,369	15	8	5,829	12,99,282	7	6
Deputy Superintendents	48	2,00,021	12	0	65	2,37,885	0	0
Superintendents	8	6,65,279	13	9	11	3,73,491	4	1
Total.....	20,534	27,39,011	0	3	20,764	23,64,852	12	6½

It will thus be seen that, although there has been a general increase in the number of suits instituted, the aggregate value of suits has fallen from Rs. 27,39,011—0—3 in 1870 to Rs. 23,64,852—12—6½, being Rs. 3,74,158—3—8½ less than in the previous year.

The decrease in the value of suits has chiefly occurred in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants and Superintendents. In the Court of Small Causes, the aggregate value of suits has risen, notwithstanding that the number of institutions has been less.

Average value of each suit.

168. The average value of each suit instituted has been nearly Rs. 114, as against Rs. 133 in the year preceding. Upwards of 92 per cent of the suits instituted have been for sums below 500 rupees.

Description of suits instituted.

169. The following comparative statement shews the number of each description of suits instituted during the past and previous years.

	1870.	1871.
On written obligation	11,512	11,407
On unwritten obligation	2,106	1,996
On account stated	914	1,005
Money had and received	184	230
Goods sold	3,554	3,335
Breach of contract not mentioned below	284	433
Rent not falling under the Rent Law	438	424
Movable property or value thereof	661	599
Damages	110	184
Other Suits.		
Suits for immovable property	412	602
,, for specific performance of contract	88	113
,, to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	81	248
,, to declare and establish personal rights	95	69
,, for an account	...	5
,, relating to religious endowment	10	4
,, to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud ...	1	7
,, for dissolution of marriage	2	3
,, for enforcement of matrimonial rights	16	26
,, for partition	41	63
,, relating to religion and caste	25	11
Total.....	20,534	20,764

170. Of 20,764 suits shewn in the above classified statement, 1,274 were suits for immovable property and land or interest in land including rent, as against 931 such suits in 1870; while the largest number of suits were for "money due," which amounted to 19,189, being more than 92 per cent of the total number of suits instituted during the year.

171. There has been a general increase of 74 suits under the head of damages; this has chiefly occurred in the Nandidroog Division, where the number has increased from 45 in 1870 to 100 in 1871.

172. Suits for immovable property have nearly doubled as compared with the previous year. The increase appears in the Nandidroog and Ashtagram Divisions, the number instituted being 341 and 220 respectively. In Nagar the number was only 41.

173. Of suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c., by far the largest proportion was instituted in the Nandidroog Division, being 228 against 20 in both the other Divisions. Of the above number, 191 suits were instituted in the Bangalore District alone.

174. As during the previous year, the largest proportion of suits for specific performance of contracts was instituted in the Ashtagram Division, being 87 per cent of the number filed as against 74 per cent in the previous year.

175. There were seven suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud, against one of the previous year. All these were instituted in the Ashtagram Division.

176. Suits instituted relating to religious endowments as well as to religion and caste, have fallen from 35 to 15, while suits for the enforcement of matrimonial rights have increased from 16 to 26. The increase in the latter description of suits was chiefly in the Kolár District.

177. *Disposals.*—The number of suits for disposal was 22,227, including 1,437 pending on the 31st December 1870, being 247 cases more than in the previous year. Of this number, 21,253 cases were disposed of, inclusive of the 14 transferred cases, or 710 in excess of the number disposed of in 1870, leaving a balance of 974 suits pending at the close of the year, as against 1,437 pending cases in 1,870.

Number of suits for disposal.

178. The subjoined statement shews the number of suits for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year before each class of Court, as well as the average number of suits decided by each Court of the several classes.

Number disposed of and pending before each class of Courts.

	Suits for disposal.	Suits disposed of.	Pending.	Average Number decided by each Court.
Bangalore Small Cause Court	7,029	6,915	114	3,457
Amildars	8,192	8,106	86	99
Judicial Assistants	6,913	6,152	761	683
Deputy Superintendents	76	67	9	8
Superintendents	17	13	4	4
Total.....	22,227	21,253	974	204

Pending suits.

179. Of the 974 cases remaining at the close of the year, 174 were pending over two months, and 54 over four months. The number pending over two and four months at the close of the previous year was 381 and 95 respectively.

180. The cases pending over two and four months were chiefly in the following Districts.

	Over two months.	Over four months.
Mysore	124	48
Hassan	13	2
Bangalore	11	2
Kolár	11	1

It is to be observed that more than one half of the suits pending respectively over two and four months, were so pending in the Mysore District alone ; of these, the largest proportion was pending in the Court of the Mysore Judicial Assistant.

Value of suits disposed of.

181. The aggregate and average value of suits disposed of will be seen in the subjoined table.

Value.	Number of original suits disposed of.	Aggregate value of suits.			Average value of suits.		
Rs.							
Not exceeding 5	2,436	7,585	5	5½	3	1	10
„ 20	5,563	68,326	7	5½	15	3	6
„ 100	8,990	4,35,048	8	0½	48	5	10
„ 500	3,566	7,33,939	8	1	205	13	0
„ 1,000	405	2,78,562	5	5	687	12	11
„ 5,000	246	4,67,635	11	5	1,900	15	4
„ 10,000	20	1,32,462	4	1	6,623	1	10
„ 100,000	11	1,81,047	9	0	16,458	13	10
Exceeding 100,000	2	6,01,799	12	4	3,00,899	6	2
Total.....	21,239	29,06,407	7	3½	136	13	6

182. On the whole, 21,239 suits of the value of Rs. 29,06,407 were disposed of, as against 20,201 cases of the value of Rs. 20,98,986 in 1870, shewing a large increase of value amounting to Rs. 8,07,421 over the previous year, or Rs. 13,15,908 in excess of the total value of suits decided during 1869. The average value of each suit disposed of has risen from Rs. 103 to 136 rupees.

183. The large increase in the value of the suits disposed of is principally owing to the fact, that the Superintendent of Ashtagram disposed of eight suits involving Rs. 7,03,996, two alone of which amounted in value to Rs. 6,01,799.

184. Of the suits disposed of, 37 per cent were valued at sums below Rs. 20; 42 per cent at sums below Rs. 100, and only 21 per cent at sums above Rs. 100.

185. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 12—4—10. The costs however only represent the amount of which the Courts have official cognizance, and not the entire expenditure incurred by suitors on litigation.

Average cost of each suit.

186. The number of suits disposed of in each Division, and their total value, is shewn below :—

Number and value of suits disposed of in each Division.

Divisions.	Number of Suits disposed.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ashtagram	4,093	13,79,044	4	11
Nandidroog	13,594	9,88,829	1	0½
Nagar	3,552	5,38,534	1	4
Total...	21,239	29,06,407	7	3½
Total value of suits disposed of in 1870.....	20,201	20,98,986	9	8
Increase.....	1,038	8,07,420	13	7½
Average value of each suit disposed of in 1870.....	...	136	13	6

187. The following statement shews the manner in which the cases were disposed of during the year, as compared with 1870.

Manner in which suits were disposed of.

		By decision on merits.			Uncontested.							
		In favor of Plaintiff.	In favor of Defendant.	Total.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *exparte*.	Dismissed *exparte*.	Total.
Number of suits.	1871	3,924	1,055	4,979	822	2,438	740	3,388	4,133	4,579	160	16,260
	1870	3,906	876	4,782	751	1,928	644	4,014	3,826	4,151	105	15,419
Percentages.	1871	79	21	100	5	15	5	21	25	28	1	100
	1870	82	18	100	5	12	4	26	25	27	1	100

188. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 23·4 per cent were decided on the merits, and 76·6 were uncontested. This proportion is the same as in the preceding year.

189. Seventy-nine per cent of the suits decided on their merits were in favor of plaintiffs, as against 82 per cent of the previous year. The largest proportion of cases were decided in favor of plaintiffs in the Nandidroog Division.

190. Of 16,260 uncontested cases, 46 per cent were compromised and decreed on confession, against 51 per cent in 1870.

191. The percentages of dismissals on default and suits decided *exparte* have risen, as compared with the previous year. It is generally explained that in the majority of cases dismissed on default, the suits were amicably settled out of Court though not reported, as no refund of stamp duty is now allowed.

192. As regards the high percentage of cases decreed *exparte*, it is generally explained that defendants do not come forward when the claim is *bonâ fide* and there is no valid defence.

General average duration of suits.

193. The general average duration of suits in the several Courts of the Province has been longer during the year under review by 5 days, both as regards contested and non-contested suits, than in the preceding year, being 49 and 29 days, as against 44 and 24 days in 1870 respectively.

Average duration of suits before each class of Courts.

194. The following table shews the average duration of suits in each class of Courts as compared with 1870 :—

	Duration for contested Suits in days.		Duration for uncontested Suits in days.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Bangalore Small Cause Court	14	15	13	16
Amildars „	50	38	25	25
Judicial Assistants „	53	70	38	53
Deputy Superintendents „	129	86	44	45
Superintendents „	315	148	86	171
General Duration.....	44	49	24	29

It will be observed that the longer average duration of suits is attributable to the great increase of duration in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants. This is chiefly owing to the fact, that last year the Courts of the Judicial Assistants were for the first time closed for the two months' recess.

195. BANGALORE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During the year under review, 6,751 suits were instituted in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes, inclusive of 9 cases in which

the plaints were rejected for want of jurisdiction, as against 7,189 in 1870, shewing a decrease of 438 in the number of suits instituted.

Number of suits instituted.

196. The amount litigated in 1871 was Rs. 2,47,604—14—10½, against Rs. 2,44,485—5—9 in the preceding year, shewing an increase of Rs. 3,119—9—1½ in the amount litigated.

General value of suits in the Small Cause Court.

197. The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act of 1865, and the Court Fees' Act, came into operation in the Court on the 1st of October 1871, and the falling off in the number of suits took place subsequent to the introduction of these Acts.

Reasons for decrease in the institutions in the Small Cause Court.

198. The number of suits filed in 1870 was however exceptional, being 1,428 in excess of the number filed in any previous year, and it is also to be observed, as noticed by the Judge, that the decrease in the number of contested cases was only 32, as compared with the figures of 1870, while the large decrease in the number of uncontested suits during the latter part of the year was no doubt, in a great measure, attributable to the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, under which no refund of stamp duty is allowed.

199. In 844 suits, Europeans were parties, being 94 less than in the previous year.

Suits in which Europeans were involved in the Small Cause Court.

200. Suits "on written obligation" and "for goods sold" were the most numerous, while suits "for money had and received" and for "damages" have been small.

Description of suits instituted in the Small Cause Court.

201. Including 278 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were in all, 7,029 suits for disposal, 6,915 of which were disposed of, leaving a balance of 114 cases pending at the end of the year, 104 of which were filed during the last few days of the year.

Number of suits disposed of in the Small Cause Court.

202. Of 6,915 suits disposed of,

Value of suits disposed of in the Small Cause Court.

2,027	were for sums not exceeding		Rs.	5
2,534	„	„	„	20
1,789	„	„	„	100
512	„	„	„	500
and 53	„	„	„	1,000

83·5 per cent of all the suits filed during the year were for sums under Rs. 50, and only 7·3 per cent for sums above 100 rupees, as against 7·8 per cent in 1870; 52 cases were, however, instituted for sums above Rs. 500, as against 41 in 1870.

203. Only 1,152 or 16·6 per cent of the cases were contested and were disposed of on the merits, 75 per cent of which were in favor of plaintiffs, 5,763 suits were non-contested, of which about—

Manner in which suits were disposed in the Small Cause Court.

41 per cent were compromised.
33 „ „ decreed *exparte*.
11 „ „ on confession.
11 „ „ dismissed for default and 13 cases were referred to arbitration.

204. The average duration of suits disposed of has been 15 days for contested suits, and 16 days for non-contested suits, against 14 days and 13 days respectively in 1870. Only one case was pending over two months, which was filed on the 1st September 1871. The longer average duration is attributable to some exceptional cases, and has been satisfactorily explained by the Judge.

Average duration of suits in the Small Cause Court.

205. During the year, 37 applications were made for new trials, being less than one per cent of the number of cases decided. Of these—

New trials and references.

13 were refused,—in—
11 the previous orders were reversed,—in—
8 „ „ confirmed,—and in—
5 „ „ „ modified.

In three cases, references were made to the Judicial Commissioner, as against six in the preceding year.

206. Rs. 39,719—11—3 were received through the Court on account of suitors during the year, of which Rs. 39,624 were paid over to the claimants, leaving a balance of Rs. 95—11—3 at the close of the year.

Results of execut ion.

207. During the year under report, the income of the Court derived from commission, fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 38,979—6—2, which, after deducting the refund of half costs under the old rules, the cost of establishment, salary of Judges, and contingencies, left a surplus of Rs. 4,751—6—11, as against Rs. 5,431—7—1 of the year previous.

Financial results.

208. Notwithstanding the reduction of one Judge during the year, and a corresponding reduction in the establishment, the Judge reports that the work is carried on smoothly.

209. The Judge has made very favorable mention of the services rendered by the Registrar, Mr. Jennings.

210. *Amildars' Courts.*—During the year under review, the number of the Courts of Amildars was reduced from 84 to 82.

Number of Courts of Amildars.

211. The total number of cases for disposal in all the Courts of the Amildars was 8,192, as against 7,511 cases of the previous year.

Number of cases for disposal before the Amildars.

212. Of this number, inclusive of the 9 transferred cases, 8,106 suits were disposed of, being 38 per cent of the whole number decided in the Province.

Number of cases disposed of by the Amildars.

This gives an average of 99 cases to each Amildar, shewing an increase of 10 cases disposed of by each Amildar on an average during the year, as compared with 1870.

213. The steady increase of civil work which falls upon Amildars is becoming a matter for serious consideration. The subject has engaged my attention, and I am of opinion that the interests of the Revenue Department as well as those of suitors, who are frequently put to much delay and inconvenience in the Courts of Amildars, owing to the multifarious duties which these officers are called upon to perform, and which often necessitate sudden and protracted absence from their head quarters, require that civil powers should be withdrawn from Amildars.

Increase of Civil work before the Amildars.

I hope shortly to submit detailed proposals for doing so, and for the establishment of Courts corresponding with those of Munsiffs in Her Majesty's territories, for the performance of civil work only.

214. The following comparative table shews the number of cases instituted and disposed of, as well as the average duration of each case in the Courts of the Amildars of the several Districts of the Province.

Cases instituted and disposed of by the Amildars in each District.

Districts.	Suits instituted.		Suits decided.		Average Duration in days.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Kolár	1,768	2,100	1,757	2,121	31	30
Bangalore	1,898	1,612	1,905	1,630	25	22
Mysore	1,014	1,227	1,021	1,177	43	39
Shimoga	756	836	767	838	28	26
Toomkoor	639	729	641	730	25	14
Chituldroog	471	667	477	662	28	16
Hassan	426	494	431	495	53	47
Kadoor	438	443	438	444	33	17
Total.....	7,410	8,108	7,437	8,097	31	27

It will be observed that the Amildars of the Kolár and Bangalore Districts have done the largest amount of work, and those of the Kadoor and Hassan Districts the least.

It is not known how many of the cases decided by Amildars were small cause cases, as no statements have been furnished this year which distinguish suits of this

nature from other suits. It may, however, be observed that the Amildars decided 3,438 suits, the value of each of which did not exceed 20 rupees.

Average duration of suits before the Amildars.

215. There has been a general decrease in the average duration of suits in the Amildars' Courts, from 31 to 27 days, and in the average duration in each District as compared with the previous year.

The average duration of suits in the Hassan and Mysore District is, however, still very high, and was more than once commented on during the year.

The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan states that he considers it a matter for congratulation that, notwithstanding the increase of suits, the average time taken to dispose of them has been shorter than in 1870, and explains that the present high average duration is attributable to the fact that the hearing of many cases has to be postponed from time to time in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Amildars from head quarters on other and more important duties.

As with the exception of the Kadoor District, the smallest number of suits was decided by the Amildars in the Hassan District, this appears to me to be an unsatisfactory explanation.

The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore has requested in his report, that the Superintendent will take severe notice of the delay which occurred in the disposal of suits before six of the Amildars of his District, and adds that the Amildars are, as a body, indolent, and that warnings and repetitions of the same have no effect.

This is a sweeping charge, and has been brought after the close of the year. I am satisfied that, if the Deputy Superintendents of the Hassan and Mysore Districts had properly carried out the instructions issued to them for supervising and checking the proceedings of the Courts subordinate to them from month to month, the results at the close of the year would have been very different.

Cases pending before the Amildars.

216. Of 86 cases pending at the close of the year, 34 cases were pending over two months and 9 over four months.

It is unsatisfactory to observe that of these, in the Mysore District alone, there were 29 cases pending above two months and 8 cases above four months.

The oldest case pending was in the Hassan District, being dated 1st August 1871.

Manner in which suits were disposed of by the Amildars.

217. The following statement shews the manner in which the suits before the Amildars were disposed of during the year, and the percentages for the past and previous years.

Districts.	Contested.			Uncontested.								
	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total.	Plaint returned or rejected.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *exparte*.	Dismissed *exparte*.	Total.	Total Number disposed of.
Mysore ...	164	40	204	26	277	51	25	359	197	38	973	1,177
Hassan ..	99	21	120	28	86	32	18	118	86	7	375	495
Bangalore ...	250	66	316	193	273	26	123	393	297	9	1,314	1,630
Kolár ...	502	61	563	109	219	235	113	534	340	8	1,558	2,121
Toomkoor ...	169	44	213	39	114	36	29	181	118	...	517	730
Shimoga ...	132	29	161	18	103	18	70	301	161	6	677	838
Kadoor ...	61	23	84	37	60	10	34	128	87	4	360	444
Chituldroog ...	91	9	100	27	51	19	87	229	133	16	562	662
Total... ..	1,468	293	1,761	477	1,183	427	499	2,243	1,419	88	6,336	8,097
Total for 1870...	1,390	278	1,668	556	1,012	368	538	2,032	1,229	34	5,769	7,437
Percentage for 1871	83·3	16·7	100	7·5	18·7	6·7	7·9	35·4	22·4	1·4	100	...
Percentage for 1870	83·3	16·7	100	9·6	17·6	6·4	9·3	35·2	21·3	0·6	100	...

The high percentage of uncontested cases decided by the Amildars which amounts to 78 per cent, as compared with 67 per cent before the Judicial Assistants, is stated by the Superintendent of Ashtagram "to be explained by the fact that suits of small values "are, as a rule, not so carefully conducted as others, and that suitors do not frequently "report compromises to the Courts or ask for permission to withdraw their suits." This is no doubt true to some extent, but I think that it may be fairly assumed, from the exceptionally high percentage of cases dismissed for default in the Courts of the Amildars, that the procedure of these officers is sometimes not so regular as it should be, and that dates for hearing are often not fixed at all, or, if fixed, are not properly notified to the parties, or adhered to by the Courts.

Great attention has been given to this subject during the year, and defects of procedure in the above particulars have been frequently brought to light. District Officers are now required to send for and examine the records of cases decided by the Amildars whenever a large proportion of uncontested cases is shewn to have been disposed of.

218. *Judicial Assistants' Courts.*—The total number of suits instituted during the year, in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants, was 5,829, against 5,879 of the previous year, being a decrease of 50 cases.

Number of suits instituted before the Judicial Assistants.

Of this number, about 30 per cent were of the nature of small cause suits.

The largest number of institutions was in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants of Bangalore, Mysore, Kadoor, Pálhalli and Kolár, and the smallest in the Courts of the

Hassan, Shimoga, Toomkoor, and Chituldroog Judicial Assistants. As compared with the previous year, there has been a falling off in the number of suits instituted in the Mysore, Shimoga, and Chituldroog Judicial Assistants' Courts, and an increase in the numbers filed in all the other Courts.

Description of suits instituted before the Judicial Assistants.

219. Of the number of suits instituted during the year, 5,147 were for money due, 86 per cent of which were on account of bonded debts.

Cases disposed of by the Judicial Assistants.

220. The following table shews the details, and the order of Districts, as regards cases disposed of.

Order of disposal.	Districts.	Total Number for disposal.	Total Number disposed of.	Pending.	Average Duration of Suits.		Date of oldest case pending.
					Contested.	Non-contested.	
1	Pálhalli	1,022	961	61	65	66	18th October 1871.
2	Mysore	1,179	930	249	164	127	3rd August do
3	Bangalore	1,011	925	0 86	59	44	19th do do
4	Kadoor	866	789	77	56	28	Do do do
5	Kolár	788	670	118	48	35	16th October do
6	Toomkoor	580	554	26	73	47	12th September do
7	Shimoga	571	527	44	51	33	18th October do
8	Hassan	580	509	71	81	49	23rd August do
9	Chituldroog	316	287	29	45	32	8th November do
	Total.....	6,913	6,152	761	70	53	3rd August do

It will be seen that the largest proportion of cases was decided by the Judicial Assistant of Pálhalli, and the smallest by the Judicial Assistant of Chituldroog.

Number of cases pending before the Judicial Assistants.

221. The pending file at the close of the year in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants was 761, as against 1,071 in the previous year. Of these 135 suits were pending over two months, and 43 over four months.

The largest number of pending cases, and those pending over two and four months, were chiefly in the following Courts :—

Courts.	Over two months.	Over four months.
Mysore Judicial Assistant's Court	93	39
Kolár do	11	1
Bangalore do	10	1
Hassan do	9	1

No suits were pending over two months in the Chituldroog Judicial Assistant's Court; the oldest case pending was on the file of the Mysore Judicial Assistant.

222. The general average duration of suits in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants has risen from 44 to 61 days.

Average duration of suits before the Judicial Assistants.

The average duration was exceptionally high in the following Districts:—

Mysore	125	day
Pálhalli	69	„
Hassan	60	„
Toomkoor	55	„
Bangalore	51	„
Kolár	42	„

The high average duration is attributed by the Judicial Assistants generally to the adjournment of their Courts for two months during the year. But this explanation does not satisfactorily account for the unduly high average of duration before some of the Courts, more especially when it is considered that the Judicial Assistants dispose of a large proportion of suits on the small cause side, which must necessarily tend considerably to lower the general average.

The long duration of cases has also been attributed by the Judicial Assistants of Mysore and Pálhalli to the heavy pending files at the commencement of the year, as well as to the great amount of work for disposal. It is satisfactory to notice that the pending files have been much reduced; at Mysore from 361 suits to 249, and at Pálhalli from 281 to 61. It is to be hoped therefore that a great improvement in the duration of suits will be shewn by these Courts for the current year.

223. The annexed table shews the manner in which suits were disposed of by each of the Judicial Assistants.

Manner in which suits were disposed of by the Judicial Assistants.

Judicial Assistants' Courts.	Contested.			Uncontested.								Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Average Duration.
	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *Exparte*.	Dismissed *Exparte*.	Total.			
Mysore ...	199	93	292	14	107	9	137	142	204	23	636	2	930	125
Pálhalli ...	288	97	385	52	164	28	47	138	135	9	573	3	961	69
Hassan ...	117	46	163	49	68	8	22	98	92	9	346	...	509	60
Bangalore ...	234	73	307	137	75	21	101	129	136	19	618	...	925	51
Kolár ..	297	58	355	1	52	8	77	80	94	3	315	...	670	42
Toomkoor ...	142	32	174	69	21	6	3	149	132	...	380	...	554	55
Shimoga ...	106	17	123	3	32	22	44	145	152	6	404	...	527	37
Kadoor ...	153	41	194	1	71	14	73	213	222	1	595	...	789	35
Chituldroog ...	26	6	32	4	25	1	28	137	60	...	255	...	287	33
Total.....	1,562	463	2,025	330	615	117	532	1,231	1,227	70	4,122	5	6,152	61
Total for 1870...	1,570	330	1,900	191	422	107	716	1,093	1,036	71	3,636	339	5,875	45
Percentage, 1871.	77·13	22·87	100·	8	14·92	2·84	12·91	29·86	29·77	1·70	100·	...	...	..
Do 1870.	82·63	17·37	100·	5·25	11·61	2·94	19·69	30·06	28·49	1·96	100·	...	...	...

From the above it will be seen that about one-third of the cases disposed of were decided on the merits, 77 per cent of which were in favor of plaintiffs, and 23 per cent in favor of defendants.

As compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase in the percentage of cases dismissed for default and decreed *exparte*, and a decrease in compromised cases.

The reasons assigned for the large percentage of cases dismissed for default and decreed *exparte* are generally satisfactory, and I have no reason to believe that there has been any irregularity in the procedure of the Courts.

General Remarks.

224. It has been represented by both the Judicial Assistants of Bangalore and Hassan that their Small Cause Court powers, which extend to Rs. 100 only, are inadequate, and that it would be a boon to the mercantile public if their powers in this particular were enhanced. Both these officers state that parties frequently either forego a part of their claim, or enhance the value of their movable property and the amount of interest, so as to have their cases tried on the Small Cause Court side.

I concur generally with the remarks made by these officers. The Judicial Assistants, as a body, are well qualified to exercise much larger Small Cause Court powers, and in the scheme which I am about to submit for the reorganization of the Civil Courts, I intend proposing that their powers should be increased.

Number of suits instituted before the Deputy Superintendents and disposed of.

225. *Deputy Superintendents' Courts.*—During the year under review, 65 original suits were instituted in all the Courts of the Deputy Superintendents, being 17 more than in the previous year. This, added to 11 cases pending on the last day of 1870, gave a total of 76 cases. Of these, 67 were disposed of, leaving 9 cases pending at the end of the year.

The largest number of suits was decided by the Deputy Superintendents of Bangalore and Mysore, 43 being disposed of by the former, and 17 by the latter. Three cases were decided by the Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor, two by the Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga, and one only by the Deputy Superintendent of Chitaldroog.

In the Kolár, Hassan and Kadoor Deputy Superintendents' Courts, no civil suits were instituted during the year; but the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan disposed of one case pending on his file from the previous year.

Average duration of suits before the Deputy Superintendents.

226. The average duration of suits before these Courts has fallen from 74 days in 1870 to 61 days in 1871.

The oldest case pending, dated 9th June, was on the file of the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore.

Manner in which suits were disposed of by the Deputy Superintendents.

227. The manner in which suits were disposed of by each Deputy Superintendent and the average duration of suits before each Court is shewn in the following statement:—

Courts of the Deputy Superintendents.	Contested.			Uncontested.								Total Number of Suits disposed of.	Average Duration.
	Judgment for Plaintiffs.	Judgment for Defendants.	Total.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *Exparte*.	Dismissed *Exparte*.	Total.		
Mysore	4	6	10	..	...	...	2	3	2	...	7	17	67
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	321
Bangalore	12	4	16	2	..	...	2	6	16	1	27	43	55
Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toomkoor	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	87
Shimoga	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	71
Kadoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	30
Total.....	20	10	30	2	...	...	7	9	18	1	37	67	61
Total for 1870.....	20	2	22	4	2	2	3	7	12	...	30	52	74
Percentage in 1871 ...	66·66	33·34	100·	5·40	...	...	18·92	24·33	48·66	2·70	100·	...	...
Do in 1870...	90·90	9·10	100·	13·34	6·66	6·66	10·00	23·34	40·00	...	100·	...	...

228. *Superintendents' Courts.*—Including six cases pending from the previous year there were seventeen suits for disposal on the file of the Superintendents, being the same number as in 1870. Of these, eight cases were disposed of by the Superintendent of Ashtagram. The Superintendent of Nandidroog decided three and the Superintendent of Nagar two suits.

Number of cases instituted before the Superintendents and disposed of.

229. Of the four cases pending at the close of the year, one was on the file of the Superintendent of Nagar, and three were in the Court of the Superintendent of Nandidroog. The latter suits were all pending over two months, the oldest being dated 7th October 1871.

Number of pending cases before the Superintendents.

230. The average duration of suits in the Courts of the Superintendents has decreased from 311 days in 1870 to 151 days in 1871, being 160 days less than in the previous year. In the Ashtagram Division Superintendent's Court, the average duration was 179 days, in the Nandidroog Division Superintendent's Court 149, and in the Nagar Superintendent's Court 85 days.

Average duration of suits before the Superintendents.

231. The manner in which suits were disposed of by each of the Superintendents is shewn in the following statement:—

Manner in which suits were disposed of by the Superintendents.

Courts of the Superintendents.	Contested.			Uncontested.								Total Number of Suits disposed of.
	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *Exparte*.	Dismissed *Exparte*.	Total.	
Ashtagram ...	5	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Nandidroog ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
Nagar ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2
Total.....	7	4	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	13
Total for 1870 ..	6	2	8	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	3	11
Percentage in 1871	63·63	36·37	100·	...	50·00	50·00	...	...	...	...	100·	...
Do 1870	75·00	25·00	100·	...	66·66	...	33·34	...	...	...	100·	...

232. *Appeals.*—The following table shews the general result of appeals preferred to the different grades of appellate Courts in the Province during the year :—

Result of Appeals.

Appellate Courts.	Appealable cases.	Appeals preferred.	Percentage of appeals to appealable cases.	Total number for disposal.	Disposed of.						Transferred.	Pending.	Percentage of orders confirmed to the number disposed of.	Average Duration in days.
					Number of orders confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Dismissed for default or under Sections 5 or 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Total.				
Deputy Superintendents...	1,569	267	17	282	144	43	45	22	23	277	1	4	52	35
Superintendents ...	1,779	261	15	292	163	20	35	19	16	253	...	39	64	70
Judicial Commissioner. Regular Appeals ...	35	13	37	16	7	2	1	2	1	13	—	3	54	29
Judicial Commissioner. Special Appeals ...	550	131	25	150	89	8	19	13	9	138	—	12	64	37
Total.....	3,913	672	17	740	403	73	100	56	49	681	1	58	59	46

233. There was a pending file of 12 appeals in the Courts of the Deputy Superintendents at the commencement of the year. These, added to 270 received during the year, gave a total of 282 for disposal.

Number of Appeals to Deputy Superintendents against decisions of Amildars.

The largest number of appeals was in the following Districts :—

Kolár . . .	88
Bangalore . . .	58
Mysore . . .	43
Hassan . . .	35

The institutions were few in the following Districts :—

Toomkoor . . .	24
Shimoga . . .	16
Kadoor . . .	10
Chituldroog . . .	8

As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 29 cases. In four Districts there was an increase, and a decrease in four.

234. Of the number of appeals for disposal, 278 were disposed of in the following manner, leaving four cases pending at the close of the year.

Number of Appeals disposed of by the Deputy Superintendents and the general results.

			Percentage.
Transferred		1	2·5
Dismissed for default ..		23	57·5
Heard *exparte* ..	Confirmed	13	32·5
	Reversed	3	7·5
Contested ..	Confirmed	131	55·04
	Modified	·43	18·06
	Reversed	42	17·65
	Remanded	22	9·25

The proportion of appeals confirmed was nearly the same as in the preceding year.

The largest proportion of cases dismissed for default was in the Toomkoor District, and those heard *exparte* in the Bangalore District.

The percentage of remands was one per cent less than in the previous year, and was highest in the Hassan and Bangalore Districts.

235. The manner in which appeals were disposed of in each District during the two past years, is shewn in the following statement:—

Manner in which Appeals were disposed of by each of the Deputy Superintendents.

Deputy Superintendents' Courts.		Number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Manner of Disposal.					Transferred.	Pending.	Average Duration.
				Dismissed for default or under sections 5 and 6, Act XXXIII of 1861.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			
Mysore ...	1871	43	43	5	25	1	8	4	...	...	54
	1870	22	21	1	12	1	5	2	...	1	27
Hassan ...	1871	35	35	5	13	3	9	5	...	...	59
	1870	40	39	5	19	1	9	5	...	1	57
Bangalore	1871	58	56	...	38	2	9	6	1	2	23
	1870	102	98	...	56	17	9	16	...	4	86
Kolár ...	1871	88	87	1	43	25	14	4	...	1	14
	1870	80	74	7	27	13	23	2	2	6	20
Toomkoor	1871	24	24	8	12	3	...	1	..	..	9
	1870	23	23	4	12	2	4	1	...	...	11
Shimoga	1871	16	15	3	2	8	1	1	...	1	20
	1870	28	28	3	10	13	...	2	...	...	31
Kadoor...	1871	10	10	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	17
	1870	11	11	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	19
Chituldroog ..	1871	8	8	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	24
	1870	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total.....	1871	282	278	23	144	43	45	22	1	4	35
	1870	311	299	23	146	48	52	28	2	12	47

236. The average duration of appeals was 35 days in all the Courts, as against 47 days in the previous year.

Average duration of Appeals before the Deputy Superintendents.

The average duration has risen, as compared with the previous year, in the following Districts:—

	1870.		1871.
In Hassan from	57	days to	59
„ Mysore	27		54
„ Chituldroog	16		24

and has fallen in the following Districts:—

	1870.		1871.
In Bangalore from	86	days to	23
„ Shimoga	31		20
„ Kadoor	19		17
„ Kolár	20		14
„ Toomkoor	11		9

The long average duration of appeals is explained by the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore to be owing to his having taken sick leave during the year, and also the great delay which occurred in two cases, in finding out and serving notices on the respondents. The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan states that a satisfactory reduction has been made in the duration of appeals in his District, but the figured statements do not shew this.

237. The appeals preferred during the year to the Courts of the Superintendents against the decisions of the Judicial Assistants shew an increase of 35 cases. The number of appeals pending at the commencement of the year was 31, which, added to the number instituted, gave a total of 292 appeals for disposal.

Number of Appeals to Superintendents against the decisions of Judicial Assistants.

238. The following table shews the manner in which the appeals were disposed of as compared with the previous year:—

Manner in which Appeals were disposed of by the Superintendents.

Superintendents' Courts.		Number for disposal.	Number disposed.	Manner of Disposal.					Pending.	Average Duration.
				Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.		
Ashtagram	1871	143	125	9	85	7	15	9	18	81
	1870	107	92	6	66	4	13	3	15	91
Nandidroog	1871	109	89	5	55	12	10	7	20	70
	1870	103	93	...	62	11	18	2	10	46
Nagar	1871	40	39	2	23	1	10	3	1	34
	1870	47	41	1	22	9	7	2	6	31
Total... ..	1871	292	253	16	163	20	35	19	39	70
	1870	257	226	7	150	24	38	7	31	62

Though the number of appeals confirmed has increased by thirteen, the percentage of appeals confirmed was two per cent less than during the preceding year.

The proportion of appeals remanded was four per cent, and those dismissed for default, three per cent in excess of the previous year.

The proportion of appeals reversed and modified has fallen from 27·4 to 21·8 per cent. The percentage of reversals was highest in the Nagar Division.

239. The average duration of appeals has fallen from 91 days to 81 in the Ashtagram Superintendent's Court, and has risen in the Nandidroog and Nagar Superintendents' Courts from 46 and 31 days, to 70 and 34 days respectively.

Average duration of Appeals, before the Superintendents.

240. Of 39 appeals for disposal on the last day of the year, two were pending over four months in the Ashtagram Superintendent's Court, and one in the Court of the Superintendent of Nagar.

Number of Appeals pending before the Superintendents.

The Superintendent of Nandidroog has also disposed of 27 miscellaneous appeals, leaving five cases pending on his file at the close of the year.

The appeals from miscellaneous orders disposed of by the other Superintendents, are not shewn in the returns.

241. The number of appeals preferred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and the number disposed of, shew a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. Thirteen regular and 131 special appeals were instituted, as against 16 and 147 respectively during the year preceding. These, added to 22 cases pending at the close of 1870, gave a total of 166 cases, 151 of which were disposed of, leaving 15 cases pending on the last day of the year.

Number of Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner from the decisions of the Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents.

242. Of the 151 cases disposed of, 13 were regular and 138 special appeals. They were all disposed of, in the following manner.

Manner in which Appeals were disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner.

6·6 per cent were dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.
63·6 ,, Confirmed.
6·6 ,, Modified.
13·2 ,, Reversed.
10 ,, Remanded.

The largest proportion of cases dismissed for default, reversed and remanded, was on appeals from the Court of the Superintendent of Nandidroog.

243. The duration of appeals was 35 days, as compared with 41 days in 1870.

Duration of Appeals before the Judicial Commissioner.

244. *Execution of Decrees.*—There were 10,552 applications during the year for

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execution of decrees, which, together with those pending and received by transfer, amounted in all to 12,926, as against 11,478 in 1870.

Number of applications.

this number—

2,703 applications were filed in the Court of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.
3,985 " in the Courts of the Amildars.
3,782 " Judicial Assistants.
72 " Deputy Superintendents.
10 " Superintendents.

245. The following table shews, in detail, the number and result of the applications as compared with the previous year.

Manner in which applications were disposed of.

	1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pending from last year...	1,118	1,687	569	...
Filed	9,347	10,552	1,205	...
Received by transfer	1,013	687	...	326
Total for Disposal.....	11,478	12,926	1,448	...
Number of decrees completely executed ...	7,307	9,829	2,522	...
" partially executed	2,484	1,571	...	913
Pending at the end of the year	1,687	1,526	...	161
Decrees executed by possession being given ...	72	131	59	...
Sales of movable property	793	620	...	173
" immovable property	668	879	211	...
Imprisonment	382	428	46	...
Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced	...	...	...	...
Orders under Section 245, Code of Procedure ...	6	10	4	...

246. The percentage of decrees completely and partially executed in the different Courts was as follows:—

Percentage of decrees executed by the several classes of Courts.

2,848 or 25 per cent in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.
4,295 or 37·7 " Courts of the Amildars.
4,163 or 36·5 " " Judicial Assistants.
80 or 0·7 " " Deputy Superintendents.
14 or 0·1 " " Superintendents.

247. The total amount realized in execution of decrees was Rs. 17,23, 280—11—9, or about 74·3 per cent of the aggregate value of the decrees put into execution.

Amount realized by executions.

Of the total amount realized, Rs. 13,52,724—5—7 were recovered by complete execution of decrees, and Rs. 3,70,556—6—2 by partial execution.

131 decrees were executed by possession being given.
428 " by imprisonment of person.
2,238 " by attachment of personal and real property, and—
1,499 " by sales of personal and real property.

248. The following table exhibits the amount of miscellaneous work done in each class of Courts in the Province.

Miscellaneous cases.

Courts of—	Number for Dispósal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Petitions.	Cases.	Petitions.	Cases.	Petitions.
Amildars...	436	3,221	422	3,204	14	17
Judicial Assistants	865	3,609	771	3,598	94	11
Deputy Superintendents	338	581	319	575	19	6
Superintendents	11	173	9	171	2	2
Judicial Commissioner	...	68	...	67	...	1
Total.....	1,650	7,652	1,521	7,615	129	37

The results of the miscellaneous work performed by the Courts cannot be compared with those of the previous year, as no statements were required or received for the year 1870.

249. The Superintendent of Nandidroog writes that the returns shew that excellent work has been done both in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, and that he can well understand that this would be the case with two such able and energetic Deputies, as Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Krishnaiengar.

Remarks by Superintendents.

As regards the Judicial Assistants in the Ashtagram Division, the Superintendent writes as follows :—

"The Courts of the Judicial Assistants have been fully occupied during the period under report, and have worked satisfactorily, especially those of Pálhalli and Mysore."

"The quality of Mr. Lacey's work is superior to that of the other Assistants, his judgments are usually well considered and carefully and elaborately drawn up, his decrees also having been less interfered with. Frequent remands have been made to the Courts of Hassan and Pálhalli."

No other officers have been specially mentioned by any of the Superintendents in their Divisions.

250. My thanks are due to Major Hay, Superintendent of the Nagar Division, and to Major Campbell while officiating as Superintendent of the Nandidroog Division, for the assistance and co-operation which they have afforded me.

251. The original reports of the Superintendents are herewith forwarded for the perusal of the Chief Commissioner.

552. A brief abstract of some of the most important circular orders, relating to criminal and civil justice, which were issued during the year, is appended.

Directing the punctual transmission of periodical statements and returns, and conveying instructions as to the manner in which they are to be checked and scrutinized before submission.

No. 2, dated 23rd May 1871.

Noticing the delay in the transmission of records which are called for, and directing that in future, when records are forwarded, they should be accompanied by certificates signed by the head ministerial officer of the Court to the effect that all material papers in the case are sent.

No. 3, dated 29th May 1871.

Conveying instructions as to the manner in which entries are to be made in columns 12 and 13 of Judicial Statement No. 3.

No. 4, dated 29th May 1871.

Conveying remarks and orders as to the unfavorable results of commitments generally, and No. 689—122, dated 12th July 1871, issuing certain further orders and instructions on the subject.

No. 392—23, dated 7th June 1871.

Directing that Superintendents should require District Officers to submit separate Annual Reports and submit them to this office with their Divisional Reports.

No. 6, dated 17th June 1871.

Directing that in session cases, the opinions of the assessors should be separately recorded in full, with the reasons assigned by each of them, and that in cases in which the prisoners are acquitted, the Judge should invariably note, at the foot of the calendar, whether there were, or were not, good and sufficient *primâ facie* grounds for warranting the committal of the prisoners.

No. 9 of 15th August 1871.

Directing that copies of every order, or of proceedings passed by a Court of Session, upon appeal or upon review of a Magistrate's calendar, be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and that copies of orders passed by the Magistracy which determine or dispose of any matter *sub-judice* must be submitted within 48 hours to the appellate Court to which the Magistrate is immediately subordinate.

No. 12, dated 25th October 1871.

Conveying instructions in the matter of inquests and *post mortem* examinations.

No. 13, dated 6th November 1871.

Forwarding a copy of rules regarding the imposition, registry, and realization of fines.

No. 14, dated 13th November 1871.

Prescribing rules relating to the keeping of diaries by officers presiding over all the Civil and Criminal Courts in Mysore.

No. 15, dated 9th November 1871.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Judicial Commissioner.

PRISONS.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the following Report on the Administration of the Jails in this Province, together with the accompanying 22 statistical statements for the year 1871.

2. Some difficulty has been experienced in having the elaborate statistical figures, required by the new forms of jail statements prescribed by the Government of India, correctly filled in for all the jails.

Difficulty of obtaining correct figures to fill in the elaborate statements.

However clearly a heading to a statement may be expressed, its requirements are not understood in the same way by all, and experience has shewn that it is not until statements have been in use for some years, and have been subjected from time to time to careful check and scrutiny, that the information contained in them can be rendered uniform and reliable.

3. As during the previous year, there were eight jails in the Province; but the number of lock-ups has been reduced from 86 to 84. One lock-up was abolished during the year under review in the Bangalore District, and the other in the Mysore District. In the Report for 1870, the number of lock-ups was shewn as 85, but it has since been ascertained that the Bangalore Cantonment lock-up was not taken into the calculation.

Number of Jails and Lock-ups.

4. The jails in the Province were not overcrowded during the year. The accommodation generally, and more especially in the large jails of Bangalore, Shimoga, Kolár, and Toomkoor, has been found to be ample.

Accommodation.

Measures have been adopted, and a site has been selected for the erection of a new jail at Hassan, the present building being incommodious, frail and leaky.

Separate accommodation is much required in several of the District Jails for civil and under-trial prisoners. At present in these jails the civil prisoners are confined with the sick or the under-trial prisoners; solitary cells are also required in some of the jails.

The requirements of each jail in the above respects will be separately considered, and will form the subject of future reports.

The Bangalore District lock-up having been found to be incommodious and unhealthy, a plan and estimate has been prepared for the erection of a new district lock-up on a site which has been selected for the purpose.

5. *Judicial Statements.*—Statements 1 to 8 are judicial, and relate to the number and disposal of prisoners, and to matters relating to crime and the maintenance of order and discipline among the prisoners.

Statistical Statements Nos. 1 to 8.

6. Including 1,614 prisoners remaining at the close of the previous year, the total number of convicted prisoners in all the jails and lock-ups of the Province was 5,318, as against 5,205 in 1870. Including 145 prisoners received by transfer, there was a total prison population of 5,463 convicts. The total prison population of 1870 was 5,365 convicts.

Number of convicts.

7. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of the total population in the Central Jail, and in the jails of the Mysore, Hassan, Kolár and Chituldroog Districts, and a decrease in the jails of Toomkoor Shimoga and Kadoor.

As regards the district lock-ups, the largest increase of population, as compared with the previous year, occurred in the Kolár District, and the largest decrease in the Chituldroog District.

8. The convicts were disposed of in the manner shewn in the following comparative table for the two past years:—

Disposal of convicts.

	1870.	1871.
Transferred to other Jails.		
To undergo sentence	195	207
For transportation beyond the seas	3	11
Released during the year.		
On appeal	105	76
„ expiry of sentence...	3,002	3,124
„ payment of fine	375	445
By Order of Government.		
On account of sickness...	4	6
On account of good conduct	6	5
Transported beyond the seas	...	10
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	...	2
Escaped	2	3
Executed	20	21
Died	39	39
Remaining on 31st December	1,614	1,514
Total.. ...	5,365	5,463

The daily average number of prisoners was 1,555, against 1,620 in the preceding year.

9. Of 5,318 prisoners, exclusive of those received by transfer.

Description of Convicts.

5	were	Europeans.
9	„	Eurasians.
56	„	Native Christians.
535	„	Mahomedans.
4,291	„	Hindús.
422	„	Persons of all other classes.

10. From the subjoined table, it will be seen that the largest percentage of convicts belonged to that portion of the population falling under the head of all other classes.

Religion.	Free Population in the Province.	Convicts.	Percentage of Convicts to free Population.
Hindús	4,038,420	4,291	·10
Mahomedans	206,781	535	·26
Christians	14,935	70	·47
All other Classes	13,408	422	3·14
Total.....	4,273,544	5,318	·12

11. The number of European convicts has fallen from 17 in 1870 to 5 in 1871; while Eurasians and Native Christians have increased from 5 and 35 to 9 and 56 respectively. The number of Hindús and persons designated under the head of "other classes," has increased from 4,129 and 393 in 1870 to 4,291 and 422 respectively, while the number of Mahomedan convicts has decreased from 626 to 535.

12. As regards the age of the convicts, there were 95 under 16 years of age, 4,132 from 16 to 40 years of age, 1,028 from 40 to 60 years of age, and 63 above 60 years of age.

Age of convicts.

As compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of convicts, under 16 years of age, from 122 to 95, and of convicts from 40 to over 60 years of age, from 1,213 to 1,091; while those between 16 and 40 years of age have increased from 3,870 to 4,132.

13. Annexed is a comparative table shewing the number of convicted prisoners of each of the various occupations previous to conviction.

Previous occupation of convicts.

Year.	Males.									Females.			
	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Laborers.	Shop-keepers and traders.	Artizans.	Domestic servants.	Professional.	Government servants	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	Total.
1871 ...	77	2,124	1,430	294	262	251	96	174	208	332	30	40	5,318
1870 ...	44	1,950	1,308	323	372	264	170	167	172	376	36	23	5,205

As compared with the previous year, the number of male convicts has increased by 146, while the number of female convicts has decreased by 33.

Periods of sentences of imprisonment.

14. Nearly three-fourths or 3,880 of the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups during the year were sentenced to terms not exceeding one year, 806 to terms above one year and not exceeding five years, and 561 for terms exceeding five years, of whom 73 were under sentences for periods beyond ten years.

Transportation for life and death.

Twenty-five males and 3 females were transported for life, and 18 males for shorter periods. Twenty-five males were executed. The sentence of death passed on one female was commuted to transportation for life, on the ground of pregnancy.

Description of imprisonment.

15. One thousand five-hundred and thirty-eight prisoners were sentenced to simple imprisonment, and 3,780 to rigorous imprisonment. Of the latter number, 88·7 per cent were sentenced to hard, 6·3 per cent to medium, and 5 per cent to light labor.

Number of re-convictions.

16. Of the total number of convicts in the jails and lock-ups, 6 per cent of the males and 4 per cent of the females had been previously incarcerated, as against 5 and 3 per cent respectively in 1870.

Excepting the Central Jail, the ratio of the total number of re-convicted prisoners to the total number of male prisoners incarcerated during the year has been highest in the Toomkoor Jail. The same was the case in 1870. In the Kadoor Jail alone, there were no re-convicted prisoners.

17. Of the re-convicted convicts, 187 had been once before in jail, 72 had been twice before in jail, and 54 more than twice; 214 males and 15 females were re-convicted for crimes belonging to the same class, and 82 men and 2 females for different crimes.

Escapes.

18. Three convicts effected their escape during the year, as against two in the preceding year. One was from outside the Hassan Jail. This prisoner was immediately recaptured. Of the other two, one was from inside the Chituldroog Jail, and the other from a lock-up in the Chituldroog District, neither of these two prisoners have been hitherto retaken. At the close of 1870, thirty-two escaped convicts of former years remained uncaptured. Of these, one only was recaptured in the Shimoga District.

Number of convicts punished in the Jails.

19. In all, 178 convicts were punished for offences committed, as against 232 in 1870. The ratio of convicts punished, per cent of average total strength, in all the jails being 11·4, as against 14·2 during the previous year. Twenty-five convicts were punished for criminal offences, as against one only in 1870, and 153 for offences against prison discipline, as against 231. Two females only were punished, as against 23 in 1870.

20. The largest proportion were punished, for wilful disobedience (52), for idleness

(21), conspiring to escape, &c., (21), assault or criminal force (18), and using insulting or threatening language (11).

21. Three prisoners wilfully disabled themselves, and six contumaciously refused to work, while eight caused wilful damage to prison property. Six prisoners in the Mysore Jail and one in the Toomkoor Jail were detected filing or cutting iron bars.

Description of punishments inflicted.

22. Corporal punishment was chiefly resorted to. Thus, 135 were so punished, as against 76 in 1870. While only 30 and 6 were punished by solitary confinement and reduction of diet, as against 100 and 54 respectively in 1870.

23. The ratio of punishments per cent of average strength was highest in the Bangalore, Mysore, and Toomkoor Jails.

24. In the Hassan and Kadoor Jails, no prisoners are shewn to have committed any offences or to have been punished. This result can only, I think, be attributed to laxity in supervision and want of discipline, and this has been admitted by the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan.

Good-mark system.

25. The good-mark system was in force in the Bangalore Central Jail only. Doctor Henderson reports that the system has been of great practical benefit in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners. The system has not been introduced into any of the other jails, as it can only be properly worked under very close supervision.

Employment of convicts as prison officials.

26. During the year under review, 110 male and 3 female prisoners were employed as prison officials, against 93 men and 2 women in 1870.

This gives an average number employed during the year of 87 men and 3 women per day, as against 78 and 1 respectively in 1870. The average number so employed per cent of average strength, was 5·8, as against 4·9 in 1870. Of these, 53 males and 2 females were employed as warders, 46 males and 1 female as work overseers, 6 men as intramural and five men as extramural guards.

Ten of the above were reduced for misconduct during the year, and one was otherwise punished.

No convicts were appointed as jail officials who had not undergone a full year's imprisonment. The majority of convict officials had undergone over two years' imprisonment.

27. In the small jails of the Hassan, Kadoor, and Chituldroog Districts, no prisoners were employed as warders, overseers or guards. The system, which has many advantages, does not admit of being introduced in these jails, as short-term prisoners only are confined in these jails. All persons sentenced to terms of imprisonmeut exceeding six months in the Hassan, Kadoor, and Chituldroog Districts are now transferred to the Mysore and Shimoga Jails.

28. Out of a daily average of 1554·90 prisoners, 477·57 were under instruction, as against 590·66 in the previous year, being 30 per cent of the total average strength, or 6 per cent less than in 1870.

Education of convicts.

The only jails in which the education of the prisoners has been attended to during the year, are the Central Jail, and the jails of the Mysore and Shimoga Districts.

29. The District Officers in charge of other Jails have failed to explain why no attempt has been made to impart instruction to the prisoners, though their attention was called to the subject during the year.

The particular attention of all Officers in charge of jails has been again drawn to the matter, and especially to the remarks made by Doctor Henderson on education, as contained in pages 28 and 29 of his report for the past year, and they have been directed to establish, if possible, schools for the instruction of prisoners on the plan followed in the Central Jail.

30. Of the total number of prisoners admitted into the jails and lock-ups, during the year, 3,153 were quite illiterate, 378 could read and write a little, and 173 were able to read and write well.

31. Out of the 5,318 prisoners in the jails and lock-ups, 885 prisoners are shewn to have been instructed—779 in the Central Jail, 46 in the Mysore Jail, and 60 in the Shimoga Jail. Of these, 774 learned to read or write a little, and 111 to read and write well. It is to be observed that no female prisoner was received in any of the jails who could read or write nor were any instructed while in jail.

32. *Financial Statements.*—Statements 9 to 14 relate to the financial results of the administration of the jails and lock-ups.

Statistical Statements, Nos. 9 to 14.

The total cost incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the convicts in the jails and lock-ups of the Province during the year, was Rs. 1,35,900-10-9. For the year 1870, the charges were entered at Rs. 1,58,361-14-2¼. The figures shewn in the statements for the latter year appear, however, to have been incorrectly filled in, as the salaries of the Assistant Superintendents in immediate charge of the District Jails of Toomkoor, Chituldroog and Kadoor were included under the head of fixed establishment, while the cost of the military guard of the Central Jail was not included in the cost of guarding the prisoners.

Cost of convicts.

33. Again, in the returns received from all the jails from which the annual statements are compiled, no proper system was followed during 1870 and previous years, in the rateable distribution of the costs of the fixed and extra establishments among the different classes of prisoners.

34. The expenditure also on account of the Cantonment lock-up, which by a strange oversight of the District authorities had never before appeared in any of the returns or annual reports, has now been included.

28. Out of a daily average of 1554·90 prisoners, 477·57 were under instruction, as against 590·66 in the previous year, being 30 per cent of the total average strength or 6 per cent less than in 1870.

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34. The expenditure also on account of the Cantonment lock-up, which by a strange oversight of the District authorities had never before appeared in any of the returns or annual reports, has now been included.

35. The above noticed errors and defects necessarily preclude any fair comparison of the figures of the past year with those given for 1870, and previous years.

Comparative results between the past and previous years.

36. A comparative table is however annexed, shewing the costs under the different heads of expenditure, the necessary alterations having been made in the figures which were entered in the report for 1870, with the view to a fair comparison with that year only.

	Total Cost.						Cost per head of average strength.					
	1870.			1871.			1870.			1871.		
Rations	46,660	1	6	40,786	5	9	28	12	11	26	3	8
Fixed Establishment	35,057	9	4	33,564	12	9	21	9	7	21	9	5
Police Guard	44,452	14	5½	35,760	1	0	26	8	2	22	15	11
Extra Establishment	9,345	9	4	11,544	14	7	5	12	3	7	6	9
Hospital Charges	2,322	5	11	2,021	7	8	1	6	11	1	4	9
Clothing	5,382	7	0	6,419	15	0	3	5	5	4	2	1
Contingencies	7,566	9	¾	5,803	2	0	4	10	9	3	11	8
Total.....	1,50,787	8	7¼	1,35,900	10	9	92	2	0	87	6	3

37. From the above, it will be seen that, as compared with 1870, there has been a general decrease under each item of expenditure, except under the head of extra establishment and clothing charges; that the total decrease in expenditure amounts to Rs. 14,886, and that the cost per head of average strength has been reduced from Rs. 92-2-0 to Rs. 87-6-3.

It will be observed, from the figures entered in Statement No. 9, that the cost per head of average strength is very high in all the District lock-ups. This is owing to the necessity of keeping up a certain establishment, though the number of convicts is often very small. For the jails alone, the cost per head of average strength amounted to Rs. 83-1-7.

Cost per head of average strength in the several jails.

38. Taking Rs. 83 as a standard, the following jails shew a high rate of expenditure per head of average strength. Kadoor Rs. 149, Hassan Rs. 141, Toomkoor Rs. 121, Kolár Rs. 120, and Chituldroog Rs. 100. The lowest expenditure per head of average strength was in the Shimoga Jail (Rs. 67), Central Jail (Rs. 79), and Mysore Jail (Rs. 83).

Increase of cost under head of Extra Establishment.

The comparative increase of expenditure under the head of extra establishment is nominal only, and is owing to the erroneous distribution of charges under the several heads of establishment in the returns for 1870.

Increase of cost under the head of clothing.

40. The cost of clothing each prisoner throughout the year has been Rs. 4-2-1, against Rs. 3-5-5 in the previous year. The increase under this head is incidental, and is owing to the fact, that a larger

quantity of new clothing was issued to the prisoners during the past than in the previous year.

Steps taken to reduce charges under the head of extra establishment.

41. Steps were however taken during the year for reducing the charges on account of extra establishment. Certain irregularities were brought to light in the course of the investigations which were held, more especially in the Shimoga Jail, and definite rules and instructions were issued for the purpose of regulating the future number and costs of extra establishments in all the jails. Some of the reductions which have been already carried out have been reported to the Government. The results, however, will appear in the report for the current year.

Cost of rations.

42. The cost for feeding each convict, in all the jails and lock-ups, amounted to Rs. 2-3-0 per mensem, as against Rs. 2-6-5 in the previous year.

Cost of guards and establishments.

43. The total costs of guards and establishment has also decreased by Rs. 1—14—0 per head of average strength.

Contingencies and hospital charges.

44. Contingencies and hospital charges have fallen from Rs. 4—10—9, and Rs. 1—6—11 per head of average strength in 1870, to Rs. 3—11—8 and Rs. 1—4—9 respectively in 1871.

Daily average number of laboring convicts.

45. During the year under review, the daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was 1496·486, or 85·4 prisoners less than in the previous year. Of these, the average number unable to labor from sickness or old age was 52·231 prisoners, as against 48·893 in 1870, and the average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labor was 116·772, as against 107·666.

Number of convicts employed as jail servants.

46. The average number of convicts employed as jail servants was 342, as against 269 in 1870, so that out of every 100 prisoners in the jail 22 prisoners were used as jail servants. This is in excess of the number employed during the previous year, when the daily average number was 16 per cent of average strength.

47. In the Bangalore Central Jail, this number was as high as 28 per cent, and in the Mysore and Toomkoor jails it was 26 per cent, and 21 per cent respectively. No explanations have been given for the increase over the percentage of the previous year. The number of jail servants entertained in all the jails appears to me to be excessive.

48. I observe that it has been laid down in the report submitted by the Indian Jail Committee, that the proportion of servants and hospital attendants shall on no account exceed 10 per cent of the prisoners in custody, except in epidemic visitations of diseases, under sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons. The attention of all officers in charge of jails will be drawn to the subject.

Estimated earnings of convicts.

49. Annexed is a comparative table shewing the estimated earnings of the convicts.

Estimated value of Jail Labor.	1871.			1870.		
Value of labor as jail servants	15,668	2	0	11,802	13	0
Building and repairing	2,085	3	0	4,992	10	0
Grinding rági, making clothes, &c., for prisoners	3,876	2	0	5,324	4	0
Employed on roads by Public Works Department or Municipality ...	13,352	14	0	16,163	7	0
On jail gardens	8,794	4	0	9,751	15	0
On manufactures	13,863	1	0	16,185	7	0
Total.....	57,639	10	0	64,220	8	0

50. From the above, it will be observed that the estimated earnings have fallen this year by Rs. 6,580-14-0. Excepting the estimated value of the labor performed by convicts employed as jail servants, there has been a general decrease under all heads, and chiefly in the estimated receipts from labor on the roads and from manufactures. In the Central, Hassan, and Chituldroog Jails only, is an increase shewn over the estimated earnings of 1870. The decrease has been greatest in the Shimoga and Toomkoor Jails.

Decrease explained.

51. The general falling off in the total estimated earnings, is doubtless ascribable to the daily average strength of the prisoners in all the jails of the Province being considerably less than during the previous year, as also to the larger percentages of sick and infirm prisoners incapable of labor—*vide* the details given in para 45.

Cash transactions.

52. Including the balance on hand at the close of the previous year, a sum of Rs. 47,380—9—3 stood as total cash debits against the Superintendents of the Jails in which manufactures were carried on. Of this sum, Rs. 28,114-7-7 were expended, and Rs. 18,465-7-5 remitted to the treasury, leaving a balance in hand at the close of this year, of Rs. 800—10—3. The sum remitted to the treasury in the previous year was Rs. 5,327—0—4.

53. The remittances were large from the Bangalore Central Jail, where they rose from Rs. 1,052-4-0 in 1870, to Rs. 14,362-15-4 in the past year.

The amount of profit contributed by the different jails was—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore Central	Jail	14,362	15	4
Mysore District	„	1,926	4	0
Shimoga „	„	887	2	7
Chituldroog „	„	752	11	9
Toomkoor „	„	536	15	9

Debts due to and by the jails.

54. The entry in the statement of debts due by the jails shews a balance of Rs. 1,994—7—9 as outstanding. The amount of debts due to the jail amounted to Rs. 2,153—5—0; nearly 83 per cent of this sum was outstanding against the Bangalore Central Jail.

55. The value of stock, &c., in the manufactories of all the jails at the close of the past and previous years, is shewn below : —

	Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.		
Raw Materials	663	1	6	543	6	7
Manufactured Goods	3,170	9	7	4,228	2	7
Plant and Machinery	10,494	2	8	10,496	2	8
Total.....	14,327	13	9	15,267	11	10

56. The average actual cash earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was Rs. 12—13—8, as against Rs. 3-6-11 in 1870.

Average cash earnings.

57. Statement No. 13 shews the diet scales in force in the several jails and lock-ups.

Diet of prisoners in the jails.

There are two scales of diet in use in the Province. Appendix A shews the new scale in use in the Central Jail, and in the District Jails of Mysore, Hassan, Kolár, and Shimoga, and Appendix B shews the old scale which is still followed in the other District Jails.

Diet of prisoners in the Lock-ups.

One seer of rági and three pie is the daily allowance given to the prisoners confined in the talook lock-ups, the Bangalore Talook lock-up excepted. In this lock-up owing to the greater dearness of provisions in the town, the prisoners are allowed one seer of rági and four pie per diem.

58. Rági is the chief article of food, though rice is occasionally given instead. The price of rági fell considerably during the past year, when it was sold at 80 lbs per rupee on average throughout the Province, as against 65 lbs in 1870.

Average monthly cost for diet per convict in the jails.

59. The average monthly cost of each laboring convict on account of diet, in all the jails, was Rs. 2—4—6, as against Rs. 2—9—6 in 1870. The cost has been highest in the Bangalore Central Jail, Rs. 2-10-8, and, the lowest in the Chituldroog Jail, Rs. 1-11-10.

The average monthly cost of each non-laboring convict on account of diet in all the jails is shewn at Rs. 1—12—8, as against Rs. 1—9—10 in 1870. There is, beyond doubt, some error in the figures for the past year, as the cost, as in the case of the laboring-prisoners, should have been less than in 1870. The figures given for the Kadoor Jail, which shew that the average cost of the non-laboring prisoners was higher than that for the laboring-prisoners, are palpably erroneous. Explanations have been required, but have not hitherto been received.

The average cost of diet of each prisoner in the lock-ups was nearly Rs. 1—0—6 per mensem, as against Rs 1—15—5 in 1870.

Average monthly cost of diet per convict in the lock-ups.

60. Of the sum of Rs. 1,29,124, sanctioned for the construction of the new jail at Shimoga, Rs. 1,18,505—6—4 were expended in previous years, and Rs. 6,552—0—9 during the past year. Of this sum, Rs. 1,891—1—2 was expended by the Jail Department, and Rs. 4,660—15—7 by the Department Public Works.

Charges incurred on account of new constructions.

61. For additions, alterations and repairs, Rs. 2,180—8—3 were expended by the Officers of the Jail Department in the following jails :—

Charges incurred for repairs, &c.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Bangalore Central Jail		358	0	0
Mysore District	„	162	8	0
Toomkoor „	„	1,500	0	0
Chituldroog „	„	160	0	3

62. Rupees 2,656—8—7 were similarly expended by the Department Public Works, of which, Rs. 2,196 were expended for the Shimoga Jail, and Rs. 460—8—7 for the lock-ups in the Bangalore District.

63. Thus the total expenditure incurred in the construction of new jail buildings, and in additions, alterations and repairs, amounted to Rs. 11,389—1—7, as against Rs. 17,438—3—9 in 1870.

Total charges incurred for repairs and construction.

64. The sum of Rs. 11,389—1—7 expended on construction and repairs of buildings, added to the amount expended on the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, gives a total outlay for the year of Rs. 1,47,298—5—4. After deducting from this sum the cash profits, or amount remitted to the treasury, the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 1,28,832—13—11, and the net cost of each convict amounted to Rs. 82—13—8 as the average throughout the Province, against Rs. 105—4—2 in the year preceding.

Gross and net cost of the jails and lock-ups.

65. *Vital Statistics.—Statistical Statements Nos.* 15 *to* 20.—Statements 15 to 20 comprise the vital statistics of the prisons. Of the total population—5,052 males and 411 females during the year—1,183 males and 26 females were admitted into hospital, giving a daily average number of 38·668 sick prisoners, as against 46·291 in 1870. The proportion of total admissions into hospital, per cent of average strength, being 77·75, as against 86·43 in the previous year.

Number of admissions into hospital.

66. The number of deaths was precisely the same as in the previous year, being 38 males and 1 female. Of these, two prisoners died out of hospital. Owing, however, to an increase in the total prison popula-

Number of deaths.

tion during the year, the ratio of deaths per cent of total population has fallen from 0·73 to 0·71.

High death rate in the Mysore Jail.

67. The death rate has been high in the Mysore Jail, where 13 prisoners died in the hospital, as against only two in 1870, and the proportion of deaths to the average strength has risen from 0·86 per cent, in the previous year, to 4·68 per cent.

There was one death from cholera in this jail, but the timely precautions taken prevented a spread of the disease.

Also in the Chituldroog Jail.

68. In the Chituldroog Jail also, an increase in the death rate is observable, four convicts having died against one only in the preceding year.

Diminution of deaths in other Jails.

69. On the other hand, it is favorable to observe, that the death rate had fallen in the Bangalore and Shimoga Jails, and that in the Hassan, Kolár and Kadoor Jails no deaths occurred during the year.

Ratio of average sick and of deaths.

70. The ratio of daily average number of sick and of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital, per cent of average strength, has been nearly the same during the past and previous years, being 2·48 and 2·50 respectively.

71. Thirty-seven of the deaths occurred from diseases, one convict committed suicide in the Central Jail, and one convict died from self-inflicted injuries in the Toomkoor Jail.

Diseases to which sickness and death were attributable.

72. The following comparative statement shews the number of prisoners admitted into hospital on account of the several classes of diseases, and the diseases to which the deaths were attributable.

	1871.		1870.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fever	324	5	450	7
Cholera	1	1	...	...
Anœmia	6	2	8	2
Diseases of the respiratory system	41	4	26	3
Dysentery	102	6	82	6
Diarrhœa	121	8	126	4
General debility...	37	8	32	9
Diseases of the nervous system	9	1	29	2
Other general diseases, Sub-Division B	46	3	63	4

73. It will be observed, that during the two past years, fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and general debility have been the most frequent causes of death.

74. The statistics of the Mysore District Jail, where the longest number of deaths occurred, is shewn below :—

Statistics of the Mysore Jail.

Average strength	254·901
Admissions into Hospital..	224
Daily average sick	4·573
Deaths	13
Percentage of deaths to strength	4·68

Of the thirteen deaths—

6	Convicts	died from	diarrhœa
2	„	„	dysentery
2	„	„	diseases of the respiratory organs.
1	„	„	cholera
1	„	„	intermittent fever
1	„	„	other general diseases.

75. More than one-third of the deaths amongst the prisoners in the Province, during the past year, were from diarrhœa and dysentery; these diseases were most prevalent in the Mysore, Shimoga and Chituldroog Jails.

Chief causes of death.

76. The ratio of daily average sick per cent of average strength was highest in the Kadoor Jail (10·21), and the ratio of deaths per cent of average strength was highest in the Chituldroog District Jail (7·78).

77. The months in which the largest average number of admissions into hospital occurred, in nearly all the jails, were from March to August. In the latter month, the highest daily average occurred in the Kadoor Jail, being 36·0 per cent.

Months in which sickness was most prevalent.

The rate of mortality was highest in the Mysore and Shimoga Jails in the month of January.

There were no deaths in any of the jails in the month of November.

78. There were no deaths amongst prisoners under 20 years of age.

Ages at which deaths occurred.

The largest proportion of deaths was among prisoners between 30 and 40 years of age.

The following table shews the ratio of deaths per cent of average strength among the prisoners according to ages :—

From 20 to 30	years of age ..	3·0
„ 30 to 40	„	5·1
„ 40 to 50	„	3·8
Above 50	„	1·07

79. The mortality distributed among the convicted prisoners according to the periods passed in jail, is shewn below :—

Periods of imprisonment at which deaths occurred.

Length of Term in Jail.	Ratio of Deaths per cent of Average Strength.
From 6 to 9 months	7·40
„ 1 „ 2 years	6·36
„ 3 „ 6 months	4·23
„ 9 „ 12 „	3·7
Under one month	3·52
Above ten years	2·0
From 3 to 5 years	1·69
„ 2 „ 3 „	·87
„ 1 „ 3 months	·58
„ 5 „ 10 years	·37

80. On admission into jail, the health of 192 prisoners was indifferent, and of 19 bad. On discharge, 90 were in indifferent, and 12 in a bad state of health.

Health of convicts on admission and discharge.

One-thousand four-hundred and thirty-four prisoners gained, and 324 lost weight during imprisonment. Of the 39 previous who died in jail during the year, 24 entered their respective jails in good health.

81. *Civil Prisoners.*—At the close of the previous year, there were 20 civil prisoners only in all the jails of the Province; these, added to 280 male and 5 female debtors received during the year, gave a total population of 305 civil prisoners, as against 240 in 1870.

Number of civil prisoners.

The daily average strength has also increased to double the number during the year preceding, being 32·85.

82. The increase has chiefly occurred in the jails of Bangalore (172), Mysore (44), Kolár (38), Kadoor (24), and Hassan (15).

Numbers in the different jails and lock-ups.

The smallest numbers were confined in the Shimoga (4), Toomkoor (4), and Chitaldroog (1) Jails.

Three civil prisoners were confined in the local lock-ups in the Hassan District. No prisoner of this class was confined in any other of the Talook lock-ups.

83. Of the debtors confined in the jails, 30 remained in confinement at the close of the year.

Numbers remaining at the close of the year.

84. Four civil prisoners only were admitted into hospital, and one death occurred in the Mysore Jail.

Health of civil prisoners.

85. The proportionate cost debitable on account of guard and establishment for the civil prisoners, amounted to Rs. 1,600—4—6, or 1·5 per cent of the total cost of guard and establishment entertained for all classes of prisoners.

Cost of civil prisoners.

The total average cost per civil prisoner per annum has been Rs. 50—7—5.

Number of under-trial prisoners.

86. *Under-trial Prisoners.*—Including 156 prisoners in confinement at the close of the previous year, there were in all 10,183 under-trial prisoners in the jails and lock-ups during the year, as against 9,559 in 1870. Of these, 9,244 were males and 939 females, shewing an increase of 565 men and 59 women over the figures of 1870.

87. The increase has entirely occurred in the District lock-ups, where the largest number of prisoners, *viz.*, 88 per cent, were confined, while in the District Jails, the number has fallen from 14 per cent in 1870 to 12 per cent in the year under review. The daily average number was 252·313, being nearly 19 in excess of the number in 1870.

Manner in which under-trial prisoners were disposed of.

88. Of the total number of under-trial prisoners—

6,062	were released during the year,
2,120	were convicted and sentenced,
1,829	were transferred, &c.,
6	escaped,
4	died, and—
162	were pending trial at the last day of the year.

Cost of under-trial prisoners.

89. The total cost for the guarding and maintenance of the under-trial prisoners, was Rs. 31,632-3-2, giving an annual cost of Rs. 125—0—0 per head of average strength, against Rs. 130—9—2 in the previous year.

Health of under-trial prisoners.

90. The number of admissions into hospital was 41, against only 21 in the preceding year, and the daily average sick was 1·32, against 0·58 in 1870.

The death rate was 1·58 per cent of the daily average number in jail.

Bangalore Central Jail.

91. CENTRAL JAIL.—This jail was regularly inspected by me during the last nine months of the year, that is from the date on which I assumed office. The whole jail area, wards, sleeping barracks, workshops, latrines, &c., have been all found on every occasion most scrupulously clean and well kept. It was also evident that good order and method prevailed throughout the whole institution.

Doctor Henderson, the Superintendent of the Jail, has in his full and careful report given, in detail, the results of the past year in matters relative to jail discipline, supervision, economy and arrangement. These indicate that steady and progressive improvement is being attained.

Accommodation.

92. The accommodation during the year has been found to be ample, the number of convicts confined in the jail being below the average.

93. As regards buildings, the Superintendent states the chief want is solitary cells, and the means of carrying out some strictly penal system to be applied to such men and for such periods as may be required.

Solitary cells.

I agree generally with the remarks made by the Superintendent in pages 2, 3, 16, and 17 of his report, that imprisonment, to act as a deterrent to crime, should be made as disagreeable as possible, and that each prisoner for a certain period, proportionate to the length of his sentence, should be made to feel acutely the ills and inconveniences of a prison life. But I do not consider that a separate building for punitive purposes is really necessary or any further increase in the number of solitary cells, which will be available as soon as the proposed Printing Office is erected.

The prisoners are at present employed in small batches in separate wards, and any of these wards might be specially devoted to strictly punitive purposes by imposing labor of an extremely hard and irksome character on the prisoners placed in them, and by prohibiting conversation and any relaxation from labor.

By such legitimate means, and by constant and strict supervision, the punitive period might be made one of great deprivation and suffering, and sufficiently so, I think, for all purposes.

Solitary confinement is no doubt the most severe punishment which can be inflicted; but when a prisoner has not been convicted of the breach of any jail rules, or has not been specially sentenced to undergo such imprisonment, the seclusion of prisoners in solitary cells, for the purpose of enhancing their punishment, appears to me to be a proceeding of doubtful legality.

94. The total prison population in the jail, during the year, was 1,613, as against 1,573 in the previous year, though the daily average number was less, being 727 as against 732.

Prison population.

95. The proportion of recommittals has risen from 15 to 17 per cent.

Recommittals.

96. With the exception of the increase in the number of recommittals, the statistics are much the same as those of 1870, and call for no remarks.

Statistics.

97. The mark system, which was introduced into the jail in July 1870, is reported to work well. The Superintendent states that during the year it has operated as an incentive to good conduct and diligence at work, and that the prisoners are beginning to appreciate the advantages of the system.

The mark system.

There is no doubt that the system is of great practical benefit in enabling the Superintendent to maintain good discipline and order among the prisoners, without recourse to severe measures, but it can only be properly carried out in jails, where a special Superintendent is employed, and where much time and attention can be bestowed by this officer to the subject, as noticed by Dr. Henderson.

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Chief causes of death.

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The rate of mortality was highest in the Mysore and Shimoga Jails in the month of January.

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Manner in which under-trial prisoners were disposed of.

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6,062	were released during the year,
2,120	were convicted and sentenced,
1,829	were transferred, &c.,
6	escaped,
4	died, and—
162	were pending trial at the last day of the year.

Cost of under-trial prisoners.

89. The total cost for the guarding and maintenance of the under-trial prisoners, was Rs. 31,632-3-2, giving an annual cost of Rs. 125—0—0 per head of average strength, against Rs. 130—9—2 in the previous year.

Health of under-trial prisoners.

90. The number of admissions into hospital was 41, against only 21 in the preceding year, and the daily average sick was 1·32, against 0·58 in 1870.

The death rate was 1·58 per cent of the daily average number in jail.

Bangalore Central Jail.

91. CENTRAL JAIL.—This jail was regularly inspected by me during the last nine months of the year, that is from the date on which I assumed office. The whole jail area, wards, sleeping barracks, workshops, latrines, &c., have been all found on every occasion most scrupulously clean and well kept. It was also evident that good order and method prevailed throughout the whole institution.

Doctor Henderson, the Superintendent of the Jail, has in his full and careful report given, in detail, the results of the past year in matters relative to jail discipline, supervision, economy and arrangement. These indicate that steady and progressive improvement is being attained.

Accommodation.

92. The accommodation during the year has been found to be ample, the number of convicts confined in the jail being below the average.

93. As regards buildings, the Superintendent states the chief want is solitary cells, and the means of carrying out some strictly penal system to be applied to such men and for such periods as may be required.

Solitary cells.

I agree generally with the remarks made by the Superintendent in pages 2, 3, 16, and 17 of his report, that imprisonment, to act as a deterrent to crime, should be made as disagreeable as possible, and that each prisoner for a certain period, proportionate to the length of his sentence, should be made to feel acutely the ills and inconveniences of a prison life. But I do not consider that a separate building for punitive purposes is really necessary or any further increase in the number of solitary cells, which will be available as soon as the proposed Printing Office is erected.

The prisoners are at present employed in small batches in separate wards, and any of these wards might be specially devoted to strictly punitive purposes by imposing labor of an extremely hard and irksome character on the prisoners placed in them, and by prohibiting conversation and any relaxation from labor.

By such legitimate means, and by constant and strict supervision, the punitive period might be made one of great deprivation and suffering, and sufficiently so, I think, for all purposes.

Solitary confinement is no doubt the most severe punishment which can be inflicted; but when a prisoner has not been convicted of the breach of any jail rules, or has not been specially sentenced to undergo such imprisonment, the seclusion of prisoners in solitary cells, for the purpose of enhancing their punishment, appears to me to be a proceeding of doubtful legality.

94. The total prison population in the jail, during the year, was 1,613, as against 1,573 in the previous year, though the daily average number was less, being 727 as against 732.

Prison population.

95. The proportion of recommittals has risen from 15 to 17 per cent.

Recommittals.

96. With the exception of the increase in the number of recommittals, the statistics are much the same as those of 1870, and call for no remarks.

Statistics.

97. The mark system, which was introduced into the jail in July 1870, is reported to work well. The Superintendent states that during the year it has operated as an incentive to good conduct and diligence at work, and that the prisoners are beginning to appreciate the advantages of the system.

The mark system.

There is no doubt that the system is of great practical benefit in enabling the Superintendent to maintain good discipline and order among the prisoners, without recourse to severe measures, but it can only be properly carried out in jails, where a special Superintendent is employed, and where much time and attention can be bestowed by this officer to the subject, as noticed by Dr. Henderson.

98. The conduct of the prisoners throughout the year is said to have been fairly good. The number punished for breaches of jail discipline was 121, or about 1 in 6 of the average strength, as against 146 or 1 in 5 in 1870.

Conduct.

As during the past year, the chief offence for which the largest number were punished was for having forbidden articles. A stricter surveillance over the jail peons and men of the contingent guard, through whom generally forbidden articles find their way into the jails, will tend to check this evil.

99. The character of the punishments chiefly inflicted has been very different as compared with 1870. Thus, 92 were flogged, as against only 21 in 1870, and only 27 were placed in cells and on reduced diet, as against 125. The result of inflicting the more severe punishment of flogging has apparently been beneficial in decreasing offences.

Punishments.

100. The discontinuance of fetters, the Superintendent remarks, has had a good effect, and been productive of no evil. The use or removal of fetters is, as noticed by me in the report for 1870, strictly a matter of jail discipline. But I am not altogether satisfied on further consideration of the subject, that the action taken by the Superintendent in removing all fetters from the prisoners is compatible with the strict safety of the jail, and more especially, as the prisoners are allowed to go to the latrine and lavatory in very large numbers at a time. If on such occasions, a combined revolt occurred among the prisoners, the guard, most of them men of miserable physique, would be easily overpowered. I think arrangements should be made for separate latrines and lavatories in each ward, or for taking the prisoners to the general latrine and lavatory in small batches.

Fetters.

My views on this subject have been communicated to the Superintendent.

101. No escapes or attempts to escape have been made during the year. Three prisoners were released for good conduct before expiration of sentence.

102. The prisoners have been employed on the same labor and manufactures as during 1870, but apparently, from the figured statement No. 11, 194 convicts were employed on an average on jail duties and not 160 as stated in the Superintendent's report. This number appears to me to be far too large, as already noticed in my general remarks.

Labor.

103. A large proportion of the prisoners are shewn to have passed through a course of instruction during the year. Of these, 88·6 per cent learned to read and write a little, and 11·4 to read and write well. These results have been achieved at a very inconsiderable cost. The Superintendent of the Jail thinks that, in order to keep up the schools usefully, a paid school master should be appointed, and with this recommendation I concur.

Education.

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In continuation of the orders issued in 1870 on the subject of imparting instruction to the prisoners, directions have been issued to Officers in charge of District Jails, to establish, if possible, schools for the instruction of prisoners on the plan followed by the Superintendent.

Diet.

104. The dietary scale hitherto in use has been adhered to. The Superintendent considers however that the quantity is insufficient, especially in meat and vegetables, for long-term prisoners. Vegetables cultivated in the jail garden have been given in addition to the quantities laid down in the scale at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail during the last two or three months of the year, and at the special recommendation of the Superintendent, the scale of diet in the case of two East Indians has been increased.

Health.

105. The health of the prisoners during the year has been apparently very good. The percentage of deaths to total prison population amounted to ·808 only, as compared with ·987 in 1870, and 1·646 in 1869.

The number of deaths during the year was 11, including one prisoner who committed suicide, as against 13 during the previous year. Of the deaths, five are said to have occurred among prisoners recently transferred to the jail. The admissions into hospital were 500, as against 548 in 1870.

The remarks made by the Superintendent, in regard to the care which should be taken in selecting men for transfer to the Central Jail, have been communicated to District Officers. The subject had however, I find, been previously noticed and brought to the attention of these officers.

Expenditure.

106. The whole expenditure during the year, inclusive of the cost of the Military guard, amounted to Rs. 57,317—10—4, giving a cost per head of average strength of prisoners, of Rs. 78—13—4. But if the cost of the Military guard which was omitted in the calculations of the last few years, be left out for the purpose of comparison, the cost per head was Rs. 68—11—5, that is less than the cost for 1870 by Rs. 2—2—11 per head of average strength. As regards details, there has been a decrease per head of average strength in the expenditure, on account of building, diet, hospital charges and contingencies, and an increase in expenditure on account of guarding and clothing.

Estimated earnings.

107. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor amounted to Rs. 24,700—7—0, as against 24,515—3—0 in 1870.

Net cost.

108. The net cost of the jail for the year amounted to Rs. 32,617—3—4, and the net cost per head of average strength to Rs. 44—13—10. In the report for 1870, this was shewn to be Rs. 38—6—7, but as above noticed in that year the cost of the Military guard was excluded. If included, the net cost would have amounted to Rs. 48—6—7 per prisoner.

109. There were altogether 43 juvenile prisoners admitted into the juvenile ward during the year. Most of these had been convicted of simple theft. At the recommendation of the Superintendent, all District Officers were directed to send in all juvenile offenders, under the age of 16, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for one year and upwards, for incarceration in the juvenile wards of the Central Jail.

Juveniles.

110. The total number of female convicts amounted to 65, making an average of 16 per day.

Females.

Of the 65 admitted, no less than 11 had been previously in jail.

A printed copy of the Jail Superintendent's interesting report is forwarded for the Chief Commissioner's perusal.

111. *Lock-ups.*—Thirteen lock-ups were maintained during the year in the Bangalore District, as against 14 in 1870. In consequence of the incorporation of the Yelahanka with the Bangalore Talook during the year, the lock-up in the former talook was abolished. Of the thirteen lock-ups, twelve are situated in the talook kasabás, and one in the Bangalore Cantonment.

NANDIDROOG DIVISION.

Bangalore District—Number of lock-ups.

112. The total number of convicts admitted into the several lock-ups, during 1871, was 408, against 464 in the year 1870. Of these, 359 were males and 49 females. The number shewn for 1870 would have exceeded 464 if the convicts in the Cantonment lock-up had been added, but no returns for that lock-up were received for 1870.

Number of convicts confined in the lock-ups.

Including ten convicts who remained from 1870, the total number of prisoners in confinement was 418, against 479 in 1870 (excluding the figures of the Cantonment lock-up).

113. Of the 418 convicts, 382 were released on expiry of sentence, and 25 on payment of fine, leaving 11 at the close of the year in confinement.

Manner in which the convicts were disposed of.

114. There were no escapes during the year from any of the lock-ups of the District, nor were any of the convicts punished for offences committed while under imprisonment.

Escapes and punishment.

115. Only 36 convicts were able to read and write, and 32 of this number are shewn to have been confined in the Bangalore Talook lock-up alone.

Education.

116. The daily rations issued to the prisoners amounted to one seer of rági and four pie per day per head, whilst the scale in the other Districts is

Diet.

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one seer of rági and three pie per day. The difference as compared with other Districts was found on enquiry to have originated through a misconception of orders issued in 1866. In February last, orders were issued to reduce the scale in all the talook lock-ups, the Bangalore Talook lock-up excepted, to that which is in force in all other Districts. The prisoners in the Cantonment lock-up receive two annas each per day,—an arrangement which was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in 1865.

Cost of rations.

117. The total cost of rations was Rs. 134—9—9, inclusive of the Cantonment lock-up, while in 1870 it was 224—0—3, exclusive of the Cantonment lock-up.

Cost of guards and establishment.

118. The cost incurred in guarding and establishment on account of the prisoners was 1,961—14—8, against Rs. 1,555—12—1 in 1870.

The Deputy Superintendent has pointed out that, as it occasionally happens, that there are no prisoners in the lock-ups, and that the guards who are members of the Police Force are available for other duty, it can hardly be said that the actual cost of guarding was as much as is shewn. The larger cost for the past year is attributable to the lock-ups having been placed in the charge of higher paid Police Officers than during the previous year.

On the introduction of the new Police scheme it will be advisable, I think, to relieve the Police of this duty and to appoint distinct establishments of peons, &c., for each lock-up.

At present, no uniformity of procedure exists, and the arrangements are unsatisfactory. A certain number of the Police are detailed for the duty of guarding the lock-ups in each talook whether the prisoners are few or many, and these men, when not actually required at the lock-ups, are said to be available for other duty.

If the Bár sepoys are employed as guards, a very small establishment of peons will suffice for each lock-up. The number of peons appointed to the fixed establishment should, in this case, be the minimum required at any time of the year, and an extra establishment when necessary should be temporarily provided by the appointment of extra peons under fixed rules.

Health of the prisoners.

119. The health of the prisoners in the lock-ups during the year was good. No prisoner died during the year. But there was sickness among some of the under-trial prisoners in the Bangalore Talook and two of these died in the Central Jail after conviction.

As previously noticed, this lock-up has been condemned, and a new one is about to be erected.

120. One thousand nine hundred and seventy-two under-trial prisoners were confined in the lock-ups during the year, including those who remained from 1870, as

Number of under-trial prisoners confined in the lock-ups.

against 1,647 in 1870. Of the former number, only 22 remained pending trial at the close of the year. The total cost of rations for these prisoners amounted to Rs. 491—13—10 in the talook lock-ups, and Rs. 213—5—9 in the Cantonment lock-up. The cost for 1870 in the talook lock-ups alone was Rs. 512--0—11.

Escapes.

121. Two under-trial prisoners escaped from the Cantonment lock-up during the year, owing to the neglect of the guard.

Expenditure on account of repairs, &c.

122. A sum of Rs. 460—8—7 was expended during the year in carrying out additions and repairs to the Talook and Cantonment lock-ups.

The Deputy Superintendent reports that the accommodation in the talook lock-ups may be said to be pretty fair, except at Chennapatna.

General remarks on the result of inspection.

123. *Kolár Jail.*—I visited this jail on the 2nd November 1871 in company with the Deputy Superintendent, and Mr. Náranappa, the officer in charge, and found every thing very clean and orderly.

The prisoners appeared to be in good health. Some of them, however, I found required cotton clothing, and that the issue of new clothing and blankets to nearly all the prisoners was absolutely necessary. The Deputy Superintendent was directed to submit an immediate indent, and the clothing, &c., has been since supplied.

I observed that, on the 17th June last, the Superintendent had noted that some arrangement was necessary for the purpose of protecting from the rain, the dry-earth prepared for the latrine.

Nothing had been done in the matter, though, as pointed out by Captain Clarke, it was impossible to carry out the dry-earth system properly as long as the earth collected for the purpose was exposed to rain.

The Deputy Superintendent was instructed to have a strong movable bamboo screen made at a small cost, which was all that was required for the purpose.

Requirements.

124. In accordance with the recommendations recorded by Dr. Ranking in the jail inspection book, so far back as November 1870, the Deputy Superintendent was directed to submit an estimate for providing night closets for each ward, and to adopt the necessary measures for preparing raised beds, or sleeping places for the prisoners.

The night closets are under construction, and the raised beds have been since made.

Garden.

125. The garden attached to the jail is far too small in my opinion, and quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the jail. It contains

but few, and only the commonest description of vegetables. The Deputy Superintendent was informed that the area of the garden ought, if possible, to be extended, so as to afford a sufficient supply of vegetables for the use of the prisoners, without recourse to the local market, and that potatoes and European vegetables should be grown so as to afford the prisoners a constant change in their vegetable diet.

126. The following table shews the number of prisoners received, discharged, and remaining, during the past and previous year, in the Kolár Jail and District lock-ups.

Number of prisoners received and confined in the jail and lock-ups.

Kolar District.		Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily Average Number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at close of year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
District Jail.	Convicts	123	80	108	166	106·50	63·83	151	189	80	57
	Civil prisoners ...	2	2	26	36	2·56	2·91	26	34	2	4
	Persons under trial ...	36	1	130	133	3·21	5·87	165	125	1	9
Taluk Lock-ups	Convicts	17	10	267	419	6·88	11·04	274	418	10	11
	Persons under trial ...	22	8	594	869	13·03	18·20	612	864	4	13
	Total.....	200	101	1,125	1,623	132·18	101·85	1,228	1,630	97	94

127. Of the total number of prisoners in the jail, 8 were reconvicted and had been twice before in jail; none of these were females.

Number of reconvictions.

128. There were no escapes from either the jail or lock-ups during the year.

Escapes.

129. The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. Only one convict was punished for breach of jail rules, against eight in 1870, and thirty-eight in 1869.

Conduct and punishments.

130. Five prisoners were employed as work-overseers and guards in the District Jail, and the daily average number of prisoners employed as Jail servants was 8 or a proportion of 12 per cent.

Work-overseers and jail servants.

131. No school appears to have been, as yet, formed in this jail for the education of the prisoners. Of the number admitted into the jail and lock-ups, 33 knew to read and write well, and 105 a little.

Education.

132. The amount of expenditure under the several heads and the cost per head is shewn in the following table :—

Expenditure on account of guarding and maintaining the convicts.

KOLAR DISTRICT, 1871.	Rations.			Fixed Establishment.			Police Guard.			Extra Establishment.			Hospital Charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.			Total.			Total Cost per head of average strength.		
District Jail.																											
Convicts ...	1,632	1	3	1,551	13	4	2,835	14	6	672	8	2	25	3	11	587	11	4	417	8	8	7,722	13	2	120	15	11
Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	..	...	...	234	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	2	1	80	7	3
Under-trial prisoners. ...	151	7	4	...	...	...	463	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	8	642	0	1	109	5	11
Lock-ups.																											
Convicts ...	136	6	5	...	...	...	2,260	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	1	8	2,486	14	4	225	3	5
Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under-trial prisoners. ...	213	7	8	...	...	...	2,277	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	0	5	2,592	2	11	142	6	9
Total.....	2,133	6	8	1,551	13	4	8,071	12	9	672	8	2	25	3	11	587	11	4	635	8	5	13,678	0	7	134	1	7
Total for the whole District including lock-ups in 1870...	4,581	8	9	1,332	0	0	10,749	13	1	1,235	1	2	78	11	6	353	15	6	781	12	11	19,112	14	11	144	12	8

It will be observed that there has been a large decrease of Rs. 5,434—14—4 in the total amount of expenditure incurred during the year as compared with 1870. The decrease has been chiefly under the heads of "Rations," "Police Guard," "Extra Establishment," Hospital Charges, "and Contingencies." On the other hand, an increase, as compared with the previous year, is shewn under the heads of "Fixed Establishment," and "Clothing."

133. The increase shewn under the head of "Fixed Establishment" is merely nominal, and owing to the erroneous distribution made in 1870. In fact, there has been a decrease in the cost of establishment, for it will be observed that the total cost of fixed and extra establishment was Rs. 2,567 in 1870, as against Rs. 2,224 last year.

Increase under the head of fixed establishment.

134. The increase under the head of clothing is due to the large number of new suits of cotton clothing and blankets, which were purchased during the year. The expenditure under this head was far larger than necessary, as there are no less than 56 new blankets and 120 new suits in store. Why so much in excess of actual requirements was purchased has not been explained. The Officer in charge of the Jail has been directed to take every care of the stock in hand, which, together with that now in use, should suffice for the current and some part of the following year.

Increase under the head of clothing.

135. No sort of manufactures have as yet been introduced into the jail; the

Employment of prisoners.

prisoners were employed either in the jail garden or on works inside and outside of the town of Kolár.

136. Their total estimated earnings amounted, during the year, to Rs. 1651—12—4, against 3,186—12—0 in 1870. The net cost to Government for each convict is shewn at Rs. 31—6—3.

Estimated earnings.

137. No expenditure was incurred during the year in constructing new buildings or on alterations and repairs.

Expenditure for repairs, &c.

138. There were no deaths during the year, against two in 1870, and the ratio per cent of sick was only 1·07. Mr. Sausman, the Medical Officer of the District, is reported to have paid great attention to the health of the prisoners.

Health of the prisoners.

139. During the year, 36 civil prisoners were admitted, making with the two remaining from 1870, a total of 38, against 28 in 1870; of this number, 34 were released, leaving 4 in confinement at the end of the year.

Number of civil prisoners.

140. The health of the civil prisoners during the year was good, as none of them were admitted into hospital.

Health of civil prisoners.

A separate ward is now being built in the District Jail for this class of prisoners, owing to the steady increase in the number received every year.

141. Adding the one remaining from 1870 to the 133 received during the year, there was a total of 134 under-trial prisoners in confinement in the District Jail. Of these, 125 were disposed of, leaving 9 remaining in confinement.

Number of under-trial prisoners.

In the lock-ups, 4 remained from 1870, and 873 were received during the year, making a total of 877. Of these, one died, and 863 were disposed of, leaving 13 remaining in confinement.

142. The annual cost per head of these prisoners was Rs. 109—5—11, against Rs. 86—3—5 in 1870 in the District Jail, and 142—6—9 against 212—11—8 in 1870 in the lock-ups.

Cost of under-trial prisoners.

As regards the cost of this class of prisoners in the lock-ups, the Deputy Superintendent correctly remarks "that the less the number imprisoned the greater will be the "average cost per head, owing to the cost of guards and other fixed establishment being "maintained without any reference to the number of prisoners."

The jail was in charge of Mr. Mahomed Sáliha from the 1st January to 3rd April 1871; under the charge of the Deputy Superintendent from 4th April to 20th June 1871, and under Mr. Náranappa from 22nd June 1871 to the close of the year.

143. The lock-ups are stated to have been inspected during the year by the Deputy Superintendent. Only two of the lock-ups had slight repairs done to them during the year.

State of the Lock-ups.

The Deputy Superintendent has brought to notice the excellent management of the jail by Mr. Náranappa.

144. *Toomkoor Jail.*—I inspected this jail with Mr. Venkat Subbaiya, the Officer in charge, on the 25th November 1871, and was generally pleased with the cleanliness and orderly appearance of the buildings and premises.

General remarks in regard to the result of inspection.

The prisoners appeared to be in very good health and condition, and were evidently well cared for by the Officer in medical charge.

The clothing was generally in good order, but I observed many holes and rents in both the blankets and the cotton clothing worn by some of the prisoners, which should have been looked to and repaired.

145. The general arrangements of this jail appear to me to be very defective.

Defective arrangements as regards buildings and garden.

The new latrine, the workshops, and the garden are all situated in opposite directions, and are much too far removed from the jail. It is to be regretted, I think, that better arrangements were not originally made, before expense was incurred in erecting the workshops and latrine and in preparing and fencing in the garden.

146. Under the present circumstances, not only is much time lost by the prisoners in going long distances to and from their work, (the workshops are more than a mile distant from the jail and the garden is nearly as far) but also, it is evident, that no proper discipline can be maintained, nor proper supervision exercised over the prisoners who are thus allowed to pass constantly through crowded thoroughfares, and to work at different places so far apart, that they can only be occasionally visited by the Daróga, or Officer in immediate charge of the jail.

Evils arising from these defects.

The prisoners ought to be constantly under the eye of the Daróga, but under the present arrangements, it is impossible for the Daróga, however active he may be, to see that no irregularities occur or that the prisoners each perform a full day's work.

147. It was noticeable in 1870 that there was a larger proportion of reconvicted prisoners in the Toomkoor Jail, than in any other jail, in the Province, the Central Jail excepted, and the same was the case during the past year. This fact, taken in connection with the evident facilities for evading work and proper discipline and supervision, which are greater in this jail than in any other, (and I have now seen all in the Province), is very suggestive.

Large number of recommitted prisoners in the Jail.

148. It appears to me that existing defects may be remedied without entailing much expense, and that it would be quite feasible to erect suitable worksheds, &c., in the centre of the jail square, and to wall in a certain space immediately round the jail for a garden.

Remedial measures proposed.

If the latrine could be included in the space to be thus surrounded by a mud wall, it would be advisable.

It is necessary I think that all the prisoners should be employed, if possible, either in workshops situated within the jail, or in its immediate vicinity, and in a properly walled in jail garden equally conveniently situated, so as to prohibit the free and almost entirely uncontrolled intercourse which the prisoners now enjoy with the outside world.

I have addressed the Superintendent and District Officer on the subject, and am now awaiting a detailed scheme and estimate for carrying out the views above expressed. Among other irregularities, I found that a large quantity of pawn was grown in the jail garden, and that a free woman and other free laborers were working with the prisoners in the jail garden. The explanation was unsatisfactory, and was to the effect, that some of the garden produce had been sold to a contractor, and that the free people had been admitted to remove the produce on account of this contractor.

Requirements.

149. No proper arrangements existed in any of the wards for night latrines or sleeping places for the prisoners. In accordance with the views expressed by Dr. Ranking in November 1870, as recorded in the jail inspection book, the Officer in charge of the jail was directed to submit an estimate for the erection of night closets standing out from the wards according to the plan followed in the Central and Shimoga Jails, and to prepare raised beds or pials in each ward for the prisoners to sleep on.

Solitary cells are required in this jail. Owing to the want of such cells the punishment of solitary confinement was not inflicted in a single case by either the Judicial or Jail authorities during the past year.

Number of prisoners received and confined in the Jail and lock-ups.

150. The following table shews the number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jail and lock-ups of the District, and the number discharged and remaining at the close of the two past years.

Toomkoor District.		Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily average number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at the close of the year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
District Jail.	Convicts	114	98	140	130	108·87	65·52	156	172	98	56
	Civil prisoners ...	...	1	4	3	·22	0·85	3	3	1	1
	Persons under trial ...	11	3	109	163	5·78	5·55	117	161	3	5
Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts	4	3	169	176	6·22	4·76	170	171	3	8
	Persons under trial ...	3	20	765	1,038	12·91	25·98	748	1,036	20	22
	Total.....	132	125	1,187	1,510	134·0	102·66	1,194	1,543	125	92

115. There was one escape from among the under-trial prisoners in the District Jail, but this prisoner was recaptured and is now undergoing sentence.

Escapes.

Of the total number of prisoners, no less than 27 had been recommitted, and had been previously confined in the jail, as against 24 in 1870.

152. Seven convicts were punished by flogging, during the year, for breaches of jail rules, against two only in the previous year.

Punishments.

153. Of the prisoners in the District Jail and lock-ups, 28 were able to read and write well, and 22 to read and write a little. No attempt was made to impart any instruction to the prisoners while in jail.

Education.

154. Two prisoners were employed as warders, and a daily average of 14 prisoners as jail servants. This number gives a ratio per cent of average strength amounting to 21·21, and is I think far too high.

Warders and jail servants.

155. The subjoined table shews the expenditure under the different heads incurred during the year in the District Jail and lock-ups:—

Expenditure under the different heads.

Toomkoor District.	Rations.			Fixed Establishment.			Police Guard.			Extra Establishment.			Hospital Charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.			Total.			Total Cost per head of average strength.		
District.																											
Convicts ...	1,965	2	5	1,339	2	4	3,210	0	0	658	0	5	133	11	4	...	...	...	630	5	10	7,936	6	4	121	1	5
Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	3	11	8	29	4	6	34	6	7
Under-trial prisoners ...	129	11	11	...	...	...	378	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	8	521	2	11	93	14	4
Lock-ups.																											
Convicts ...	56	5	5	...	...	..	574	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8	6	657	10	0	138	2	2
Civil prisoners.	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under-trial prisoners ...	158	11	11	...	...	...	2,379	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	76	10	10	2,614	13	10	100	10	4
Total.....	2,309	15	8	1,339	2	4	6,568	9	4	658	0	5	133	11	4	...	...	...	749	14	6	11,759	5	7	114	8	8
Do for 1870.	3,316	2	2	1,344	0	0	8,878	7	11	...	...	...	67	14	9	1,000	0	0	830	12	9	15,437	5	7	115	3	3

It will be observed that there has been an increase under the heads of "Extra Establishment" and "Hospital Charges."

156. The increase under the head of extra establishment is merely nominal, and is

Increase under head of extra establishment.

owing to the fact that the charges under this head were erroneously included in the year 1870 under the head of "Police Guard."

157. The increase of expenditure under the head of hospital charges is stated to be owing to the cost of extra diet prescribed by the Apothecary in medical charge. It appears to me that a fuller explanation was necessary, and this has been called for, as the cost per head of average strength had risen from ten annas in 1870 to Rs. two last year, being a heavier charge than that which has been incurred in any other jail in the Province.

Increase under head of hospital charges.

158. On the other hand, there has been a reduction of expenditure under all other heads, shewing a general decrease of expenditure for the year amounting to Rs. 3,678—0—0.

Reduction of expenditure.

This large decrease is shewn principally under the heads of "Rations," "Police Guard" and "Clothing."

159. Deducting the cash receipts remitted to the Treasury from the total expenditure incurred under every head, the net cost per convict during the year was Rs. 35, against Rs. 158 in 1870; but in the figures of the latter year, as previously noted, the salary of the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Jail was erroneously included.

Net cost per convict.

160. During the year, a full enquiry was held in regard to the very large and exceptionally heavy expenditure which had been incurred in this jail during previous years on account of clothing. It was found that no proper care and attention had been given to the timely repair of clothing and blankets, and that several other irregularities existed which fully accounted for the extraordinary expenditure. The stock of old clothing which had been laid aside in the jail as worthless was also found to be very large. This clothing, under my orders, was repaired and utilized during the past year, and will probably suffice for the requirements of the whole of the current year also.

Heavy expenditure on account of clothing in former years.

161. The prisoners were employed during the year both on extramural and intramural labor. In the workshops, the prisoners were employed in manufacturing iron, pottery, cloth and chicks.

Employment of prisoners.

162. The estimated earnings of the prisoners in all departments of labor, inclusive of the value of the garden produce, which amounted to Rs. 147—3—0 only, is computed at Rs. 1,737—7—0, as against Rs. 3,230—1—0 in 1870. The falling off in the value of prison labor is evidently owing to the large decrease in the average number of prisoners sentenced to labor during the year, as compared with the previous year.

Estimated earnings.

163. The returns shew that a sum of Rs. 1,500 was expended by the Jail Department during the year on repairs and improvements.

Expenditure on account of repairs, &c.

Of the above sum, it is stated that Rs. 1,021—8—0 were expended in sinking a new well for the prisoners, in constructing a privy and in repairing the roof of the jail.

Health.

164. The health of the prisoners during the year was good. One under-trial prisoner only died during the year from injuries inflicted on himself by fracturing his skull with a stone.

The number in hospital at the close of the year 1870 was 4, and the number admitted during the year was 116, making a total of 120. Of these, 117 were cured and discharged, and 1 died, leaving 2 remaining in hospital at the close of the year.

Civil prisoners.

165. There were only three civil prisoners received in the jail during the year.

Under-trial prisoners.

166. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners in the jail and lock-ups was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, which has increased the total expenditure of this class of prisoners from Rs. 2,981—7—2 in 1870, to Rs. 3,136—0—9 in the past year.

State of the lock-ups.

167. The Deputy Superintendent states that he inspected the lock-ups of his District during the year, and found them all in good order with the exception of the Sirá lock-up which was under repair.

Ashtagram Division.

General remarks on the result of inspection.

168. *Mysore Jail.*—I visited this jail with Doctor Houston and Captain Hill on the morning of the 13th November 1871, and found every thing very clean and orderly.

One or two of the wards required ventilators on the ground level, but this defect, it was stated, was about to be at once remedied.

The suggestion made by Doctor Houston, at the time of my inspection, that the larger wards should be furnished with night latrines or closets standing out from the building as in the Central Jail, was approved, and estimates for the work have been since sanctioned.

The clothing and bedding of the prisoners was in very good order, and it was evident that careful attention was paid to this subject. As a body, the prisoners appeared to be clean and in good health and condition.

The jail garden appeared to me to be very small and inadequate, and the desirability of extending the area was pointed out.

A large and well cultivated garden is not only a source of considerable profit to a jail, but affords the prisoners a constant change in their vegetable diet.

The registers were all neatly kept, and properly written up.

No. of convicts received in the jail and lock-ups.

169. The following table shews the number of prisoners of all classes received in the jail and lock-ups of the Mysore District, and the number remaining at the close of the year as compared with 1870.

Mysore District.		Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily average number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at close of year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
District Jail.	Convicts	228	262	223	236	233·51	254·901	189	223	262	275
	Civil prisoners ...	1	6	21	38	1·729	7·27	16	38	6	6
	Persons under trial ...	4	6	98	63	15·065	5·562	96	58	6	11
Talook Lock-ups.	Convicts	4	...	159	150	2·82	3·54	163	149	...	1
	Persons under trial ...	26	24	1,571	1,426	41·807	37·37	1,573	1,427	24	23
	Total...	263	298	2,072	1,913	292·931	308·643	2,037	1,895	298	316

There has been an increase in the number of "Christians," "Mahomedans," and of convicts falling under the designation of "all other classes" confined in the District jail during the year as compared with 1870.

No. of reconvicted prisoners.

170. The recommittals during the year have been 27, or 12 less than in 1870. The Officer in charge of the Jail thinks it would be well, if old offenders who are thus recommitted, were transferred to other jails.

The suggestion is a good one I think and as the discipline in the Central Jail is stricter than in any other jail in the Province, orders have been issued to transfer all recommitted prisoners who are sentenced to imprisonment for one year and over, for confinement in the Central Jail. Similar orders have been issued to the Officer in charge of the Toomkoor Jail.

Escapes.

171. During the year, no escapes or attempts to escape were made in the District Jail. One escape was effected by one of the under-trial prisoners from one of the Talook lock-ups, but he was soon after recaptured.

No. of convicts punished in jail.

172. There were 25 convicts punished during the year for breaches of jail discipline, as against 10 in 1870. The punishment in 15 cases was flogging.

No. of convicts employed as jail officials and servants.

173. There was an increase in the number of convicts employed as warders, and a decrease in the number employed as overseers and intramural guards, as compared with 1870.

No explanation has been given for the increase of convicts employed as jail servants, being 26 per cent of the average strength, as compared with 23 per cent in 1870.

Education.

174. Of the prisoners who were received in jail during the year, 60 were able to read and write a little, and 11 to read and write well, and of those who were educated in the jail, 43 learned to read and write a little, and 3 to read and write well.

Mysore District.		Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily average number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at close of year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
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175. The subjoined statement shews the cost of guarding and maintenance, &c., of the convicts and civil and under-trial prisoners, in the District Jail and lock-ups.

Expenditure incurred on account of guarding and maintaining the convicts.

Mysore District, 1871.	Rations.			Fixed Establishment.			Police Guard.			Extra Establishment.			Hospital Charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.			Total.			Total Cost per head of average strength.		
District Jails.																											
Convicts ...	7,406	2	6	5,247	10	9	4,650	0	0	1,720	2	10	216	13	0	1,130	6	0	892	2	5	21,263	5	6	83	6	8
Civil prisoners	...	...	...	..	...	...	47	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	0	11	7	9	0
Under-trial prisoners ..	137	0	7	...	...	...	116	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	253	1	1	46	8	9
Lock-ups.																											
Convicts ...	34	7	0	...	...	...	905	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	30	2	3	970	8	8	274	2	7
Under trial prisoners ...	414	2	5	...	...	...	4,659	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	8	8	5,249	7	8	140	7	6
Total.....	7,991	12	6	5,247	10	9	10,378	13	5	1,720	2	10	216	13	0	1,130	6	0	1,097	13	4	27,783	7	10	90	0	3
Total for 1870	8,208	4	3	5,057	14	2	10,626	11	9	1,557	9	1	194	12	8	892	8	0	1,164	10	10	29,702	6	10	101	6	4

It will be observed that there has been an increase under the heads of "Fixed and Extra Establishments, Hospital Charges and Clothing" and a decrease under all the other heads, shewing a general decrease of expenditure of Rs. 1,918-15-0, as compared with the previous year.

176. The increase of expenditure under the head of fixed and extra establishments is owing to a proper distribution of charges having been made for the past year.

Increase of expenditure under the head of extra establishment.

The figures for 1870, under the heads of fixed and contingent establishments, represented the sums expended on the establishment for guarding the convicted prisoners alone, and did not include the cost of guarding civil and under-trial prisoners. If the amount expended on guarding civil and under-trial prisoners for that year be added to that expended on the establishment for guarding convicted prisoners, it will be found that an actual decrease of Rs. 78—3—10 has occurred in the cost of "Fixed Establishment," and of Rs. 11—15—2 in the cost of "Extra Establishment," as compared with the previous year.

177. The increase under the head of hospital charges is attributed to the circumstance that the cases of illness were more serious, and therefore extras in the shape of diet, &c., were more freely given.

Increase of hospital charges.

178. The increase of cost under the head of clothing is attributed to the large number of admissions into jail.

Increase under the head of clothing.

179. The total estimated earnings of the convicts amounted to Rs. 8,404, against Rs. 9,932 in 1870. This falling off is owing to the number of prisoners unable to labor and of convalescents being greater in 1871 than in 1870.

Estimated earnings of the convicts.

The estimated profits on manufactures have also fallen during the year, from Rs. 2,106 to Rs. 1,928. This, the Officer in charge of the Jail attributes to a fewer number of orders for work having been received, to the difficulty in obtaining raw materials, and to the number of trained weavers having been fewer than in 1870. The average cash earning per prisoner was Rs. 7—13—7, against Rs. 11—3—7 in the previous year.

180. The system under which grain was supplied at a fixed rate throughout the year, for the use of the prisoners, has been discontinued, and all articles of food are now supplied at the current monthly bazar rates, which is considered a better arrangement. This is the system which is in force in the Central Jail.

New system introduced for supply of grain, &c.

181. There was no alteration in the scale of diet allowed to the prisoners.

Diet.

The average monthly cost of dieting each prisoner in the jail was Rs. 2—1—7, against Rs. 2—3—5 in 1870.

The value of vegetables supplied from the jail garden rose from Rs. 92—9—0 in 1870 to Rs. 365—13—0 in the past year.

182. No new buildings were erected during the year, with the exception of a new lock-up in the Mandya Talook. The alterations and repairs to the jail have been executed by the prisoners with the aid of a bricklayer méstri employed on the contingent establishment. The expenditure on jail repairs is shewn at Rs. 162—8—0, against Rs. 1,798—14—3 in 1870.

Expenditure on buildings and repairs.

183. The number of sick in hospital was greater during the year than in 1870, as also the ratio of deaths per cent of tatal population. There were thirteen deaths in the District Jail, against two in 1879, one from cholera, six from diarrhœa, two from dysentery and the rest from other diseases. In the lock-ups, two deaths occurred among the under-trial prisoners.

Health of the prisoners.

184. The water supply for all purposes in the jail is very scanty, and at present for the most part, water has to be brought from a distance into the jail. Dr. Ranking has offered a suggestion for securing a proper water supply which has been referred to the Public Works Department.

Water supply.

185. The number of civil prisoners admitted into jail during the year increased from 22 in 1870 to 44 in 1871. All the civil prisoners arrested in the talooks by the Amildars are sent for confinement to the District Jail. This practice, the Superintendent considers, is preferable to that which obtains in the Hassan District, of confining civil prisoners in the talook lock-ups, and may, he considers, be advantageously introduced on the construction of the new jail at Hassan.

No. of civil prisoners.

186. It is, however, to be remarked that no separate accommodation exists in the Mysore District Jail for the accommodation of civil prisoners; they are now confined in what is called the hospital compartment, and the same cook-room and latrine are used by the civil as by the sick prisoners. One civil prisoner died during the year.

Accommodation for civil prisoners.

187. The average cost per head, on account of civil prisoners, was considerably lower in 1871, as compared with 1870, being Rs. 7—9—0, as against Rs. 19—14—11.

Cost of civil prisoners.

188. The number of under-trial prisoners received in the jail during the year was 63, and in the talook lock-ups 1,46, as against 98 and 1,571 respectively in 1870.

Under-trial prisoners.

189. The total cost per head of average strength of the prisoners under trial in the jail has been Rs. 46—8—9, and in the lock-ups Rs 140—7—6, as against Rs. 66—12—9 and Rs. 150—3—5 respectively in 1870.

Cost of under-trial prisoners.

The Mysore Jail was in charge of Doctors Houston and McGann during the past year.

190. *Hassan Jail.*—I visited this jail with Mr. Mackenzie on the 15th November 1871.

General remarks on the result of inspection.

The building is frail and leaky, and totally unfit for the purpose. As previously noticed, a site has been selected for the erection of a new jail.

Apparently, however, all that is possible has been done for the maintenance of cleanliness and some system. With the exception of a few I noticed that the prisoners were totally destitute of cotton clothing.

It appeared that, owing to some misconception of orders issued some years ago, the District Officers were under the impression that no cotton clothing was required with the exception of those who had brought their own cotton clothing to the jail, the remainder of the prisoners were wrapped in blankets and had no other clothing. Orders were issued for the immediate supply of cotton clothing, and the Officer in charge of the Jail

was directed to apply to the Superintendent of the Mysore Jail for a pattern of the approved dress.

Sufficient care did not appear to have been given to the clothing, such as it was. This and other defects were pointed out.

Number of convicts confined in the jail and lock-ups.

191. The number of prisoners of all classes, confined in the District Jail and lock-ups during the year, and the number remaining at the close of the year, is shewn in the subjoined comparative table :—

Hassan District.		Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily average number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at close of year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
District Jail.	Convicts	16	28	129	134	15·5	17·790	117	148	28	14
	Civil prisoners ...	...	2	7	13	1·15	3·18	5	14	2	1
	Persons under trial ...	6	15	344	247	14·54	7·30	335	257	15	5
Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts	6	8	159	137	3·14	5·11	157	139	8	6
	Civil prisoners ...	...	...	1	3	·06	0·6	1	3	...	...
	Persons under trial ...	37	8	1,073	1,176	29·403	27·26	1,102	1,174	8	10
	Total.....	65	61	1,713	1,710	63·793	61·240	1,717	1,735	61	36

Periods of sentences.

192. The largest proportion of the prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Warders, &c., not employed.

193. As all long-term prisoners are sent to the Mysore Jail, none of the prisoners retained in the Hassan Jail were employed as warders or overseers.

Escapes.

194. One prisoner effected his escape during the year from outside the jail, but was recaptured.

Punishments.

195. No prisoner was flogged or otherwise punished during the year for any breach of jail discipline. This the Deputy Superintendent admits does not reflect credit on the discipline of the jail.

Education.

196. Of the number in confinement, 17 were able to read and write a little and 20 to read and write well. No attempt was made to instruct the prisoners.

Expenditure incurred on account of guards and maintenance of the prisoners.

197. The cost of maintenance, guarding, and other items of expenditure, on account of the convicts in the jail and lock-ups, are shewn in the following statement :—

HASSAN DISTRICT, 1871.	Rations.			Fixed Establishment.			Police Guard.			Extra Establishment.			Hospital Charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.			Total.			Total Cost per head of average strength.		
District Jails.																											
Convicts ...	467	9	5	966	9	5	...	...	...	868	6	8	...	..	...	68	8	0	144	13	9	2,515	15	3	141	6	8
Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	..	...	...	328	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	0	2	103	2	10
Under-trial prisoners. ...	97	9	11	...	...	...	752	15	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	13	2	890	6	10	121	15	7
Lock-ups.																											
Convicts ...	69	10	3	...	...	...	924	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	7	7	1,042	11	7	206	0	4
Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	10	84	2	4
Under-trial prisoners. ...	420	0	9	...	...	...	2,680	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	11	10	3,265	10	0	119	12	1
Total.....	1,054	14	4	966	9	5	4,699	15	11	868	6	8	...	...	...	68	8	0	397	14	4	8,056	4	8	131	8	10
Do for 1870	1,210	8	1	480	0	0	4,440	0	0	1,060	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	15	4	7,578	7	5	118	12	9

It will be observed that there has been a general increase in the aggregate cost, amounting to Rs. 477—13—3, as compared with the previous year.

As regards detail of cost, there has been an increase under the heads of "Fixed Establishment," "Police Guard," "Clothing" and "Contingencies," and a decrease under all the other heads.

198. The increase under the head of fixed establishment is a mere matter of figures, and is explained by the pay of the Daffédar and peons having been charged under this head, instead of under the head of "Police Guard," in which their cost was erroneously entered in the year 1870.

Increase of expenditure under head of fixed establishment.

199. The increase under the head of clothing is attributable to the fact, that no clothing was issued in 1870.

Increase of expenditure for clothing.

200. The prisoners sentenced to labor were employed almost entirely on out-door labor, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 345—5—0, against Rs. 187—10—0 in 1870.

Employment of prisoners.

201. The total cost of each convict per head of average strength is shewn at Rs. 141, against Rs. 210 in 1870.

Cost of each convict.

202. A jail garden was opened during the year, but it measures only a few yards square. Pending the erection of the new jail, I have not deemed it necessary to issue orders for taking up more land for the purpose.

Jail Garden.

203. The health of the prisoners has been better than in the previous year. No prisoner died. The chief disease among the prisoners was

Health of the prisoners.

HASSAN DISTRICT, 1871.	Rations.	Fixed Establishment.	Police Guard.	Extra Establishment.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Total.	Total Cost per head of average strength.
District Jails.									
Convicts ...	467 9 5	966 9 5	... ...	868 6 8	... .	68 8 0	144 13 9	2,515 15 3	141 6 8
Civil prisoners.	... ...	.. ..	328 0 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	328 0 2	103 2 10
Under-trial prisoners. ...	97 9 11	... ...	752 15 9	... .	... ...	... ...	39 13 2	890 6 10	121 15 7
Lock-ups.									
Convicts ...	69 10 3	... ...	924 9 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	48 7 7	1,042 11 7	206 0 4
Civil prisoners.	... ...	... ...	13 8 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 8 10	84 2 4
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Health of the prisoners.

In any case, however, it appears to me that lavatories are most unnecessary additions to jails in this country. The prisoners in the Shimoga Jail at present bathe in the garden tank, and this tank, I am of opinion, amply supplies every real requirement in this particular.

The prisoners, as a body, appeared to be in capital health. Their clothing was in first rate order, and it was evident that very careful attention had been paid to the subject.

The garden is large and productive and well managed, and is, by far, the best jail garden I have seen in the Province.

The neatness, cleanliness and orderly appearance generally of the jail and prisoners was most creditable to all the officers concerned.

Number of convicts confined in the Jail and Lock-ups.

208. The following table shews the number of prisoners of all classes received in the jail and lock-ups of the Shimoga District, and the number remaining at the close of the year, as compared with 1870.

Shimoga District.		Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily Average Number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at close of year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
District Jail.	Convicts	339	337	224	219	332·94	326·78	226	290	337	266
	Civil prisoners	3	2	9	2	0·65	1·36	10	4	2	...
	Persons under trial ...	4	18	268	233	7·90	8·57	254	240	18	11
Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts	7	6	271	330	4·29	6·11	272	332	6	4
	Persons under-trial ...	15	14	909	1,404	19·54	33·01	910	1,418	14	...
	Total.....	368	377	1,681	2,188	365·32	376·63	1,672	2,284	377	281

Of the prisoners in the jail, the largest number belonged to the Lingáyet, Lambáni and Vadder castes.

Number of recommitted prisoners.

209. During the year, 20 recommitted prisoners were received into jail. Of these, 14 had been committed once before, 3 had been committed twice, and 3 had been committed more than twice.

Escapes.

210. No escapes were effected during the year. Of the 24 escaped convicts who remained uncaptured up to the close of 1870, one was recaptured during the year.

Punishments.

211. Twenty prisoners were punished, during the year, for breaches of Jail Rules, of whom, 17 were flogged. The offences were minor ones. The conduct of the prisoners has been good generally, and contrasts favorably with that of the previous year. One prisoner was released during the year for good conduct.

212. Of the prisoners received into jail, 10 were able to read and write a little and 12 to read and write well, while 41 were taught in jail to read and write a little in Kanarese and in Hindustáni, and 19 to read and write well.

Education.

213. The subjoined statement shews the cost of guarding and maintenance, &c. of the convicts, and civil and under trial prisoners in the District Jail and lock-ups.

Expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the convicts.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT, 1871.		Rations.	Fixed Establishment.	Police Guard.	Extra Establishment.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Total.	Total Cost per head of average strength.
District Jail.	Convicts ...	7,396 6 6	5,387 1 3	5,440 6 10	2,297 0 0	231 0 1	1,029 4 4	434 7 3	22,215 10 3	67 15 9
	Civil prisoners	...	...	45 12 4	...	...	...	...	45 12 4	33 10 5
	Under-trial prisoners	109 5 7	...	346 15 6	...	...	...	...	456 5 1	53 3 10
Lock-ups.	Convicts ...	65 7 0	...	728 3 7	...	...	...	...	793 10 7	114 13 8
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trial prisoners	193 9 10	...	3,193 4 2	...	...	...	85 13 9	3,472 11 9	105 3 2
	Total.....	7,764 12 11	5,387 1 3	9,754 10 5	2,297 0 0	231 0 1	1,029 4 4	520 5 0	26,984 2 0	71 7 8
	Total for 1870.....	7,831 4 6	8,068 1 9	10,297 0 5	...	378 5 1	500 0 0	613 8 4	27,688 4 1	75 12 8

From this statement, it will be seen that there has been a decrease under every head of expenditure, excepting under the heads of "Extra Establishment" and "Clothing."

The total expenditure under all heads was Rs. 26,984—2—0, against Rs. 27,688—4—1 in 1870, shewing a decrease of Rs. 704—2—1.

214. The increase under the head of extra establishment is nominal only, as in 1870, no expenditure was shewn under the head, the charge having been erroneously included under the head of "Fixed Establishment."

Increase under the head of extra establishment.

215. The increase in the cost of clothing is due to the issue of new clothing during the year, the old clothing having been worn out and unfit for further service.

Increase on account of clothing.

216. The net cost of each convict during the year amounted to Rs. 55, as against Rs. 69—12—7 in 1870.

Net cost of each convict.

217. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 15,890, as against Rs. 18,815 in 1870. The cause of this decrease has not been explained, but it has chiefly occurred under the head of manufactures.

Estimated earnings of the prisoners.

218. The manufactures carried on were weaving, carpentry, iron mongery, pottery and mat-making. In addition to the manufactures a large proportion of the convicts were employed in road making and in the garden.

Employment of prisoners.

219. Nine prisoners were employed as warders, and 8 as work overseers, against 8 prisoners employed as warders in 1870. The average number of convicts employed as jail servants was 50·81, as against 7·10 only in 1870. The figures for the latter year must, I think, have been incorrectly given. The large increase shewn has not been explained. The ratio per cent of convicts employed as jail servants was 15·5. This proportion, with reference to my previous remarks in this report, appears to me to be too high.

Number of prisoners employed as Jail officials and servants.

220. The health of the prisoners during the year contrasts favorably with that of the previous year, the average number of daily sick being 5·19 per cent, as against 9·50 in 1870. The chief diseases were fever, diseases of the stomach and bowels, and cutaneous diseases.

Health of the prisoners.

The total number of deaths was 11, against 14 in 1870.

Of those admitted into Hospital, the long-term men furnish the largest proportion, and those whose ages were from 30 to 45.

221. In all, Rs. 8,748 were expended during the year in erecting new buildings and repairing and altering the existing buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 1,891 were expended by the Jail Department, and the balance by the Public Works Department.

Expenditure on account of new buildings and repairs.

The Officer in charge of the Jail states "the jail buildings will, I anticipate, require "considerable repairs during the current year. The cross beams in most of the walls are "unsupported by proper wall plates, and in the absence of these, the weight of the "superincumbent structures are telling on the walls."

Considering the large sums expended on this jail and how recently it has been erected, it is very unsatisfactory to learn that further expense is still necessary on account of the originally faulty construction of the buildings.

222. The number of civil prisoners admitted into the District Jail during the year was two being seven less than in 1870. The number who remained from 1870 was two, making a total of four. All were discharged during the year.

Number of civil prisoners.

223. The total cost of guarding these prisoners was Rs. 45—12—4. In 1870, no separate charge was made, the cost of guarding being included in the charge for guarding convicted prisoners.

Cost of civil prisoners

224. The number of under-trial prisoners received during the year, into the District Jail, was 233, and in the talook lock-ups 1,404, shewing a decrease of 35 in the District Jail and an increase of 495 in the lock-ups, as compared with 1870. The total number, including those who remained from the previous year in the District Jail and lock-ups, was 1669; of these, 1,657 were discharged, &c, and 1 escaped, leaving 11 in confinement in the District Jail at the close of the year.

Number of under-trial prisoners.

225. The total cost for feeding, guarding and contingencies, on account of the under-trial prisoners was Rs. 3,929—0—10, against Rs. 3,502—10—9 in 1870, shewing an increase of Rs. 426—6—1, which is chiefly observable under the head of guarding, and is evidently owing to a larger number of prisoners being in confinement in 1870 than in 1871.

Cost of under-trial prisoners.

226. The Superintendent reports that the jails have been regularly inspected at intervals, under the system prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner, and that he believes them to be better looked after than at any previous time.

Remarks by the Superintendent of the Division.

The present good condition of the Shimoga Jail, the Superintendent states, is owing to Dr. McGann's careful superintendence, and to the gradual introduction of a good system by his predecessors Drs. Heard and Macrae.

227. *Kadoor Jail.*—I visited this jail with Major Mottet on the 15th November 1871, and found every thing clean and orderly. The prisoners looked healthy, and their clothing was in very good order, and has been evidently well looked after.

General results of inspection.

All the wards were not provided with raised sleeping places for the prisoners, and the advisability of preparing these in all the wards was pointed out to the Deputy Superintendent.

The main building was leaky, and required repairs generally. The Deputy Superintendent was directed to submit an estimate for the same, which has been since sanctioned.

A spot near the jail had been marked out for a garden, and the cultivation was about to be commenced.

228. The following comparative table shews the number of prisoners incarcerated in the jail and lock-ups of this District, and the number discharged and remaining at the close of the two past years.

Number of convicts received in the Jail and Lock-ups.

	Kadoor District.	Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily Average Number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at close of year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Jail.	Convicts.	16	18	94	41	22·82	12·53	92	53	18	6
	Civil prisoners.	...	1	15	23	·38	3·46	14	22	1	2
	Persons under trial.	7	6	169	136	5·05	6·23	170	139	6	3
Lock-ups.	Convicts.	13	6	171	204	3·99	5·29	178	187	6	23
	Persons under trial.	18	1	631	333	7·12	6·35	648	334	1	...
	Total...	54	32	1,080	737	39·36	33·86	1,102	735	32	34

229. Four convicts were released during the year on account of extreme sickness at the recommendation of the medical officer, before the expiration of their sentences; all of these are reported to have died at their homes within a short period of their release.

Convicts released on account of sickness.

There were no recommitted prisoners in the jail during the year. No prisoners escaped from the jail or lock-ups, nor were any convicts punished for breaches of Jail Rules.

230. None of the prisoners received instruction while in jail. This, the Deputy Superintendent thinks, is hardly possible, considering the small number confined and the short terms for which they are imprisoned. Of the prisoners who were received into the jail and lock-ups, three knew to read and write well, and 37 to read and write a little.

Education.

231. The following statement shews the cost incurred under the different heads of expenditure, during the year, in the jail and lock-ups of this District.

Expenditure incurred on account of guarding and maintaining the convicts.

KADOOR DISTRICT, 1871.	Rations.	Fixed Establishment.	Police Guard.	Extra Establishment.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Total.	Total Cost per head of average strength.
District Jail.									
Convicts ..	380 2 0	520 2 3	727 12 11	... ...	62 14 2	... ...	179 4 7	1,870 3 11	149 4 2
Civil prisoners	... ...	... ...	341 10 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	51 5 0	392 15 1	113 9 1
Under-trial prisoners ...	182 14 7	... .	658 13 0	.. ..	... ...	... ...	69 14 7	911 10 2	146 5 3
Lock-ups.									
Convicts ...	93 7 2	... ...	1,177 12 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	33 2 5	1,304 5 11	247 8 2
Civil prisoners	... ...	... ...	. . ..	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Under-trial prisoners ...	110 12 10	.. ..	1,451 15 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	47 4 4	1,610 0 10	253 8 10
Total	767 4 7	520 2 3	4,358 0 0	... ...	62 14 2	... ...	380 14 11	6,089 3 11	179 13 3
Total for 1870	1,141 5 9	1,419 15 11	5,998 15 0	... ...	252 3 2	195 10 8	444 2 4	9,452 4 10	240 2 3

The cost of the convicted prisoners was less than in the previous year by Rs. 2,643—6—8. A reduction is observable under all heads of expenditure.

232. The decrease, the Deputy Superintendent states, is mainly due to the reduction in the cost of the fixed establishment, and to the decrease in the Military guard, also to the fact that no clothing was distributed to the prisoners during the year.

Cause of decrease in expenditure.

233. The estimated earnings of the prisoners in the jail and lock-ups during the year was Rs. 1,066, as against Rs. 1,369 in 1870. The prisoners were employed chiefly on road making under the Municipalities.

Estimated earnings of prisoner.

No expenditure was incurred on account of repairs or additions to the jail, during the year under review.

Health of the prisoners.

234. The health of the prisoners during the year has been good. The average number of sick was 1·28, against 2·70 in the year 1870. The prevalent sickness was fever. No deaths occurred among the prisoners during the year.

Number of civil prisoners.

235. The number of civil prisoners confined in the jail during the year was 24, of whom 22 were released, leaving 2 remaining at the close of the year. The total cost of guarding, &c., of the civil prisoners was Rs. 392—15—1, as against Rs. 293—0—5 in 1870.

Number of under-trial prisoners.

236. The total number of under-trial prisoners in the District Jail and talook lock-ups was 476, and their total cost was Rs. 911—10—2 in the District Jail, and Rs. 1,610—0—10 in the talook lock-ups, against Rs. 1,497—15—6 in the former, and Rs. 1,858--13--0 in the latter during 1870.

General results of inspection.

237. *Chituldroog Jail.*—I inspected this jail with the Deputy Superintendent and Mr. Rámaiya Náidu, the Officer in charge, on the 23rd November 1871, and found every thing very clean and orderly.

The prisoners appeared to be in good health and condition, and their clothing was in very good order. It was evident that careful supervision was exercised by the officer in charge.

The Deputy Superintendent was directed to prepare raised sleeping places for the prisoners in the several wards, and to adopt measures for improving the ventilation of the wards.

The separate jail within the Fort, I am of opinion, should be dispensed with, as soon as arrangements are made for extending the compound and buildings attached to the jail outside the Fort. The cost of enlarging the outside jail would be small, and when the prisoners are all located together, a large saving in the cost of the establishment can be effected.

The matter has been referred to the Superintendent, and I am now awaiting a detailed report from him on the subject.

Number of prisoners confined in the Jail and Lock-ups.

238. The following is a comparative statement shewing the nnmber of prisoners confined in this jail, and the lockups of this District, and the number discharged and remaining at the close of the two past years.

Chituldroog District.		Remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Daily Average Number.		Number discharged, &c.		Remaining at close of year.	
		1870.	1871.	1870	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
District Jail.	Convicts	46	38	83	109	32·77	51·41	91	92	38	55
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	1	...	0·90	...	...	...	1
	Persons under trial ...	4	...	124	116	1·97	3·98	128	115	...	1
Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts	1	8	412	330	10·65	8·57	405	327	8	11
	Persons under trial ...	10	3	845	668	23·39	17·30	852	654	3	17
	Total.....	61	49	1,464	1,224	68·78	82·16	1,476	1,188	49	85

239. The number of old offenders was seven against six in 1870. One of these had been thrice imprisoned and the others twice.

Number of prisoners reconvicted.

240. Two escapes were effected during the year, one from the Chituldroog Jail, while the prisoners were being taken out for extramural labor, and the other from one of the lock-ups. The peon through whose negligence the prisoner from the Chituldroog Jail escaped, was brought to trial and punished. The prisoner is still at large.

Escapes.

241. The health of the prisoners was generally good. No casualties occurred.

Health of the prisoners.

242. Four prisoners were whipped for misconduct in the jail during the year, against five in 1870.

Punishments.

243. Of the prisoners received in the jail and lock-ups, 17 could read and write well, and 10 moderately. No education was imparted to any of the prisoners during the year.

Education.

244. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,795, against Rs. 1,845 in 1870. The prisoners were employed in manufacturing pottery, blankets and coarse cloth within the jail, and also in the jail garden and on the roads.

Estimated earnings of the prisoners.

245. Rupees 160 were expended during the year by the Jail Department in repairs.

Expenditure on account of repairs, &c.

246. The annexed statement shews the cost incurred in the maintenance and guarding of the convicts, and civil and under-trial prisoners in the jail and lock-ups of the District.

Expenditure incurred on account of guarding and maintaining the convicts.

CHITULDROOG DISTRICT, 1871.	Rations.	Fixed Establishment.	Police Guard.	Extra Establishment.	Hospital Charges.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Total.	Total Cost per head of average strength.
District Jail.									
Convicts ...	1,422 0 3	1,269 1 5	1,470 10 10	3 15 4	206 7 3	354 15 8	437 13 8	5,165 0 5	100 7 4
Civil prisoners	... ...	... ...	47 14 0	... ...	... ...	.. ..	2 13 0	50 11 0	56 5 1
Under-trial prisoners ...	83 6 11	... ...	189 7 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 10 6	286 8 5	71 15 10
Lock-ups.									
Convicts ...	90 3 6	... ...	1,750 13 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	51 12 4	1,892 13 2	220 13 10
Civil prisoners.	... .	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .	... ...	... ...	... .
Under-trial prisoners ...	150 15 10	... .	2,735 10 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	82 10 7	2,969 5 1	171 9 3
Total.....	1,746 10 6	1,269 1 5	6,194 7 10	3 15 4	206 7 3	354 15 8	588 12 1	10,364 6 1	126 2 3
Do for 1870.	1,046 14 5	1,397 2 4	5,978 0 2	... ...	123 14 2	174 14 4	446 1 3	9,166 14 8	133 4 5

It will be seen that the cost in 1871 has exceeded the cost of 1870, by Rupees 1,197—7—5.

This is explained by the fact that the cost of the Bár guard, amounting to Rs. 1,706, was omitted in the returns of 1870, and also by the fact that a larger number of prisoners were imprisoned during 1871; this latter fact accounts for the increased cost incurred under the heads of feeding, clothing, hospital charges and contingent charges.

Civil prisoners.

247. One civil prisoner was confined in the jail as against none in 1870. The total cost incurred on account of this prisoner was Rs. 50-11-0.

Number of under-trial prisoners.

248. The number of under-trial prisoners in the District Jail was 116, against 128 in 1870, and 671 against 855 in 1870 in the Talook lock-ups.

Cost of under-trial prisoners.

249. Their cost in the District Jail was Rs. 286-8-5, against Rs. 42-0-10, and in the lock-ups, Rs. 2,969—5—1, against Rs. 2,809—13—6 in 1870.

The proportionate cost for guarding these prisoners was omitted in the returns for 1870, and included in those for 1871, hence the increase.

250. The reports submitted by the Superintendents on the several jails within their Divisions are herewith submitted for the Chief Commissioner's perusal.

251. The submission of this report has been unavoidably delayed owing to the late date on which some of the Divisional Reports and statements were received, and owing to the necessity of frequent references for explanations and for information omitted.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner.

POLICE.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the Police Report, together with the appended statements, shewing the operations of this Department during the year 1871.

2. No changes have been made during the year in the constitution of the Police of the Province. The subject, however, of thoroughly reconstructing the force, and placing it on an efficient footing, as noticed in the report on the criminal administration of the Province, has received attention, and a revised scheme, based upon the village system, has been submitted for the approval and sanction of Government, together with a complete set of rules for the systematic and efficient working of both the Regular and Village Police.

Constitution of the Police Force unchanged during the year.

3. The data comprised in the old forms of returns are so different from those comprised in the new statistical forms, which have been adopted in the Bangalore District only, that the results of the Police operations of the Province cannot be shewn as a whole. The working of the Police in the Bangalore District, in which the Police have been organized on the Madras system, and in that of the other Districts and Divisions, must therefore be shewn separately, as was done in the report of the previous year.

Difference in the forms of returns received from the Bangalore and other Districts.

4. The information contained in the prescribed annual statements and in the reports received from the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents, in regard to the working of the Police in the Districts, Bangalore excepted, is so meagre, that it is impossible to test satisfactorily the operations of the Police, or to draw comparisons between the results in the several Districts without introducing some of the figures which have been entered in the statements already submitted with the report on the administration of criminal justice.

The meagre and unsatisfactory character of the returns for the Districts, Bangalore excepted.

The remarks in this report, therefore, will not be confined to a review merely of the figures shewn in the prescribed Police statements.

5. It is necessary, however, to observe here that some of the figures mentioned in this report must not be considered as altogether reliable. In all the Districts of the Province, with the exception of the Bangalore District, the Police have never been required to keep any registers or diaries, and are in fact for the most part so illiterate that they are unable to do so; and pending the introduction of the new system proposed by me, no means at present exist for checking the accuracy of the returns furnished by the Amildars.

Unreliable character of the returns.

Bangalore District Police.

6. The statistics of Police operations in the Bangalore District are comprised in Statements A to G which have been drawn up in the forms prescribed by the Statistical Committee.

Strength of the Police Force.

7. The sanctioned strength of the Police force of the Bangalore District consists of—

1	District Superintendent.
1	Assistant do
208	Subordinate Officers.
826	Constables of all grades.
1,036	

The actual strength of the force at the close of the calendar year was 1,029, being only 7 men below the full establishment. At the close of the year 1870, the number of men short of the sanctioned force was 32. A reduction was made during the year in the sanctioned strength of the force of one Killédar and one Gumásta consequent on the abolition of the Yelahanka Talook, effecting a total saving of 900 Rs. per annum.

Constitution of the Police Force.

8. Of the Police force employed, 11 were Europeans, 6 were Eurasians and 1,012 were natives. Nearly 68 per cent of the whole force were Hindús.

Proportion of Police to area and population.

9. The proportion of Police to area in the District was one man to every four square miles, and 15 men to every square mile in the Town and Cantonment. The proportion to population was one man to a population of 844 inhabitants in the District, and one man to every 322 inhabitants in the Town and Cantonment.

Cost of Police.

10. The Superintendent of Police in his report has shewn the cost of the Police for only nine months of the year, *viz.*, from 1st of April to 31st December 1871. The Deputy Superintendent has properly pointed out the inaccuracy, and has called for and submitted a separate statement shewing the expenditure for the whole of the calendar year.

This statement shews that the actual expenditure on account of the Bangalore District Police, including the Cantonment and Péte, was Rs. 1,43,091—5—10, of which sum Rs. 1,23,843—10—0 was disbursed from the Mysore revenues, and Rs. 19,247—11—10 by the Péte Municipality.

Number of cognizable offences reported.

11. In the District of Bangalore, including the Town and Cantonment, 2809 offences cognizable by the Police were reported to have been committed during the year, as against 3,364 offences in the previous year, shewing a decrease of 555 offences.

Number of offences struck off as false.

12. The number of offences which were struck off as false were 659 as compared with 650 in the previous year. The ratio of cases struck off as false has thus risen from 18 per cent in 1870, to 23 per cent in 1871. Consequent on the above reduction, the num-

ber of offences actually perpetrated has been shewn as 2,150, or 599 less than in the preceding year.

The Magistrate of the District, in commenting on the above figures, states his belief that cases were somewhat too freely struck off as false. Looking to the high percentage I think there can be but little doubt on this point.

Detailed instructions for the guidance of the Magistrates in striking off cases as false, and as to the check to be exercised in such matters by the Magistrate of the District, so as to obviate the exclusion of any true cases from the returns, have been issued.

Number of cases investigated.

13. In all including 68 cases reported during the previous year, 2,872 cognizable cases were investigated either completely or partially by the Police. In all, with the exception of 52 cases which were investigated by order of the Magistrates on complaint, &c., the investigations were held by the Police *suo motu*.

No cases were investigated by the Police by order of the Magistrates after the Police had refused to hold an enquiry.

Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases brought to trial.

14. Annexed is a comparative statement shewing the number of cognizable offences reported during the year and investigated, as well as the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases tried under each class of offences.

Offences.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer.		Investigated.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number of cases struck off as false during the year.
	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	23	37	24	37	58·	57·	14
Class II. Serious offences against the person	128	167	118	177	56·	55·	89
Class III. „ offences against person and property or against property only	440	422	437	429	82·	77·	152
Class IV. Minor offences against the person	9	29	8	30	66·	33·	21
Class V. „ Offences against property	1,009	1,048	1,005	1,057	87·	77·	380
Class VI. Other offences not specified above	1,755	1,106	1,726	1,142	99·	79·	3
Total.....	3,664	2,809	3,318	2,872	95·	88·	659

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It will be seen from the above that there has been an increase in the number of offences reported, falling under classes, I, II, IV, and V, and a decrease in those reported under the III and IV classes; the net decrease being 555 cases, as compared with the figures of 1870.

It will also be observed, that the largest proportion of offences reported, which were struck off as false, was under the II, III and V classes.

The number struck off as false under each head of offence has not been shewn; but this information will be required in future reports.

The foregoing table also shews that, as regards cases, there has been a general falling off in the percentage of convictions under all classes of crime, which has had the effect of reducing the general percentage from 95 to 88 per cent. I have, however, reason to believe that the figures of the previous year were not strictly correct, as the periodical returns were not as carefully examined as they should have been.

Increase or decrease of heinous offences reported.

15. As regards details there has been a large increase in the number of offences reported under the following heads:—

	1870	1871
Culpable Homicide	3	6
Rioting and unlawful assembly	12	17
Grievous Hurt	16	27
Hurt by dangerous weapons	18	35
Robbery	36	57
Theft of Cattle	45	61
Kidnapping or abduction	9	11
Lurking house trespass in order to commit theft	15	28

A decrease is noticeable under the following heads:—

	1870	1871
Murder	23	17
Attempt at murder	4	1
Dacoity	18	10
Theft, ordinary	874	838
Burglary	365	332
Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide	20	18

Number of persons arrested by the Police.

16. Including 92 persons pending trial at the end of the previous year, and three persons received by transfer, the total number of persons arrested by the Police was 2,901, as against 3,376 persons in 1870.

Of these, 2,713 persons were disposed of as follows:—346 were released without trial, died, &c., 221 were acquitted, and 2,146 were convicted, being 79 per cent as against 88 per cent in the preceding year.

17. The subjoined comparative table shews the number of persons arrested and brought to trial, as well as the percentage of persons convicted to the number of persons arrested and brought to trial under each class of offences.

Number of persons arrested and brought to trial under each class of offence.

Class of Offences.	Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.	
	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871
Class I.										
Against the State, &c. ...	35	116	32	111	19	75	54	64	59	67
Class II.										
Serious offences against the person	108	153	94	117	38	58	35	39	40	50
Class III.										
„ offences against property	182	270	137	205	102	142	56	52	75	69
Class IV.										
Heinous offences against person.	8	25	7	22	2	5	25	20	28	22
Class V.										
„ offences against property	736	689	597	620	518	475	70	67	86	76
Class VI.										
Other offences not specified above	2,306	1,648	2,312	1,662	2,214	1,391	96	84	95	83
Total.....	3,375	2,901	3,179	2,737	2,893	2,146	85	73	91	78

It will be observed that, with the exception of the results shewn against the two first classes of crime, there has been a falling off under every other class as compared with the previous year in the percentage of persons convicted to arrested, and that this has chiefly occurred in the case of persons arrested for offences falling under class VI.

The marked falling off under this latter class is attributable by the District Magistrate to the fewer arrests made for nuisances, in which cases convictions generally follow. As noticed above in regard to the percentage of cognizable cases in which convictions were obtained, the figures for 1870 are not, I think, very reliable. The results shewn also for that year appear to me to be far too favorable to be correct.

18. The following table exhibits the amount of property stolen and recovered, as compared with the previous year.

Amount of property stolen and recovered.

Years.	Number of cases in which property was,—		Amount of property.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
	Stolen.	Recovered	Stolen.	Recovered.	
1871	752	397	40,556	16,011	39·
1870	819	470	25,417	4,820	18·

It will be observed that a far larger amount of property was reported as stolen during the year, and that the value of property recovered was 21 per cent in excess of the amount recovered during the previous year. The larger proportion of the property recovered was in connection with three cases only.

19. The number of non-cognizable offences in which the Police were employed was 152, against 62 in 1870, and the number of persons arrested or summoned as concerned in these cases was 229.

Number of non-cognizable cases in which the Police were employed.

Of these, 197 were actually put on trial, 17 were acquitted and 180 were convicted.

20. The following statement for the two past years shews the result of Police operations in the Town and Cantonment, as compared with the District of Bangalore, in regard to cognizable crime under the Penal Code.

Comparison of results in the Town and Cantonment with the District.

		Number of offences committed	Detected.	Percentage.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
Bangalore Town, and Cantonment.	1871 ...	575	2°8	41	25,978	10,655	41
	1870 ...	552	2°6	50	17,231	2,041	12
Bangalore District, exclusive of the Town and Cantonment	1871 ...	509	224	44	14,578	5,356	36
	1870 ...	472	303	60	8,186	2,779	33

21. The following details, regarding the results of investigations and prosecutions by the Police in the most heinous description of offences, have been gathered from the statements and the reports submitted by the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. The results generally are more favorable than those of 1870.

Details of Police operations in regard to heinous offences.

22. One case of murder occurred in the Cantonment against none in the previous year. In this case the murderer was prosecuted to conviction and sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Two murders were committed in the Town, being the same number as in the previous year. In both cases the suspected persons have absconded, it is believed, into Her Majesty's Territory, and have not been hitherto arrested.

Murder.

In the outlying talooks seven murders were perpetrated, against 16 in the preceding year. In two cases the accused were prosecuted to conviction. Two cases were under trial at the close of the year. One case was dismissed for want of evidence, and the remaining two cases remained undetected.

Credit, however, is due to the Police in having detected during the year two old murders committed before the Police was organized, and also for the apprehension of an escaped culprit, who was concerned in a murder which was committed in 1870.

In all, 22 persons were arrested for murder; of whom 8 or 36 per cent were convicted up to the close of the year, as against 25 per cent in 1870.

23. Eight dacoities occurred within the year in the District, against nine in the previous year. Of these, seven cases involving 50 persons were brought to trial, 29 persons in four cases were convicted, two cases were dismissed, one case with five persons was pending trial at the close of the year, and one case remained undetected.

Dacoities.

Of the persons arrested, 58 per cent were convicted, as against 47 per cent in 1870.

24. Thirty-two robberies were committed, as against 17 in 1870. Of these, 12 cases or 38 per cent were detected, as against one detection in 1870. Of the 65 persons arrested, 27 or 41 per cent were convicted.

Robberies.

25. Four cases of kidnapping occurred, against none in 1870; three of them were brought to trial, but no convictions were obtained.

Kidnapping.

26. Cattle theft increased from 38 cases to 43 cases. In 28 cases falling under this head, 56 persons were arrested, 38 were convicted, 16 acquitted or discharged, and 2 were pending trial at the close of the year. Of 54 persons arrested for this offence in 1870 39 were convicted.

Cattle theft.

In the talooks, the largest number of heinous crimes committed were in the Mágadi, Kánakánahalli, Chennapatna and Sarjápura Talooks, and the percentage of detections were most favorable in the talooks of Hosakóte, Closepéte, Dodda Ballápura and Dévanahalli. The results were the most unfavorable in the Kengéri and Nelamangala Talooks.

27. The number of accidental deaths reported have increased from 171 in 1870, to 247. One hundred and fifty-two persons are said to have lost their lives by drowning, and 95 by other means.

Accidental deaths.

Thirty-two lives against 56 in 1870 were also lost by accidental fires.

Two hundred and thirty houses were burnt down during the year, and the estimated value of the property destroyed was Rs. 7,765—5—0.

28. The number of suicides reported, though less than in the previous year, is still considerable. There were 48 such cases reported. Thirty-six persons were said to have killed themselves by drowning, 8 by hanging, and 4 by other means.

Suicides.

With reference to these figures the Superintendent of Nandidroog remarks—

" Cases designated as suicides and accidental deaths require, in my opinion, closer " scrutiny on the part of the Police; they have increased in number considerably, and " doubtless many of them were cases in which some little assistance was given to the " parties concerned."

I quite agree with the above remarks, for there can be no doubt, I think, that many cases reported as accidental deaths and suicides are really murders.

29. The Cantonment and Town Police are well equipped and clothed at the cost of Government. The District Police have been hitherto required to defray the cost of their own clothing. The Chief Commissioner has, however, during the year, sanctioned the future supply to them of warm coats, &c., at the expense of Government.

Clothing.

30. Of the Police force, one officer and 20 men were punished judicially by Magistrates and the number punished departmentally was 44 officers and 200 men. Of these, 7 officers and 28 men were dismissed, while 37 officers and 172 men are reported to have been either fined, degraded or suspended.

Punishments.

On the other hand, one man only received a money reward, and 116 were said to have been rewarded by promotion.

On this subject, the Superintendent of the Division remarks that " there must be " something radically wrong either about the management or the *esprit de* corps of a " well paid and not overworked native Police force, which is intended to maintain order " among the community, when one fourth of the whole of it has to be punished either " magisterially or departmentally, in the course of the year: and these punishments were " not light, 1 officer and 16 men were punished under the Penal Code, and 4 men under " the Police Act, and 7 officers and 28 men were dismissed, whilst no less than 209 have " been either degraded or suspended. True, this is only 23 per cent of men punished in

" 1871, as compared with 50 per cent in 1870, but there must be some glaring short-com-
" ings somewhere when such figures have to be entered in an annual report."

It appears to me that as the force has now been in existence for some years, the results, as shewn by the above figures, are very unsatisfactory. To whatever cause attributable, the results are, I think, unfavorable to the system adopted by the Superintendent in immediate charge.

With reference to the remarks contained in my Report for 1870 in regard to the unpopularity of the Police service, the Superintendent has called for and submitted a detailed report shewing the grounds upon which the Police service is regarded as unpopular, a copy of which is appended to this report for the Chief Commissioner's information. I generally concur with the remarks made by the District Magistrate, and have no doubt that under the more immediate supervision and control, which he now exercises, all the causes which conduced to the unpopularity of the service will be speedily removed.

31. During the year 156 men were enlisted in the force.

Additions to, and casualties in, the force during the year.

The casualties in the force were as follows :—

4	left on gratuity.
51	resigned.
35	were dismissed.
6	„ discharged.
1	deserted.
5	died.

The total of casualties shew 10 per cent.

32. The number of Police under instruction during the year was 151, against 134 in the previous year. Of the officers and men, 461 were able to read and write, as against 412 in 1870.

Education.

33. A new station-house was erected in the Town of Bangalore during the year. The station houses in the interior of the District which were hurriedly built, are represented to be in bad repair.

Accommodation.

The estimates submitted for repairing these buildings have not been sanctioned pending final orders on the new system, which has been proposed for locating the force in some central position in each talook.

The Deputy Superintendent recommends that, in future, all station-houses should be constructed of granite to avoid damages from white-ants, which appears a good suggestion.

34. The increase of work thrown on the Police in the matter of escort duty and in serving processes has been considerable.

Miscellaneous duty.

Eight hundred and seventy-seven warrants and 12,263 other processes were served by the Police during the year. Much of this extraneous work will be lessened as soon as the process-serving establishment is organized.

Popularity of service.

35. The Police Superintendent reports that the people are well disposed towards the Police and that complaints against the force are now seldom preferred by the village communities. This opinion is endorsed by the Deputy Superintendent of the District.

The Superintendent of Police has again, as in his report for 1870, remarked upon the difficulties experienced owing to the absence of a properly constituted Village Police.

This matter need not be further noticed as a scheme for the reorganization of the Village Police has been already submitted.

KOLAR AND TOOMKOOR DISTRICTS OF THE NANDIDROOG DIVISION.
Strength and cost of the Police.

36. The strength and cost of the Kandáchár and Village Police at the close of the year in the Kolár and Toomkoor Districts is shewn in the following table :—

	Kandáchár Police.	Cost.			Village Police.	Cost.		
Kolár District	950	59,640	0	0	3,074	31,512	1	7
Toomkoor „	824	53,624	7	3	5,064	38,368	11	11
Total.....	1,774	1,13,264	7	3	8,138	69,880	13	6

Proportion of Police to area and population.

37. The proportion of Kandáchár Police to area and population in each District was as follows:—

	Kolár.	Toomkoor.
Area in square miles	2,335	2,340
Population	542,583	496,063
Strength of Police	959	824
Proportion of Police to area	1 to 2·4	1 to 2·8
Proportion of Police to population	1 to 563	1 to 602

The Deputy Superintendent of Kolár states that, in anticipation of the reorganization of the Police, no vacancies have been filled up since July 1871, and the Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor reports that a reduction of 21 Police men was made during the year, with the view to meet the proposed changes, whereby a saving of Rs. 403—1—6 was effected.

38. The operations of the Police in the above named two Districts, in connection with each class of crime during the past two years, and the results, are shewn in the annexed comparative table :—

Results of arrests made by the Police in the two Districts.

	1870. Persons arrested without warrant.						1871. Persons arrested without warrant.					
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Percentageofconvicted to total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted	Percentageof convicted to total number of persons arrested.
Class I.												
Offences against the State, the public and justice.	73	5	58	...	10	13·7	85	5	57	...	23	27·1
Class II.												
Offences against the person	315	116	132	...	67	21·27	297	70	166	5	40	13·4
Class III.												
Offences against property.	1,563	106	1,037	...	420	26·87	1,520	417	722	...	316	20·8
Class IV.												
Offences not included in the above and breaches of special laws ...	139	4	88	1	46	33·1	18	...	11	...	7	38·8
Total.....	2,090	231	1 315	1	543	25·9	1,920	492	956	5	386	20·1

From the above it will be observed that the percentage of persons finally convicted to the total number of persons arrested in both Districts has fallen from 25 in 1870 to 20 in 1871.

The percentage of convictions for offences against the person and property under classes II and III fell from 21 and 26 to 13 and 20 respectively, while the percentage of convictions under classes I and IV has risen from 13 and 33 to 27 and 38 respectively.

39. The remarks contained in the curt reports submitted by the Deputy Superintendents are obviously unreliable, as the figures mentioned by them differ very considerably from those entered in the statements which accompanied their reports. The careless manner in which these reports have been drawn up and submitted shews very clearly what little attention and interest is paid to all matters connected with the working of the Police.

Unsatisfactory character of the reports submitted by the Deputy Superintendents.

40. Though the results for the Toomkoor and Kolár Districts generally are very unsatisfactory, it is to be observed that there is a wide difference between the results in each District. Thus, of 1,145 persons arrested by the Police in the Toomkoor District, only 160 or 14 per cent were convicted, while of 775 persons arrested by the Police in the Kolár District 225 or 29 per cent were convicted.

Comparison of results in the two Districts.

41. None of the reports submitted for this Division contain any details in regard to the working of the Police in the investigation and prosecution of heinous offences. The following details only can be gathered from the statements both Police and criminal.

Details of the operations of the Police in regard to the more heinous offences.

42. In the Toomkoor District, eight cases of murder were reported. In seven of these cases 27 persons were arrested, none of whom were convicted.

Toomkoor District—Murder.

43. Of 24 cases of dacoity reported, 19 were ascertained to have been committed and brought to trial; but of 191 persons arrested by the Police, only five were convicted.

Dacoity.

44. Of 82 cases of robbery reported, 14 cases were brought to trial, in which 38 persons were arrested. Of these, 12 persons only were convicted or committed.

Robbery.

45. Of 447 cases of theft and house trespass reported, 342 were brought to trial, in which 660 persons were arrested. Of these, 128 only were convicted.

Theft and House Trespass.

46. In the Kolár District, in six cases of murder ascertained to have been committed, 25 persons were arrested and brought to trial; of these, seven were convicted.

Kolár District—Murder.

47. In four cases of dacoity ascertained to have been committed, 33 persons were arrested and brought to trial, of whom 26 were convicted.

Dacoity.

48. In seven cases of robbery reported, 35 persons were arrested and brought to trial, of whom 14 were convicted or committed.

Robbery.

49. In 486 cases of theft and house trespass reported, 478 persons were arrested, of whom 156 were convicted.

Theft and House Trespass.

50. The great prevalence of heinous crime and the very unsatisfactory results of Police operations in the Toomkoor District is now under enquiry. It is evident that heinous crime has greatly increased in this District, and that some special measures are required to put it down.

Increase and prevalence of heinous crimes in the Toomkoor District.

51. The strength and cost of the Town and Kandáchár Police of the Ashtagram Division, for the two past years, is shewn in the following comparative table:—

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.
Strength and cost of Police.

	Strength.				Cost including pay and contingencies.											
	1870	1871	Increase.	Decrease.	1870			1871			Increase.			Decrease.		
Mysore Town Police ...	307	223	...	84	22,021	8	9	21,131	14	7	...	...	...	889	10	2
Seringapatam and Ganjám Police	17	56	39	...	106	0	0	4,044	0	0	3,938	0	0	...	...	...
Kandáchár Police.																
Mysore District ...	1,137	1,079	...	58	71,592	0	0	68,637	0	0	...	...	...	2,955	0	0
Hassan „ ...	729	723	...	6	49,821	0	0	48,321	0	0	..	...	...	1,500	0	0
Total.....	2,190	2,081	...	109	1,43,540	8	9	1,42,133	14	7	3,938	0	0	5,344	10	2
											Net Decrease...			1,406	10	2

These figures shew a total decrease in strength of 109 men, and a net decrease in cost of Rs. 1,406—10—2, as compared with the previous year.

The Superintendent explains that the figures supplied, shewing the strength and cost of the Police in his report for the year 1870, were incorrect.

52. The Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District reports that the Mysore Town Police was thoroughly reorganized during the year, on the plan of the Madras Mofussil Police, and is now maintained at the cost of the Municipality. The force, he also considers, has been rendered more efficient by the salaries of the men being raised, which was effected by the strength of the force being reduced from 307 men of all ranks to 233, being one Policeman to every 224 inhabitants.

Mysore Town Police.

The Deputy Superintendent states that the operations of this force have been very satisfactory, as nearly three-fifths of the persons arrested by them have been convicted. But no details have been given to shew how these figures have been arrived at.

53. The Deputy Superintendent also reports that a small body of Police, 56 in number, were entertained by the Seringapatam and Ganjám Municipality, at a cost of Rs. 4,144 per annum. The proportion of Police to population appears to be very large in this Municipality, being it is said 1 to 7.

Seringapatam and Ganjám Town Police.

These changes have been introduced and carried out, without any intimation to this office.

54. The strength and cost of the Village Police in the Mysore and Hassan Districts is shewn in the following table :—

Strength and cost of Village Police in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

	Village Police.	Cost.		
Mysore District	5,762	16,515	7	1
Hassan do	3,742	13,423	5	7

55. The proportion of Town and Kandáchár Police to area and population was as follows. :— .

Proportion of Kandáchár and Town Police to population and area.

	Mysore District.	Hassan District.
Area in square miles	3,674	1,602
Population	766,527	6,07,733
Strength of Police	1,358	723
Proportion of Police to area	1 to 2·7	1 to 2·2
Do to population	1 to 565	1 to 840

56. The entire force of the Division was distributed as follows :—

General distribution of the force.

178 in guarding Treasuries and lock-ups.
62 at head quarters, sick, &c.
1,854 employed on Police duties.

57. Annexed is a comparative table shewing the general result of the working of the Police during the past and previous years, in connection with offences cognizable by them, from which it will be observed that there has been an improvement in the percentage of persons convicted to arrested for offences falling under classes I, II and III, while there has been a falling off in the percentage of persons convicted for offences under class IV.

Results of arrests made by the Police in the two Districts.

	1870. Persons arrested without warrant.						1871. Persons arrested without warrant.					
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Session.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Percentage of convicted to total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find Security.	Finally convicted.	Percentage of convicted to total number of persons arrested.
Class I.												
Offences against the State, the public and justice. ...	17	7	9	...	1	5·9	163	65	83	...	15	9·2
Class II.												
Offences against the person.	407	87	275	6	39	9·58	555	257	229	3	64	11·6
Class III.												
Offences against property.	1,187	443	557	32	155	13·05	1,954	915	757	3	279	14·3
Class IV.												
Offences not included in the above and breaches of special laws	98	19	60	...	19	19·4	68	38	5	17	8	11·7
Total.....	1,709	556	901	38	214	12.5	2738	1275	1,074	23	366	13·4

The general percentage of convictions, *viz.*, 13·4, is still very unfavorable, though one per cent in excess of the previous year. The Superintendent of Ashtagram considers that this low percentage is, in a great measure, due to the culpable negligence of the Mysore District Police. He adds that " it shall be made the subject of a special enquiry and " report by the Deputy Superintendent of Mysore, for which the necessary instructions " have been issued."

58. The general results of arrests made by the Police in the Mysore and Hassan Districts are shewn in the following table:—

Comparative results in each District.

	Number of arrests.	Number of convictions.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.
Mysore District	1,382	141	10·2
Hassan do.	1,356	225	16·6
Total.....	2,738	366	13·4

As compared with the previous year, there has been an improvement in the Hassan District, the percentage of persons convicted to arrested having risen from 7 to 16, while in the Mysore District, the percentage has fallen from 18 to 10.

Eight thousand one hundred and forty-two persons were prosecuted by the Police on information lodged before the Magistracy, against 6,998 persons in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions to the total number arrested or summoned was seven per cent in excess of 1870.

Details of the operations of the Police in regard to the more heinous offences.

59. Neither the Superintendent nor the Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District have given any details of the operations of the Police in connection with the investigation and prosecution of the more heinous offences reported.

Mysore District.

60. The following details however, in regard to the Mysore District, have been gathered from the criminal reports and statements.

Murder.

61. In ten cases of murder reported, fourteen persons were arrested, of whom two were convicted.

Dacoity.

62. Out of eleven cases of dacoity ascertained to have been committed, one only was detected, and in this case, five persons were committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court.

Robbery.

63. Of 17 cases of robbery reported, 10 are shewn to have been detected, but of the 19 persons arrested, only 3 were convicted.

Thefts and House Trespass.

64. Five hundred and seventy-two cases of theft and house trespass were reported, and 812 persons involved in 434 of these cases were arrested; but of these, only 145 were convicted.

Explanation given by the Deputy Superintendent.

65. These very unfavorable results are attributed by the Deputy Superintendent to the general inefficiency of the Amildars and the Police. As regards the Police he writes "most of the Killédars are Musal-"máns, who have obtained their appointments more in considera-"tion of their family connections, or as a pension, than for their fitness or aptitude for "the post; most of them have no detective skill, or even if they possessed it are too idle "to use it, and few of them have the pluck to follow a gang of thieves into the jungle "on the frontiers from dread of fever."

The insufficiency of such explanations has been already remarked on by me in my report on the criminal administration.

Hassan District.

66. The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan has given a fuller report of the state of crime and the operations of the Police in his District during the year, and congratulates himself on the immunity from crime, in his District, which he considers is such as is enjoyed only in few other parts of Mysore or India. It must be admitted that there has been a decrease of crime generally throughout this District as compared with the previous year, more particularly in minor offences, but the figures given by the Deputy Superintendent in the body of his report do not bear out his assertions, as a very large number of heinous offences appear to have occurred in his District.

Murder.

67. In 10, out of the 16 cases of murder reported, 21 persons were arrested, of whom 5 were convicted.

68. Of 74 persons arrested in 11 cases of dacoity committed as against two in 1870, only 5 persons were committed for trial to the Sessions Court.

Dacoity.

69. Of the 140 cases of robbery reported, only ten cases appear to have been detected, but the 52 persons, arrested in these cases, were all acquitted or discharged.

Robbery.

The number of cases of robbery reported, though 55 less than during the previous year, is still, it is to be observed, more than one-third the number reported throughout the remainder of the Province.

70. The cases of theft and house trespass reported amounted to 728, being a far larger number than reported in any other District of the Province; of 708 persons who were arrested in 546 of these cases, only 136 were convicted.

Theft and House Trespass.

Of 3,252 offences reported during the year, the Deputy Superintendent states that only 1,681 were ascertained to have been committed. It does not appear however how these figures have been arrived at.

As regards the constitution of the Police in his District, the Deputy Superintendent writes "the Thanadars of the present force are unable to write and are quite ignorant of the Codes."

71. The Superintendent remarks that "the highly unsatisfactory results of the operations of the present Police force" in his Division "have recently been the subject of so much correspondence that further comment on them is not needed. He adds however "that it must be remembered that no reliance can be placed on the Police statements, as in the talooks no registers are prescribed or kept up from which the required information can be gathered."

Remarks by the Superintendent.

72. The total strength of the Police of all ranks in this Division was, exclusive of the Village Police, on the last day of the year, 2,095 officers and men. The number of the Village Police was 9,757. The cost of the Regular Police for the year was Rs. 1,33,839—8—1, and the estimated cost of the Village Police Rs. 1,49,520—2—7, making a total cost of Rs. 2,83,359—10—8.

NAGAR DIVISION.

Strength and Cost of Police.

73. The annexed statement shews the strength and cost of the Kandáchár and Village Police in each District of the Division:—

Strength and cost in each District.

	Kandáchár Police.	Cost.			Village Police.	Cost.		
Shimoga District	848	53,292	9	6	1,508	32,449	7	6
Kadoor do	558	36,386	14	7	1,081	1,332	1	1
Chituldroog do	689	44,160	0	0	7,168	1,15,738	10	0
Total.....	2,095	1,33,839	8	1	9,757	1,49,520	2	7

In the Division, the proportion of Police to area was about one man to 7·8 square miles, and the proportion of Police to population was one man to 551 inhabitants.

74. The proportion of Kandáchár Police to area and population in each District was as follows:—

Proportion of Police to area and population.

	Shimoga.	Kadoor.	Chituldroog.
Area in square miles	4,409	7,338	4,547
Population	447,350	275,404	433,037
Strength of Police	848	558	689
Police to area	1 to 5·2	1 to 13	1 to 6·6
Police to population	1 to 527	1 to 493	1 to 628

The largest proportion, *viz.*, 65·5 per cent of the whole force, was composed of Hindús, 34·2 per cent were Mahomedans, and ·3 per cent were Christians.

75. Of the 2,095 men, only 1,796 were employed on purely Police duties. The remainder being engaged in escorting treasure, and in guarding the talook lock-ups, &c.

Distribution of Police.

76. The total number of persons arrested by the Police was 2,018, or 655 persons in excess of the number in the previous year. The percentage of those convicted to the total number arrested, has fallen from 37·7 per cent in 1870 to 33·6 per cent in 1871.

Number of persons arrested by the Police.

77. The results of the action of the Police in cognizable cases is shewn in the following comparative table:—

Results of arrests made by the Police in the Division.

	1870. Persons arrested without warrant.						1871. Persons arrested without warrant.					
	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted, including released on appeal or at Session.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Percentage of convicted to total number of persons arrested.	Number of persons arrested.	Released without trial.	Acquitted, including released on appeal or at Sessions.	Ordered to find security.	Finally convicted.	Percentage of convicted to the total number of persons arrested.
Class I.												
Offences against the State, public and justice	11	..	4	...	6	54·5	73	12	16	...	43	58·9
Class II.												
Offences against the person ...	79	12	46	...	18	22·8	262	44	74	...	117	44·6
Class III.												
Offences against property ...	1,169	136	564	4	448	38·3	1,526	395	613	...	465	30·5
Class IV.												
Offences not included in the above, and breaches of special laws.	104	2	59	1	42	40·4	157	28	71	...	53	33·7
Total.....	1,363	150	673	5	514	37·7	2,018	479	774	...	678	33·6

From the above it will be observed that there has been a general increase in the number of persons arrested under each class of offences.

The proportion of persons convicted to the number arrested for offences against the State and justice and against the person was favorable; but the results in regard to offences against property and other offences were not satisfactory, as compared with the figures of 1870.

Four thousand six hundred and five persons were arrested or summoned by order of Magistrates, as against 4,102 persons in 1870. Of these, 1,959, or 42·5 per cent, were convicted. The ratio of convictions in the previous year was 38·8 per cent.

Remarks by the Superintendent.

78. The Superintendent of Nagar considers that "the Police have been more to "blame than the Magistracy with regard to the failures in convictions," but doubts the correctness of the returns and the calculations based on them.

He further observes that "the prevalent habit of preferring false charges has been "found in Madras to add greatly to the difficulty of shewing good results, and which is "proved by the number of cases annually pronounced false by the Courts. Our returns "have hitherto not provided for this, but the point has been noticed as something."

The new rules for the guidance of the Police, recently framed, provide for false cases being struck off the register of crime.

Results in the Division compared with other Provinces.

79. The results in his Division, as regards the percentage of persons convicted to arrested, and the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those reported, as compared with the results in Bombay, Dharwar, and Madras, are shewn by the Superintendent as follows:—

	Bombay, 1870.	Dharwar.	Nagar, 1871.
Percentage of convictions to arrests.	35	34	33·6
	Madras.		
Percentage of convictions to reported cases.	1869 50·4 1870 52·2	"	42·7

With reference to the latter comparison the Superintendent remarks that if all deductions on account of false charges had been made, the results in his Division would not appear unfavorable.

Details of the operations of the Police in regard to the more heinous offences.

80. The Deputy Superintendents of Shimoga and Kadoor, though called upon to do so, have submitted no reports on the administration of the Police in their respective Districts, and the reports submitted by the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Chitaldroog are defective, as giving no details in regard to the operations of the Police in the detection and prosecution of heinous offences against person and property.

The following details, however, have been gathered from the criminal reports and statements.

Shimoga District—Murder.

81. In the Shimoga District, ten cases of murder were reported, and of the three persons arrested, one only was convicted.

82. Out of six cases of dacoity ascertained to have been committed, four were detected, and of the 63 persons arrested, 31 were convicted.

Dacoity.

83. Of 34 cases of robbery reported, seven were brought to trial, and of the 16 persons involved in these cases, three were convicted.

Robbery.

84. Of 511 cases of theft and house trespass reported, 313 were brought to trial, and of the 445 persons arrested in these cases, 132 were convicted.

Theft and House Trespass.

85. The proportion of persons convicted to those arrested by the Police in this District was nearly 31 per cent.

General Results in the District.

86. In the Kadoor District, in two cases of murder reported, nine persons were arrested, of whom three were convicted.

Kadoor District—Murder.

87. Of nine cases of dacoity ascertained to have been committed, five were detected; but of the 42 persons brought to trial, only two were convicted.

Dacoity.

88. Though 41 cases of robbery were reported, only two persons were arrested for this offence, both of whom were acquitted.

Robbery.

89. Three hundred and nine cases of theft and house trespass were reported, and of the 345 persons arrested for these offences, 83 were convicted.

Theft and House Trespass.

90. The proportion of persons convicted to arrested was nearly 22 per cent in this District.

General results in the District.

91. In the Chituldroog District, six cases of murder were reported, and of the fifteen persons arrested, five were convicted.

Chituldroog District—Murder.

92. Of ten dacoities ascertained to have been committed, six were brought to trial; but of the 37 persons involved, only one was convicted.

Dacoity.

93. Thirty-four cases of robbery were reported, and of eleven persons arrested for this offence, three were convicted.

Robbery.

94. Four hundred and thirty-nine cases of theft and house trespass were reported, and of 437 persons arrested, 193 were convicted.

Theft and House Trespass.

95. The proportion of persons convicted to arrested was very favorable in this District, amounting to 41 per cent.

General results in the District.

96. Before concluding this report on the results of the Police administration in the seven Districts of the Province, in which the Police have not been hitherto reorganized, it is necessary for me to remark that no system was in force during the past year for striking off false cases from the returns, and that the actual state of crime cannot be fairly judged or estimated from the number of cases shewn as simply reported.

Concluding remarks in regard to the administration of the Police in the Districts of the Province in which the Police have not as yet been reorganized.

97. It has been already shewn that, out of 3,468 cases of crime reported in the Bangalore District, no less than 659 cases were ascertained to have been false, and there is no doubt that, in the remaining Districts of the Province, the proportion of false cases reported has been equally large. Detailed instructions for eliminating false cases from the returns have now been issued to District Officers, as referred to in para 12 of this report, so that I trust I may be able to afford more reliable information in future reports.

98. Again, it is necessary for me to remark that the form of annual Police return which is now received from the seven Districts of the Province, in which the Police have not been reorganized, necessarily exhibits the working of the Police in the most unfavorable light. In this return, a comparison is instituted between the number of persons arrested to those convicted. This comparison no doubt affords valuable data for testing the working of the Police ; but this test, it appears to me, is better adapted for judging the working of a trained and regular body of Police, than of such a body of Police as now exists in this Province, the Bangalore District excepted. The Police, as a body, are under-paid and are quite illiterate and ignorant of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The outlay incurred on account of Police in each District is no doubt large ; but this, it seeems to me, is frittered away in keeping up an unnecessarily large and consequently ill paid force.

99. With such a force therefore, it is not surprising that a comparison between the number of persons arrested to those convicted will give very unsatisfactory results. Without knowledge of procedure and his legitimate duties, the first thing a Police officer does, when he receives a complaint, is to arrest all those who are complained against, and bring them up before the Amildar having jurisdiction. The preliminary enquiries which then follow on the arrests instead of preceding them, naturally result in a very large proportion of persons being released without trial.

100. The illegality of such procedure on the part of the Police has been constantly pointed out ; but as the Police have everything to learn, and are really incapable of submitting a case for the Magistrate's orders or of deciding whether legal evidence exists or not, and as the habit of making immediate arrests has now grown into a system, speedy and marked improvement in this respect cannot, I fear, be looked for. I trust, however, that under the orders issued, District Officers will be shortly able to remove all men that are incapable of improvement from the force, and to impart some instruction at least to those who are retained.

101. Under present circumstances, there is no doubt that the District Officers and Sub-Magistrates have many difficulties to contend against, owing, as well to the multifarious duties, other than Police, which they are called upon to perform, as to the small salaries accorded to Police Officers, which renders it very difficult to secure the services of efficient or educated men. The results, however, which have been attained during the past year in the Kolár District, and in the three Districts of the Nagar Division, though still open to great improvement, shew that much more might have been done in the Toomkoor, Mysore, and Hassan Districts. In these three last named Districts, it is evident,

from the results generally, that no proper supervision or control over the working of the Police has been exercised during the past year by the District Magistrates.

102. Though, on taking the general average of the results in the seven Districts, no improvement is apparent during the past year in the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested, it is evident that the Police have been somewhat more alert and successful in bringing offenders to justice, and that the Magistrates generally have shewn better discrimination in not placing persons arrested by the Police needlessly on trial.

103. Thus, of persons arrested by the Police without warrant in cognizable cases, 1,430 were convicted, as against 1,271 in 1870.

104. As regards the action of the Magistrates a general improvement is shewn in the percentage of persons convicted in cases cognizable by the Police to the number of persons brought to trial. The results during the two past years in regard to the most heinous offences are shewn in the following table:—

	Offences reported.		Number of cases in which persons were brought to trial.		Percentage of cases brought to trial to cases reported.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Remarks.
	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	
Murder	39	46	36	32	92·3	69·6	19·8	30·9	These figures exclude the Bangalore District.
Culpable Homicide	38	41	32	33	84·2	80·5	17·9	21·5	
Dacoity	79	86	64	66	81·0	76·7	10·0	17·0	
Robbery	300	335	85	34	23·3	10·1	18·9	8·1	
Theft	2,571	2,501	2,262	1,920	87·9	76·7	22·4	27·7	

105. It will be observed that some improvement is shewn under each head, robbery excepted. The very unfavorable results under this head are chiefly owing to the unsuccessful prosecutions in the Hassan District which have been already noticed.

106. As some delay must necessarily occur before the Police can be reorganized throughout the Province, copies of the rules drawn up by me, for the guidance of the Police when reorganized, have been circulated to District Officers with directions to carry out and enforce these rules as far as possible so as to ensure a better system of procedure and check over the proceedings of the Police and to facilitate the introduction of the new scheme.

107. The reports submitted by the Superintendents of Divisions and by the Deputy Superintendent and the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, are herewith submitted for the Chief Commissioner's perusal.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Judl. Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1871, BY THE OFFICIATING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.

The Report has been drawn up by R. L. Mangles, Esq., v. c., officiating Judicial Commissioner, and its contents are summarized in the following remarks :---

1. The several Acts of the Imperial Legislature noted below were extended to the Province during the past year, by special ordinance of the Governor General in Council.

I.—Act XXVII of 1870.	An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.
II.—Act VIII of 1871.	The Indian Registration Act.
III.—Act IX of 1871.	The Indian Limitation Act.
IV.—Act VII of 1867.	To reduce the penalty for purchasing Arms, Ammunition, from Soldiers.
V.—Act XXV of 1871.	An Act to amend the Railway Act.

2. The remarks in these paras, which I have perused with attention, shew that the system for securing accuracy in the returns, hitherto in force in the Province, has been seriously defective. The new registers proposed to be introduced will, I trust, rectify this serious short-coming, which, it is satisfactory to observe, has been to some extent corrected during a portion of the year under report.

Paras 3 to 5.

3. The following changes in the judicial tribunals of the Province were made during the past year.

Paras 6 to 9.

Two Talook Courts were abolished on the reduction of the talooks. Of the Courts of Assistant Superintendents, 17 only exercised criminal jurisdiction, against 18 in 1870.

The Bangalore Court of Small Causes was reconstituted under Act XI of 1865, the 2nd Judge-ship being abolished, and a reduction of establishment effected costing Rs. 8,496.

A Registrar was appointed to the new Court with jurisdiction to the extent at first of five, and subsequently of twenty rupees.

4. The total number of tribunals, civil and criminal, was *124, or one to every 34·464 persons of the population. Of the officers presiding in these Courts during the year, 21 were Europeans, and 166 Natives.

Paras 10—11.

*Viz.. 20 Criminal.
10 Civil.
94 Both Civil and Criminal.

Both original and appellate jurisdiction was exercised by 16 Criminal and 11 Civil Courts.

5. The cost of all the Courts was Rs. 7,62,240—5—3. The net receipts from stamps amounted to Rs. 2,26,614—0—7, against Rs. 1,85,297 in 1870.

Para 12.

6. *Criminal Justice.*—The total number of offences reported during the year was 20,312, against 20,473 in 1870, shewing a small general percentage decrease of 0·72. The number of offences in the several classes, as noted in the margin, shews an increase as compared with the previous year of 345 offences, or 3·32 per cent against the person, and a decrease in all the other classes aggregating 506 or 4·85 per cent on the whole.

Paras 13 to 17.

	1870.	1871.
I. Against the State ...	847	813
II. Against the person ...	10,040	10,385
III. Against the property	7,552	7,256
IV. Other classes ...	2,034	1,858
Total.....	20,473	20,312

7. Of the offences reported, 10,017, or nearly one half, occurred in the Nandidroog, 6,101 in the Ashtagram, and 4,194 in the Nagar Divisions respectively. As compared with the previous year there was a general increase of crime reported in the Kolár, Toomkoor, and Chituldroog, and a decrease in all the other Districts. There was an increase of offences against the person (Class II) in all the Districts except Hassan and Shimoga, and a decrease of offences against property (Class III) in all except Toomkoor and Chituldroog.

Paras 18 to 22.

8. Para 23 shews that, while there was a noticeable decrease of certain offences, there was an equally marked increase of several of the more heinous class of crimes during the year.

Para 23.

9. Thus, the number of murders reported was 63, against 62 in 1870, the latter having been abnormally excessive. Of these ten occurred in Mysore, 16 in Hassan, and 12 in Kolár; but the Deputy Superintendent of the last District is stated to have reported that five of the cases were erroneously described as murders.

Murder and attempt to murder, Paras 24 to 29.

Thirty-five cases of attempt to murder were reported, against 22 in 1870, the increase occurring in the Nandidroog and Nagar Divisions.

The remarks in paras 28—29 regarding the entry in the returns of murder cases, which do not properly fall under that head, shew that these returns are not at present, reliable. The elimination from them, under the orders referred to in para 15, of all such cases proved to be false, will probably considerably reduce the number of such cases and render the returns much more accurate in this respect in future.

10. Forty-seven cases of culpable homicide were reported, against 41 in 1870. The increase was chiefly in the Chituldroog District. The large number of cases of this class of crime in the Hassan District 36 during the last two years, calls for special enquiry and consideration.

Culpable Homicide. Para 30.

11. Thirty-eight cases of kidnapping or abduction were reported, against 39 in 1870. It is satisfactory to find that in only one of these cases was the crime committed for immoral purposes.

Kidnapping or abduction, Paras 31 to 33.

12. One hundred and four dacoities were reported against 97 in 1870. In 78 of the cases reported the crime was proved to have been actually perpetrated, against 74 in the previous year. Toomkoor enjoys the unenviable distinction of being far in advance of all the other Districts as regards the perpetration of this class of crime, 24 of the reported and 19 of the proved cases having occurred within its limits. The Deputy Superintendent's explanation of the causes of its prevalence is not satisfactory, and its energetic repression in this District is imperatively called for. The increase in the number of proved cases in Hassan from 2 in 1870 to 11 in 1871, is very serious, and requires close and careful enquiry. If the Ashtagram Superintendent's opinion, that the dacoities perpetrated in his Division are chiefly committed by organized gangs, is correct, special measures will probably be required for the suppression and extirpation of such pests, and, if so, these should be adopted without delay.

Dacoities, Paras 34 to 40.

There is probably a good deal of truth in the Nagar Superintendent's remarks quoted in para 38; but the exact character of each offence of this class should be carefully ascertained, to prevent any misconception on the point.

The report of the Nandidroog Superintendent, quoted in para 39, is so far satisfactory, as shewing that the ryots do not perpetrate this crime without the aid of the professional classes of robbers, and that they do not form gangs for the purpose solely amongst themselves; but it is not the less necessary that every effort be made for its suppression and extirpation under whatever place or circumstances it is perpetrated, and the tendency of this most serious offence to increase in several Districts must be met by increased watchfulness and energetic action on the part of the District Officers and the Police to effect this object.

13. Three-hundred and sixty-seven robberies were reported, against 336 in the previous year. Of this number, 157, or 42·8 per cent, occurred in the Ashtagram Division, 101 or 27·5 per cent in the Nandidroog Division, and 109, or 29·7 per cent in the Nagar Division. These figures shew, as contrasted with the previous year, a large decrease of this crime to the extent of 42 per cent in the Ashtagram Division; but a serious increase in the other two Divisions, especially in the Nandidroog, in which the number has risen from 37 to 101, of which 80 are stated to have occurred in Toomkoor

Robberies, Paras 41 to 45.

Of the cases reported in the Ashtagram Division, 140 are stated to have occurred in the Hassan District, which, though 55 less than the number reported in the previous year, is still very excessive. The prevalence of this crime in the Toomkoor and Hassan Districts calls for special attention on the part of the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents concerned for its repression.

14. Five hundred and ninety-two cases of house breaking and trespass were reported, against 400 in 1870. The increase is stated to have been general in all the Districts except Mysore and Kolár, but to have been specially marked in Toomkoor, Shimoga and Chitul-droog. In their remarks on the subject, the Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga states his suspicion that the Police were concerned in some of the cases reported; the Deputy Superintendent of Chituldroog observes that there is ground for believing that many of the cases were inventions of the occupants of the houses themselves for fraudulent purposes; and the Superintendent of Nagar thinks it probable that the great majority of the cases reported were of a trifling nature.

House-Breaking or House Trespass, Paras 46 to 51.

15. Three thousand four-hundred cases of theft were reported, against 3,490 in 1870. There was a decrease of this crime in the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions, and an increase in the Nandidroog Division.

Thefts, Para 52.

16. The comparative table, shewing the number of persons brought to trial during the past year, as compared with 1870, does not give satisfactory results.

Paras 53 to 58.

Of 20,312 offences reported, 18,102, or 89·1 per cent were brought to trial, against 93·64 per cent in 1870. Of 40,045 persons brought to trial 27,412 or 68·45 per cent were acquitted or discharged, against 70·64 per cent in 1870, and 12,474 or 31·15 per cent were convicted, against 29·36 per cent in 1870. Of the persons brought to trial, 18,257 were arrested by the Police, and 20,947 attended on summons, against 18,133 and 23,788 respectively in 1870. The general percentage results, as compared with the previous year, are summarized in the marginal table.

	No. of offences reported.	Arrested or summoned.			Brought to trial.			Acquitted and discharged.						Convicted.	
					Offences.		Persons.	Acquitted.		Discharged.		Total.			
		Arrested by Police.	Attended on summons	Total.	No.	Percentage.		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1870...	20,473	18,133	23,788	41,921	19,172	93·64	42,969	20,197	47·28	9,945	23·36	30,072	70·64	12,496	29·36
1871...	20,312	18,257	20,947	39,204	18,102	89·1	40,045	...	...	...	...	27,412	68·45	12,474	31·15

I concur with the Judicial Commissioner that, though these results shew a slight improvement, as compared with the previous year, they are still very unfavorable.

17. The low percentage in the general average of convictions is stated to have been chiefly due to the large proportion of acquittals in bailable cases before the Courts of

the Subordinate Magistrates, in three of which it was as low as 12 and 13 per cent The proceedings of these Courts clearly require close and constant supervision by the superior Courts.

18. The figures in the table in para 60, of which an abstract is given in the margin, do not quite correspond with the totals summarized above. As shewn in this table, the Courts of the Nagar Division still maintain by far the highest position for efficiency, the percentage of convictions in them being 21·4 in excess of that in the Courts of the Ashtagram Division, and 11·7 higher than in those of Nandidroog.

	Percentage of Acquittals.		Percentage of Discharges.		Percentage of Convictions.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Ashtagram Division ...	46·80	39·08	29·94	37·29	23·26	23·62
Nandidroog do ...	42·51	45·53	25·52	20·19	31·97	33·28
Nagar do ...	56·03	37·03	4·41	17·93	39·56	45·04
Total.....	46·28	42·23	23·04	25·32	30·68	32·45

19. The table in para 62 shews that the percentage under the above heads ranged as regards "Acquittals" from 46·46 in the Bangalore District to 28·05 in Chituldroog; as regards "Discharges," from 38·76 in Mysore to 15·11 in Shimoga; and as regards "Convictions and Committals," from 49·14 in Chituldroog to 22·03 in Mysore. The percentage of convictions in each District is shewn in the margin. It is impossible to come to any other conclusion, after an examination of these figures, than that the procedure in these respects whether on the part of the Police or the Subordinate Magistrates, and the efficiency of the lower Courts in the three last named Districts especially, must be very inferior to those of the other Districts of the Province.

Highest.		*Lowest.*	
1. Chituldroog	49·14 per cent.	5. Bangalore	33·47 per cent.
2. Shimoga	47·82 „	6. Toomkoor	27·70 „
3. Kolár	38 „	7. Hassan	25·28 „
4. Kadoor	37·52 „	8. Mysore	22·03 „

20. I have carefully perused the remarks in paras 64 to 78 on this subject, and concur with the Judicial Commissioner that the explanations quoted in paras 65 to 69 are not satisfactory. It is clearly the duty of the District Magistrate to watch the proceedings of the Police and Subordinate Magistracy in such matters, and to check and correct promptly, or, if necessary, to bring to the notice of superior authority, any tendency to a want of due discrimination on their part in making arrests and issuing processes; but though their attention has been drawn to the subject, it is clear that some of them at least have failed to take the proper steps to rectify this serious evil, and that they do not fully realize how essential and important a part of their duty *it* is to exercise a real and intelligent control over the proceedings of their subordinates in such cases, and to institute of *themselves* a close inquiry into the cause of any such unsatisfactory results as are here shewn.

21. There is no evidence in the explanations quoted of any such discriminating inquiry or action on the part of the District Magistrates referred to, and in the case of the Hassan District, the Deputy Superintendent is stated to have failed to utilize at all the section of the Criminal Procedure Code, the provisions of which were specially designed to meet the very class of complaints he describes.

22. The remarks of the Judicial Commissioner in these paras have my full and entire concurrence. The proposed withdrawal from Sheristadars and Péshkars of the power of receiving and dealing with complaints will probably to some extent lessen the evils under advertence; but personal attention and energy on the part of the District Magistrates, and their close supervision of the proceedings of the Police and Subordinate Magistracy, can alone ensure a real and lasting improvement in this respect.

23. The low percentage of convictions in several of the more serious crimes specified in the table in para 72, especially those noted in the margin, is very marked.

1. Culpable Homicide.
2. Kidnapping or abduction.
3. Attempt to murder.
4. Causing hurt to extort property.

24. The reorganization of the Police will doubtless, when carried out, have an important effect in the correction of the shortcomings treated of in these observations and in improving the criminal administration generally; but as considerable delay must occur in its introduction in its intregrity, consequent on the present state of the Village Police throughout the Province, it is very desirable that the rules which have been framed for the reformed Police shall, as proposed by the Judicial Commissioner, be worked as far as may be found possible with the existing force.

25. The table in para 79 shews that the bulk of the work during the past year lay in the Courts and in the order specified in the margin.

Paras 79 to 82.

	Cases disposed of.
1. Amildars	9,382
2. Péshkars	2,918
3. Asstt. Superintendents....	1,862
4. Sar-Amíns	1,545
5. Sheristadars	1,132

26. The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of the Magistrates was 57,657, against 57,310 in 1870, the average number in each case being about three. Of the whole number, 98·8 per cent were discharged within two days and 0·8 per cent on the third day. The directions that have been issued, referred to in para 85, will doubtless ensure more attention to the important subject of the detention of witnesses.

Paras 83 to 87.

I observe that Kolár shews the most favorable result on this head, while the contrary is the case as regards the four Districts named in the margin.

1. Bangalore.
2. Toomkoor.
3. Shimoga.
4. Kadoor.

27. The average duration of criminal trials was 8·2, against 8·62 in 1870. The average was highest in Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan—in the two latter of which the results, it is observed, were the most unfavorable. The increased duration in these two Districts is stated to have been most marked in the Courts of the Amildars and Péshkars, but the cause has not been satisfactorily explained by the Deputy Superintendents.

Paras 88 to 93.

Forty-nine cases, involving 121 persons, were pending at the close of the year.

33. The continued neglect on the part of the Courts, as to the due enforcement of the provisions of Section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code and of the law regarding the taking of security to keep the peace noticed in these paras, notwithstanding the attention that has been drawn by the Judicial Commissioner to these important points, is much to be regretted, and is not creditable to the officers whose duty it is to see that the instructions issued on such subjects are duly followed. I quite concur in the remarks in paras 124 on the importance of fully utilizing the law on the latter point in a Province like Mysore, and beg that more attention to its enforcement may be insisted on.

Paras 120 to 124.

34. The notice taken of the neglect of the provisions of Section 31 of the Court Fees' Act in certain Districts, alluded to in para 122, will, it is hoped, ensure greater attention to the point in future.

35. Five persons were punished for contempt of Court, against 18 in 1870.

Para 125.

36. Suits for maintenance of wives and children numbered 24, against 32 in the previous year. It is probable that, as remarked by the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan, such cases are generally settled out of Court.

Para 126.

37. Eighty-seven cases, involving 106 European British subjects, were tried during the year by Justices of the Peace; of the above number, five were committed for trial to the Madras High Court.

Para 127.

38. Two hundred and forty-one cases were tried with the aid of assessors, against 190 in 1870. Of this number, 72 were tried by District Magistrates and 169 by Sessions Judges. The Courts concurred with the assessors in 68 of the former and 135 of the latter. The result of the orders for the revision of the lists of assessors in the several Districts appears to have been satisfactory.

Paras 128 to 130.

39. The total number of appeals in all the appellate Courts of the Province was 537, against 422 in 1870, the proportion of appeals to appealable original decisions being seven per cent, against six per cent in the previous year.

Paras 131 to 157.

40. Including the appeals pending at the close of 1870, there were 558 cases for disposal, which were dealt with as shewn in the margin. Of the total number, 362 cases were disposed of by Deputy Superintendents and other full power Magistrates, 73 by Sessions Judges and 114 by the Judicial Commissioner.

	No.	Per cent.
Registered or confirmed	366	65·6
Modified	62	11·1
Reversed	105	18·8
Further enquiry ordered or referred for revision	16	2·86
Pending at close of year	9	1·6
Total.....	558	99·96

41. The results of appeals against the orders of Subordinate Magistrates shew an improvement over those of the previous year, the reversals being 23 per cent of the appeals

against their decisions as against 31·64 per cent in 1870; but these results are still unfavorable. They were specially so in the Districts of Shimoga and Mysore in which the reversals reached the high percentage of 35·7 and 47·3 respectively. The percentage of reversals was lowest in Toomkoor, in which it was 12·5. In the remaining Districts it ranged from 19·3 to 21·6.

The results of the appeals in the Sessions Courts shew that the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed in 10 or 13·8 per cent of the cases appealed, against 21·4 per cent in 1870.

Of the total number of appeals to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the decisions appealed against were reversed in 9 cases or 8·33 per cent against 11·9 per cent in 1870.

42. The average duration of appeals in the several classes of appellate Courts as compared with 1870, is shewn in the margin.

	1871	1870
District and Divisional Magistrates	11·7	16
Sessions Judges	28	21·41
Judicial Commissioner	24·	25
Total General Average.....		20·97

43. The total number of cases referred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in its appellate jurisdiction and as a Court of Revision and Reference, was 140, involving 292 persons, against 112 cases and 183 persons in 1870.

44. The general statement of criminal miscellaneous work in para 159 shews that the total number of cases falling under this head that came before the Officers of the Province during the year under report, was as shewn in the margin.

Paras 158—159.

	Cases.	Petitions.
Disposed of ...	2,999	10,647
Pending.... ...	14	45
Total....	3,013	10,692

45. In the above brief remarks I have noticed the chief points recorded in this full and able report, which I have perused with close attention.

46. The results for the past year as set forth therein are, I consider, encouraging as indicating an improvement in the proceedings of the Courts in some respects, though it cannot be denied that many defects and short-comings still remain, which will require the utmost systematic attention and exertion of all the superior officers, to cope with successfully.

47. I regret however to say that the impression left on my mind from a perusal of the Judicial Commissioner's remarks, is that the necessity for such attention and exertion and the obligation they are under to devote the same to this important part of their duty is not duly felt or understood by some of this class of officers. If such were the case, not merely would they take more effective measures to ensure a more careful compliance by the Subordinate Courts with the instructions issued for their guidance, but they would of

themselves strictly enquire into and scrutinize the causes of all irregular or otherwise unsatisfactory proceedings on the part of these Courts, and would furnish full information on this head in their reports. The evidence of their having performed this essential part of their controlling and supervising duty is altogether wanting, as regards some of these officers, in the report under review. I trust such may not be the case in that for the current year.

48. I must add that I have noticed with pleasure the Judicial Commissioner's opinion that other officers have really endeavoured to carry out their duty earnestly and satisfactorily in the above respects. I am well aware that the pressure of other work must to a certain extent interfere with the due discharge of the duties in question by the officers of the Commission, but their strict attention to, and systematic enforcement of, the rules prescribed for general guidance on these subjects will gradually, but surely, improve the working of the Courts, and by so reducing the necessity for their interference, eventually lighten their own labors and responsibilities in connection with this branch of their official functions.

49. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of suits instituted in all the Civil Courts was 20,764, against 20,534 in 1870. The increase was wholly in the Ashtagram Division, there being a small falling off in the two other Divisions. There was a decrease of 253 and 665 suits in the Shimoga and Bangalore Districts respectively and an aggregate increase of 1,145 suits in the six other Districts, of which 441 occurred in Kolár The decrease in Bangalore is ascribed to the decline of the silk-worm industry and the alteration in the limitation law in regard to bonds, and in Shimoga to the introduction of Pleaders and the exclusion of unscrupulous Mokhtyárs who formerly encouraged litigation.

Paras 160 to 164.

50. The number and value of the suits instituted in the several classes of Courts as compared with the previous year is shewn in the marginal table, from which it will be seen (1) that there has been a falling off of 438 suits or 6·1 per cent in the Bangalore Small Cause Court, though the aggregate value of those instituted was higher than in 1870; (2) that there was an increase of 698 suits or 9·4 per cent in the Amildars' Courts, and of 12·3 per cent in the aggregate value of those instituted; (3) that there was a falling off of 50 suits, or 0·85 per cent, in the Judicial Assistants' Courts, and in the aggregate value of those instituted of 7·3 per cent; and (4) that the number of suits instituted in the other Courts had increased by 20 or 35·7 per cent, though their aggregate value had diminished by the large proportion of 43·8 per cent.

Paras 165 to 167.

	1870.			1871.		
	No. of Suits.	Per cent.	Total Value.	No. of Suits.	Per cent.	Total Value.
Small Cause ...	7,189	35·1	2,44,485	6,751	32·6	2,47,605
Amildars ..	7,410	36·0	1,83,854	8,103	39·0	2,06,589
Judicial Assistants ...	5,879	23·6	14,45,369	5,829	28·0	12,99,282
Other Courts ...	56	0·3	8,65,300	76	0·4	6,11,376
Total.....	20,534	100	27,39,011	20,764	100	23,64,832

The total falling off in the aggregate value of suits instituted, as compared with the previous year, was Rs. 3,74,158.

51. The average value of each suit was Rs. 114, against Rs. 133 in 1870, while 92 per cent of the total number instituted were for sums below Rs. 500.

Para 168.

52. Of the total number of suits instituted, 1,274 were for immovable property and land, or interest in land, against 931 in 1870, and 19,189 were for money due.

Paras 169 to 176.

53. The total number of suits for disposal, including arrears from 1870 and transfers, was 22,227, of which 21,253 were disposed of, leaving 974 pending at the close of the year.

Paras 177 to 180.

The average number disposed of by each Court was 204.

Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 78·1 per cent were so in the Judicial Assistants' Courts, and 8·7 and 11·7 per cent were so in the Amildars and Small Cause Courts respectively.

54. The total aggregate value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 29,06,407, against Rs. 20,98,986 in 1870, and the average value of each suit was Rs. 136-13-6, against Rs. 103-14-6 in 1870. The aggregate and average values as thus shewn were largely increased by the disposal in the Ashtagram Superintendent's Court of eight suits of the large aggregate amount of Rs. 7,03,996.

Paras 181 to 185, 186.

Only 21 per cent of the suits disposed of were for sums above Rs. 100. Thirty-seven per cent were for sums below Rs. 20, and 42 per cent for sums between Rs. 20 and 100.

The average cost of each suit was Rs. 12-4-10. Of the total number of suits, 64 per cent were instituted in the Nandidroog Division, and 19·3 and 16·7 per cent in the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions respectively.

55. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 4,979 or 23·4 per cent were decided on the merits, and 16,260 or 76·6 per cent were uncontested, as follows:—

Paras 187 to 192.

Uncontested, withdrawn, rejected, dismissed, or compromised	7,548	
Decreed without contest	8,712	
		16,260
Contested, decreed for plaintiff in whole or part	3,924	
Do for defendant	1,055	
		4,979

Of the uncontested cases, 46 per cent were compromised or decreed on confession, against 51 per cent in 1870.

56. The average duration of each suit for all the Courts of the Province was 49 days in contested and 29 days in uncontested suits, as against 44 and 24 days respectively in 1870, shewing an increase for both of five days.

Paras 193—194.

The table in para 194, which is copied in the margin, shews the average duration of suits in each class of Courts for the two last years.

	Contested suits, duration in days.		Uncontested suits, duration in days.	
	1870	1871	1870	1871
Bangalore Small Cause Court ...	14	15	13	16
Amildars' Courts	50	38	25	25
Judicial Assistants' Courts	53	70	38	53
Deputy Superintendents' Courts ...	129	86	44	45
Superintendents' Courts	315	148	86	171
Total Average.....	44	49	24	29

The longer average duration of suits in the Small Cause Court is stated to be attributable to some exceptional cases, and to have been satisfactorily explained by the Judge, but the term still appears to be excessive, and every reasonable effort should be made to reduce it.

The large increase in the average duration in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants is unsatisfactory, and can hardly be altogether accounted for by their closure for the recess.

Though there is an improvement in the extravagant average duration in 1870, of suits in the Courts of the Deputy Superintendents and Superintendents, excepting in respect of uncontested suits in the latter, the term in each class of Courts under both heads still appears very excessive, and strenuous efforts should be made to bring it down to a reasonable figure.

It is satisfactory to find that there has been so considerable an improvement in this respect in the case of the Amildars' Courts.

57. On the whole, the duration of suits appears to be still considerably in excess of what should be its average normal figure, and a much prompter disposal of such business is in my opinion imperatively called for.

58. The account given in these paras of the working of the Bangalore Small Cause Court is satisfactory. The falling off in the number of suits instituted *as compared with 1870 was probably due to the causes stated, while the value of the property in litigation was larger than that in 1870.

Paras 195 to 209.

* 1870. 7,189 suits.
1871. 6,751 „

Including 278 cases pending at the close of 1870, there were 7,029 suits for disposal, of which 6,915 were decided and 114 remained pending at the close of the year.

Of the cases decided, 1,152 were contested and 5,763 uncontested.

83·5 per cent of all the suits filed during the year were for sums under Rs. 50.

The charges of the Courts during the year were Rs. 34,227—15—3, against an income of Rs. 38,979—6—2, which gave a surplus of Rs. 4,751—6—11, against Rs. 5,431—7—1 in the previous year.

It is satisfactory to find that the business of the Court is carried on efficiently and smoothly by one Judge under the new arrangements.

59. The number of Amildars' Courts was reduced from 84 to 82 during the past year. The number of cases disposed of by these Courts was 8,192 against 7,511 in 1870, being 38 per cent of the whole number decided in the Province, and giving an average to each Court of 99 cases or 10 in excess of the previous year. The increased work thus thrown on this class of officers referred to in para 213 doubtless calls for consideration, and the question of their suggested relief therefrom by the establishment of Munsiffs' Courts shall be dealt with on the submission of proposals to that effect.

Paras 210 to 217.

60. The table in para 214 shews that(1) the increase in the number of suits instituted, and (2) the reduction in the average duration of each suit extended to each District of the Province, excepting the Bangalore District as regards the former: the number of suits decided ranged from 2,121 in the Courts of the Kolár District to 444 in those of Kadoor. The suits decided in Kolár and Bangalore were 26·2 and 20·1 per cent respectively, or 46·3 per cent in the aggregate of the total number disposed of in the eight Districts.

The average duration of each suit ranged from 47 days in the Courts of the Hassan District to 14 days in those of Tookmoor. It was 16 and 17 days respectively in those of Chituldroog and Kadoor, while in the other Districts it rose from 22 days upwards, Mysore and Hassan being far in excess of all.

61. The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore attributes the excessive duration of suits in the Courts of his District to the indolence and indifference to instructions of the Amildars, while the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan appears to regard with complacency, and even satisfaction, the improvement in this respect that has taken place in the Courts of his District.

Considering that the total number of suits disposed of by the Amildars of the latter District was much below the average, not amounting to $\frac{1}{4}$ of that decided in Kolár, the remarks of the Deputy Superintendent to the above effect can hardly be accepted as an explanation of the excessive delay in the disposal of suits in his District, and I cannot but consider that the result would have been very different as regards both Districts, if the Deputy Superintendents had properly supervised and checked the proceedings of the Courts month by month, as noticed in para 215. It is clear that special attention on the part of these officers is necessary to bring the Courts of their Districts up to the standard in this respect of the Courts of the other Districts of the Province, and I shall expect that this has been effected during the current year.

62. Of the 8,097 suits decided in the Amildars' Courts, 1,761 were contested, and 6,336 were uncontested. Eighty-six cases only were pending at the close of the year. With reference to the remarks in para 217 on the large proportion of uncontested suits disposed of, the causes therefor require to be closely watched.

63. The total number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Judicial Assistants was 5,829, against 5,879 of the previous year, about 30 per cent of the number being of the nature of small cause suits,—5,147 of the suits instituted were for money due.

Paras 218 to 224.

Including the suits pending from the previous year there were 6,913 for disposal, of which 6,152 were decided, and 761 remained pending at the close of the year. One-third of the pending suits were so in the Court of the Mysore Judicial Assistant.

64. The average duration of suits ranged from 164 days in contested and 127 days in uncontested suits in the Mysore Court, to 45 days in contested suits in the Chituldroog and 28 days in uncontested suits in Kadoor. The average duration in all the Courts of both classes of suits was 61 days, against 44 in 1870. The average duration is shewn to have been exceptionally high in six Courts including Mysore, in which it was most excessive.

The explanation assigned for this serious delay in the disposal of suits in these Courts is not satisfactory, and I trust that the current year's report will shew very different results in this respect.

65. Of the 6,152 suits disposed of in the Judicial Assistants' Courts, 2,025 were contested and 4,122 were uncontested,—five were transferred.

The subject of the remarks in para 224 will be considered on the submission of the scheme referred to at its close.

66. The total number of original suits instituted in the Courts of the Deputy Superintendents was 65. Including 11 pending at the close of 1870, there were 76 for disposal, of which 67 were decided, leaving nine pending at the close of the year.

Paras 225 to 227.

Of the 67 cases disposed of, 43 were decided by the Bangalore and 17 by the Mysore Deputy Superintendents respectively. The remaining seven cases were thus dealt with, two by the Toomkoor, two by the Shimoga, one by the Chituldroog, and one by the Hassan Deputy Superintendents respectively. No civil suits were instituted during the year in the Kolár, Hassan and Kadoor Deputy Superintendents' Courts.

67. The average duration of suits was 61 days, against 74 in 1870. In the Hassan Court one case occupied 321 days. The average is capable of very considerable reduction by proper arrangement on the part of the presiding officers. Of the cases disposed of, 30 were contested, and 37 uncontested.

68. Including six cases pending from 1870, there were 17 suits for disposal in the Courts of the Superintendents, of which 13 were decided, *viz.*, eight by the Mysore, three by the Nandidroog, and two by the Nagar Superintendents respectively, leaving four pending at the close of the year.

Paras 228 to 231.

The average duration of suits was 151 days, against 311 in 1870, and it ranged from 179 days in the Court of the Ashtagram Superintendent to 88 in that of the Nagar Superintendent. The average is still very high, and I trust it may be reduced during the current year.

Of the thirteen suits disposed of, eleven were contested and two uncontested.

69. The number of appeals preferred during the year was 672, against 649 in 1870. The total number for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 740. Of which 682, including one transferred, were disposed of, leaving 58 pending at the close of the year.

Para 232.

70. The appeals to the Courts of the Deputy Superintendent against decisions of Amildars, including 12 pending from 1870, numbered 282, of which 88·58 and 43 were from the Kolár, Bangalore, and Mysore Districts respectively, leaving 93 from the remaining six Districts. Of the whole number for disposal, 278 were decided as shewn in the margin, and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

Paras 233 to 236.

Confirmed or dismissed.		167
Modified	...	43
Reversed	...	45
Remanded	...	22
Transferred	...	1
	Total...	278

The proportion of appeals confirmed was nearly the same as in 1870. The average duration of appeals was 35 days in all the Courts against 47 in 1870. It was highest in Hassan and Mysore, in which it reached 59 and 54 days respectively, and lowest in Toomkoor, in which it was only 9 days. The excessive term in the two former Districts is very unsatisfactory, and the Deputy Superintendents must make arrangements which will prevent such delay occurring in this branch of their duties.

71. The number of appeals to the Courts of the Superintendents against the decisions of the Judicial Assistants, including 31 pending from the previous year, was 292, of which 253 were disposed of as shewn in the margin, leaving 39 pending at the close of the year.

Paras 237 to 240.

Confirmed or dismissed...		179
Modified	...	20
Reversed	...	35
Remanded	...	19
	Total...	253

The proportion of appeals confirmed was two per cent less than in the preceding year.

The average duration of appeals for all the Courts was 70 days, against 62 in 1870. It was 81 days in Ashtagram, against 91 in the previous year, and 70 and 34 days in Nandidroog and Nagar respectively, against 46 and 31 days in 1870.

It is noted that the Superintendent of Nandidroog also disposed of 27 miscellaneous appeals.

72. The appeals to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, including 22 pending from 1870, were 166 in number, of which 151 were disposed of as shewn in the margin, and 15 remained pending at the close of the year.

Paras 241 to 243.

Confirmed or dismissed...		106
Modified	...	10
Reversed	...	20
Remanded	...	15
	Total...	151

It is remarked that the largest proportion of reversals and remands was on appeals from the Court of the Superintendent of Nandidroog.

The duration of appeals was 35 days, against 41 in 1870.

73. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 10,552, against 10,360, in the previous year, or including those pending from the latter and received by transfer, 12,926, as against 11,478 in 1870. The number of decrees wholly or partially executed was 11,400, against 9,791 in 1870. The total amount realized in satisfaction of decrees was Rs. 17,23,280—11—9, or about 74·3 per cent of the aggregate value of the decrees put in execution, against Rs. 6,90,246 in the previous year.

Paras 244 to 247.

74. The table in this para shews that the miscellaneous work in the several classes of Courts aggregated 1,650 cases and 7,652 petitions, of which 1,52 cases and 7,615 petitions were disposed of, leaving 129 and 37 under either head pending at the close of the year.

Para 248.

75. I have perused with pleasure the gratifying terms in which the Judicial Commissioner refers to the co-operation and assistance afforded to him during the year under report by Majors Hay and Campbell, and the acknowledgment by the Superintendent of Nandidroog of the excellent work done by Messrs. Ricketts and Krishnaiengar, and by the Superintendent of Ashtagram of the care with which Mr. Lacey performs his duties as Judicial Assistant at Mysore.

Paras 249 to 250.

76. On a full consideration of this clear and well drawn up report, I am of opinion that—though the progress made during the past year has not been of a very striking or marked character, and the defects noticed in that for 1870, especially the long duration of cases in the Courts, have not been corrected to the extent that might reasonably have been looked for—the administration of civil justice in the Province is improving, and may fairly be expected to attain a satisfactory standard, if the officers concerned will attend strictly to the instructions issued for their guidance, and will enforce attention to them on the part of the Courts subject to their control and supervision. Many, nay most, of the defects noticed by the Judicial Commissioner and commented on in these remarks, were quite susceptible of amendment or correction, had the supervising officers duly exerted themselves in this respect, and systematically insisted thereon, and I trust that the current year's report will shew that this is now being done so as to ensure the results aimed at.

At the same time it is right that I should acknowledge the efforts that have been made by some excellent officers to fulfil all that could be expected of them, both as regards their own work and the due control of the Courts subordinate to them.

77. The cordial thanks of Government are due to Mr. R. L. Mangles, v. c., officiating Judicial Commissioner, for his unwearied exertions during the past year to introduce improvements and rectify defects in the judicial administration of the Province, as illustrated in the able report under review, and I beg to tender him the same.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE JAIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE FOR 1871, BY THE OFFICIATING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.

1. The number of jails was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, eight; but that of the lock-ups was reduced from 86 to 84.

2. The accommodation in all the jails was sufficient, and in some ample, for the number of prisoners incarcerated in them during the past year.

3. The necessity for the provision of separate accommodation for civil and under-trial prisoners, and of solitary cells, in some of the District Jails, noticed in para 4, will be dealt with on the submission of a report of each such case.

4. The total number of convicted prisoners incarcerated during the year, including 1,614 remaining from 1870 and 145 received by transfer, was 5,463, as against 5,365 in 1870, while the daily average number in jail was 1,555, as against 1,620 in the previous year. Of the total number, 218 were transferred to other jails, 3,656 were released, 21 were executed, 10 were transported, 2 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 3 escaped, 39 died and 1,514 remained at the close of the year, against 1,614 at that of 1870.

5. The number of European, Eurasian, and Native Christian convicts was 5·9 and 56 respectively, as against 17·5 and 35 respectively in 1870. There was an increase under the heads of "Hindu" and other classes of 162 and 29 respectively and a decrease of 91 under that of Mahomedans.

6. The number of male prisoners was 146 in excess of, and of female 33 less than, that in the previous year.

7. Nearly three-fourths of the total number were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, 73 prisoners were under sentences for periods beyond ten years, 46 were transported, and 25 were executed.

8. Three thousand seven hundred and eighty prisoners were under sentence of rigorous, and 1,538 under that of simple punishment, respectively.

9. Of the total number of convicts, six per cent of the males and four per cent of the females had been once or oftener in jail before, as against five and three per cent respectively in 1870.

10. There were 153 breaches of jail rules, of which 135 were punished with whipping.

11. The good mark system was favorably reported on by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, in which alone it has as yet been introduced.

12. The number of prisoners employed as prison officials was 113, of whom 11 were punished for misconduct during the year.

13. Of the total number of convicts admitted to jail during the year, 85 per cent were quite illiterate, ten per cent could read and write a little, and five per cent could read and write well.

The proportion of the total daily average strength of prisoners in jail under instruction during the year was 30 per cent, or six per cent less than in 1870. The falling off in the proportion is to be regretted, and the neglect of all attempts to impart instruction to the prisoners in certain jails calls for attention, as noticed by the Judicial Commissioner.

14. The gross expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the convicts throughout the Province was Rs. 1,35,900, as against a corrected amount of Rs. 1,50,787 in 1870, the cost per head of average strength being Rs. 87—6—3, against 92—2—0 in the previous year.

15. The decrease of expenditure aggregated the large sum of Rs. 14,886, but the cost per head was still very high in the Kadoor, Hassan, Toomkoor, Kolár and Chitaldroog Jails, in which it ranged from Rs. 149 to Rs. 100. In the Shimoga Jail it was only Rs. 67 per head.

The decrease was general under most of the heads of expenditure, and indicates greater attention to economy in details on the part of the officers in charge of the jails.

16. The large increase in the number of convicts employed as jail servants, as compared with the previous year, noticed in the report, calls for enquiry. The proportion appears very excessive, when contrasted with that referred to as prescribed by the Indian Jail Committee in its report.

17. The estimated value of work of all kinds performed by the convicts was Rs. 57,639, or an average per head of Rs. 38—9—0, as against Rs. 64,220 and an average per head of Rs. 40—7—0, in 1870. The falling off is ascribed to the decrease in the daily average strength of prisoners and the larger percentage of sick and infirm men incapable of labor.

18. The actual cash earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor averaged Rs. 12—13—8 per head, as against Rs. 3—6—11 in 1870. The total amount remitted to the Public Treasury on this account was Rs. 18,465, as against Rs. 5,327 in the previous year. Of the former sum, the Central Jail contributed Rs. 14,363, as against Rs. 1,052 in 1870.

19. The scale of diet allowed to the prisoners in the different jails was liberal and in all respects suitable.

The average monthly cost of each laboring and non-laboring convict was for the former Rs. 2--4--6, as against Rs. 2—9—6, and for the latter Rs. 1—12—8, as against Rs. 1—9—10 in 1870. The figures from which the latter account has been compiled are stated to have been erroneous and to require correction. The average monthly cost of the prisoners in the lock-ups was Rs. 1—0—6 per head, as against Rs. 1—15—5 in 1870.

20. The total sum expended during the year in the construction of new jail buildings, and in additions, alterations and repair of existing buildings was Rs. 11,389, as against Rs. 17,438 in 1870.

21. Including the outlay on jail buildings, the total expenditure during the year under all heads was Rs. 1,47,298, which reduced to Rs. 1,28,833 by the deduction therefrom of the cash profits paid into the Public Treasury, gave Rs. 82—13—8 as the net cost of each convict, as against Rs. 105—4—2 in the previous year.

This large reduction in the charge per head is very satisfactory, and creditable to the Jail Superintendents generally.

22. The total admissions into hospital during the year were 1,209, the daily average number of sick being 106.

The percentage of total admissions to average strength was 77·75, as against 86·43 in the previous year.

The number of deaths was 39, the same as in the previous year, the percentage on the total prison population being 0·71, as against 0·73 in 1870. The death rate was highest in the Mysore and Chituldroog Jails, in which 13 and 4 prisoners died respectively, as against 2 and 1 in 1870. It was low in the Bangalore and Shimoga Jails, while in those at Hassan, Kolár and Kadoor there were no deaths.

It is observed that fever, dysentery, diarrhœa and general debility have been the most frequent causes of death during the last two years, and that the largest average number of admissions into hospital occurred from March to August. The further statistical information under this head is interesting, but need not be noticed in these remarks.

23. The total number of civil prisoners admitted to the jails during the year, including 20 remaining from 1870, was 305, as against 240 in the latter year, the daily average being 32·85. One prisoner died, and 30 remained in confinement at the close of the year.

The total average annual cost of each civil prisoner was Rs. 50—7—6.

24. The total number of under-trial prisoners, including 156 remaining from 1870, in the lock-ups during the year, was 10,183, as against 9,559 in the previous year. The daily average number was 252·3, as against 233 in 1870. Four under-trial prisoners died during the year, and 162 remained in confinement at its close. The total cost of guard and maintenance of this class of prisoners was Rs. 31,632, giving an annual cost per head of average strength of Rs. 125, as against Rs. 130-9-2 in the previous year.

The death rate of the daily average number in confinement was 1·58 per cent.

25. I have perused with interest and attention Dr. Henderson's Report on the Central Jail, and consider the account given therein of the admirable institution under his charge in all respects highly satisfactory, and that his observations on the several points touched on are deserving of every consideration.

A visit to the Central Jail is always full of interest, and I can fully endorse the Judicial Commissioner's remarks in para 9.1 of the result of his periodical inspections of the institution.

26. The Superintendent's remarks on the necessity for the provision of means of carrying out some strictly penal system, to be applied in the case of such men and for such periods as may be required, have been penned in a thoughtful spirit and cannot but command concurrence, as regards the general principle advocated in them.

But I agree in the Judicial Commissioner's opinion as to the proper mode of giving the latter practical effect in the case of the Central Jail, and I trust the Superintendent will act thereon.

The multiplication of buildings within the jail walls is on every account to be deprecated, and no addition whatever should be made to those now existing except under the most absolute necessity.

27. The increase in the proportion of recommittals to the high figure of 17 per cent merits notice.

28. It is satisfactory to find the mark system so favorably spoken of by the Superintendent, but its successful working no doubt requires very close supervision.

29. The Superintendent's report of the general conduct of the prisoners in jail is gratifying. The increased infliction of corporal punishment in the case of prison offences has been doubtless a move in the right direction.

30. The question of the propriety of the present system of the disuse of fetters is not an easy one to dispose of. It cannot be denied that the absence of fetters would enormously increase the power of the convicts as a body, to commit mischief if they ever attempted to break out, and that the jail cannot be regarded as being as secure, with the convicts generally unfettered, as it would be if they were fettered in the ordinary way. I certainly think that the subject requires careful consideration, especially on the points noticed by the Judicial Commissioner, who will, I trust, give it his further attention. It seems to me that the wearing of fetters should at least form a distinct part of the penal stage of a man's sentence, as described by Dr. Henderson, and that there should be no release from them till that stage has been completed.

31. The success of the measures adopted for educating the prisoners is very satisfactory. The proposal for the appointment of a paid school master should be separately submitted.

32. The health of the prisoners appears to have been very good. The necessity for the exercise of care and discrimination in the selection of prisoners in other jails, for transfer to the Central Jail, doubtless requires attention on the part of the officers concerned.

33. The daily average number of prisoners in jail was 727·137, and 735 remained at the close of the year. The total cost of the Central Jail was Rs. 57,317, being Rs. 78—12—4 per head of average strength of prisoners. The net cost, after taking credit for the estimated earnings, was Rs. 32,617 or Rs. 44—13—10 per head of average strength, as against Rs. 48—6—7 in 1870.

34. The number of juvenile and female convicts in the Central Jail during the year under report was 43 and 65 respectively.

35. The measures that have been adopted by the Superintendent to improve the manufactures in the jail have been highly successful, and merit special acknowledgment, as indeed do the labors of Dr. Henderson in all branches of his responsible charge, which are fully appreciated by Government.

36. With reference to the remarks in para 118 I concur with the Judicial Commissioner that, on the introduction of the new Police scheme, distinct establishments should be allotted for the District lock-ups, a corresponding reduction being made in the strength of the Police. These establishments should be on the most moderate scale, but it will not be practicable to allot Bár sepoys for the security of talook lock-ups. I concur in the suggestion at the close of para 118.

37. The daily average number of prisoners in the Kolár Jail during the past year was 72·61, and 70 remained at its close.

The want of proper arrangements in the jail to work the dry-earth system successfully indicates an absence of due attention or knowledge of the subject on the part of the Jail Officer.

The area of the garden at this jail should be increased as directed by the Judicial Commissioner.

38. The total average cost per head of the convicts in the Kolár Jail was Rs. 121, which appears high. The net cost per head is stated to have been Rs. 31—6—3. The officer responsible for the purchase of more clothing when a sufficient supply was already in store should be called to account therefor.

39. The health of the prisoners in this jail is favorably reported on, and I notice with satisfaction that Apothecary Sausman, in civil medical charge of the District, is stated to have paid great attention to the health of the convicts.

40. The report of this jail is generally satisfactory, and I am glad to see that the Assistant Superintendent in charge, Mr. Náranappa, is commended by the Deputy Superintendent for his supervision of it.

41. The daily average number of prisoners in the Toomkoor Jail during the past year was 71·92, and 62 remained in jail at its close.

The defective arrangements in this jail noticed in paras 145 to 149 of the report call for early attention, and should be rectified as soon as such may be practicable.

42. The recommittal to this jail of so large a number of released convicts merits special enquiry, and is doubtless to some extent at least due to the lax system that appears to have been obtained in the jail.

43. The number of prisoners employed as prison officials and jail servants appears to have been excessive.

44. The total average cost per head of the convicts in the Toomkoor Jail was Rs. 121, which should be further reduced if possible. The net cost per head is stated to have been Rs. 35.

45. The wasteful expenditure on account of clothing incurred in previous years, referred to in para 160, indicates very great neglect in performance of his duty on the part of the officer who should have checked the same.

46. The health of the prisoners appears to have been good during the past year.

47. The report of the Mysore Jail shews that it is carefully and efficiently supervised by the Superintendent, Dr. Houston. The daily average number of prisoners in this jail during the past year was 267·73, and 292 remained in jail at its close.

48. I concur in the remarks regarding the advisability of extending the area of the jail garden if such can be arranged.

49. The transfer of reconvicted prisoners to the Central Jail, whenever their sentence exceeds one year, is a good measure.

50. The large proportion, 26 per cent, of the average strength employed as jail servants calls for enquiry.

51. The total average cost per head of the convicts in jail was Rs. 83—6—8.

The total estimated earnings were Rs. 8,404, as against Rs. 9,932 in 1870. The cash earnings per prisoner were Rs. 7—13—7, as against Rs. 11—3—7 in the previous year.

The average monthly cost of dieting each prisoner was Rs. 2—1—7, as against Rs. 2—3—5 in 1870.

52. The health of the prisoners was not so good as in the previous year. The number of sick in hospital was greater, and there were 13 deaths against 2 in 1870.

53. The project referred to in para 184 for the improvement of the water supply shall have due consideration when submitted for final orders.

54. With reference to the remark in para 186, some arrangement appears to be necessary to separate the civil prisoners wholly from the convicts in this jail.

55. The defects of the building in use as a jail at Hassan have long been admitted, and a new jail will be provided as soon as possible.

56. The daily average number of prisoners in this jail during the past year was 28·27, and 20 remained in jail at its close.

The general health of the prisoners was improved, and there were no deaths.

57. The total average cost per head of the convicts in jail was Rs. 141—6—8, which is a very high rate and should be reduced if practicable.

58. The remarks of the Deputy Superintendent regarding the confinement of the civil prisoners with those under trial, quoted in para 204 of the report, are quite just, but the removal of the defective arrangement referred to must probably await the construction of the new jail.

59. The defects noticed in the Shimoga Jail are not creditable to the officers concerned in the preparation of the plan or the construction of the building. The case

of the lavatory is simply inexplicable. It and other striking errors in this building were noticed by me on inspecting it at the end of 1870. With a suitable tank for bathing purposes in the garden, no lavatory should have been built till it was clear that water could be provided for its due utilization.

60. It is satisfactory to learn that the health of the prisoners was good, and their condition as well as that of the institution generally, as stated in the report, is highly creditable to the Superintendent, Dr. McGann.

61. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail during the past year was 336·71, and 277 remained at its close.

62. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,984, against 27,688 in 1870. The total average cost of each convict was Rs. 67--15—9, the net cost per head being Rs. 55. The total estimated earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 15,890, as against Rs. 18,815 in the previous year.

63. The number of convicts that were employed as jail servants appears to have been excessive.

64. The average number of daily sick was 5·19 per cent on strength, against 9·50 in 1870, shewing a great improvement. The deaths numbered 11, as against 14 in the previous year.

65. The necessity for further costly repairs to this building will be made the subject of special enquiry in the Public Works Department.

66. The daily average number of prisoners in the Kadoor District Jail during the past year was only 24, and 11 remained at its close.

67. The condition of the institution and of the prisoners shewed that both had received proper attention. Raised sleeping places should certainly be provided for convicts in such Districts as Kadoor and Shimoga, and probably generally.

68. The total average cost for each convict was Rs 149—4—2, which is a very high rate, and may, it is hoped, be reduced.

The estimated earnings of the prisoners were Rs. 1,066.

69. The health of the prisoners was good, and there were no deaths.

70. The condition of the prisoners in the Chituldroog Jail and the arrangements connected with the institution are favorably reported on.

I concur in the advisability of bringing all the prisoners into the jail outside the fort, which should be sufficiently enlarged for their accommodation.

71. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail was 55·29, and 57 remained at the close of the year.

72. The total average cost of each convict was Rs. 100—7—4, which is a high rate, and should be further reduced if possible.

The estimated earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,795.

73. The health of the prisoners was generally good, and there were no deaths.

74. The perusal of the report which has been reviewed in the foregoing remarks satisfies me that fair progress is being made in the administration of most of the jails in the Province, and that the officers in immediate charge of these institutions, and those whose duty it is to supervise or control their management, devote very commendable attention to their improvement, and the welfare in all essentials of their occupants.

75. There are, no doubt, some blots and defects that have yet to be removed ; as, the completion of suitable jail buildings at all the District Head Quarters; the provision of separate accommodation for civil and under-trial prisoners; improvements in the utilization of the labor of the prisoners in some cases; the establishment of a good garden of adequate size adjoining each jail; the adoption in every District Jail of arrangements for educating the convicts ; all which and doubtless many other points, some are noticed in the report, require the attention of the officers concerned, and I trust that every reasonable effort may be made to complete the just requirements of these institutions in these respects.

76. The marked improvement that has taken place in the health of the convicts generally, and the great reduction of the death rate, as contrasted with that which prevailed in some of the jails so recently as three years ago, are most gratifying results of the greater care and attention that have of late been bestowed on the welfare of the inmates of these institutions, and the officers to whose exertions the same is due merit the highest commendation.

77. Mr. Mangles's able and careful supervision of this Department during the greater part of the past year entitles him to the grateful acknowledgments of Government, and I beg that he will accept the same, and will convey to Drs. Henderson, Houston and McGann, and the other officers concerned, the expression of my entire appreciation of their labors during the past year.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE FOR 1871, BY THE OFFICIATING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.

1. The proposals for the general reorganization of the Police of the Province, in accordance with the views and instructions of the Government of India, will be finally dealt with on the accurate completion of the Village Police returns for the Chituldroog District now under revision in the Revenue Department, in which the scheme is to be first introduced.

2. The meagre and unsatisfactory character of the returns for all the Districts except Bangalore, noticed in these paras, indicates that the subject has hitherto received little attention from the District Officers, and that no proper or effective check is maintained on the working of this important Department.

Paras 3 to 5.

3. The total force of Police employed throughout the Province during the past year aggregated 6,994 men of all grades in the Kandáchár and Town Police, against 7,017 in the preceding year. The aggregate cost of maintenance of the whole force was Rs. 5,32,329 against rupees 4,51,073 in 1870.

Divisions and Districts.	Kandáchár and Town Police.				Village Police.			
	Strength.		Cost.		Strength.		Cost.	
	In each District.	Total.	For each District.	Total.	In each District.	Total.	For each District.	Total.
Nandidroog Division.								
Bangalore (new Police) ...	1,029		1,43,091					
Kolár	950		59,640		3,074		31,512	
Toomkoor	824		53,624		5,064		38,368	
		2,803		2,56,355		8,138		69,880
Ashtagram Division.								
Mysore	1,358		93,813		5,762		16,516	
Hassan	723		48,321		3,742		13,423	
		2,081		1,42,134		9,504		29,939
Nagar Division.								
Shimoga	848		53,293		1,508		32,449	
Kadoor	558		36,387		1,081		1,332	
Chituldroog	689	2,095	44,160	1,33,840	7,168	9,757	1,15,739	1,49,520
Total.....		6,979		5,32,329		27,399		2,49,339

Of the total charge, Rs. 47,588 was defrayed by the * municipalities noted in the margin and the balance Rs. 4,84,741 by the Mysore revenues.

	Rs.
* Bangalore ...	19,248
Mysore.	21,131
Seringapatam and Ganjám... ...	4,144
Shimoga.	3,065
Total.....	47,588

The Village Police numbered 27,399 men, maintained at a charge of Rs. 2,49,339. The returns under this head appear, however, to be drawn up on different data for each District, and they are probably not accurate.

4. The Bangalore District Police numbered 1,029 * men of all grades, of whom 408 were employed as Town and Cantonment Police within Municipal limits. The Budget provision for the force for the year was Rs 1,55,066, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,43,091, shewing a saving of Rs. 11,975. Of the total actual charge, Rs. 75,365 was the cost of the Town and Cantonment Police, of which Rs. 19,248 was defrayed by the Péte Municipality. The net sum disbursed by Government on account of the Police of this District was Rs. 1,23,844.

BANGALORE DISTRICT POLICE.
Paras 6 to
* Europeans ... 11
Eurasians ... 6
Natives ... 1,012
Total... 1,029

5. The number of offences cognizable by the Police reported was 2,809, against 3,364 in 1870. Of this number, 659 were struck off as false, against 615 in the previous year.

The table in para 14 shews that, of 2,872 reported offences investigated including those pending from the previous year, convictions were obtained in 88 per cent, against 95 per cent in 1870. The falling off in the rate of convictions was general under all classes of crime, but was specially large in the case of "minor offences against the person," (class IV.) and "other offences," (class VI) in which it averaged 33 and 20 per cent respectively. It is however observed that there is reason to believe that the returns for 1870 were not quite correct in this respect.

6. The number of persons arrested was 2,901, against 3,376 in 1870. Of whom 346 were released without trial, 221 were acquitted, and 2,146 were convicted, the percentage of convictions being 73 to persons arrested and 78 to persons brought to trial, against 85 and 91 respectively in the previous year.

7. The tables in para 15 shew that there was a considerable increase in this District during the year in several heinous crimes, especially "Robbery," "Hurt by dangerous weapons," "Theft of Cattle," and some others; and a decrease in "Murder" and "Attempt at murder," "Dacoity," "Burglary," &c.

8. The number of non-cognizable offences in which the Police were employed was 152, against 62 in 1870. Of the persons concerned, 229 in number, 197 were put on trial, of whom 180 were convicted.

9. The statement in para 20 shews that the results of Police operations during the past year gave 41 per cent of detectors of offences in the Town and Cantonment, against 50 and 44 per cent in the District, against 60 in the previous year, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The proportion of stolen property recovered was 39 per cent against 18 in 1870.

10. The report of the results of the proceedings of the Bangalore District Police in the most heinous description of offences, adverted to in paras 21 to 26, shews that the proportion of persons convicted to those arrested, as noted in the marginal table, was more favorable than in 1870.

Offences.	No. of cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	Proportion of convictions to arrests.	
				In 1871.	In 1870.
Murder ...	10	22	8	36	25
Dacoity ...	8	50	29	58	47
Robbery ...	32	65	27	41	13·9
Kidnapping ...	4	3	...	...	...
Cattle Theft ...	43	56	38	68	72·2

In several of the cases, however, no arrests were made.

Paras 27—28.

11. The number of accidental deaths was 247, a very large number, against 171 in 1870; while 48 suicides were reported. The increase in the number of the former certainly warrants grave suspicions and every case of death falling under either head should be promptly and carefully investigated.

Paras 30 to 35.

12. The remarks in these paras speak very unfavorably for the internal management and economy of the Bangalore District Police, and shew either that the system is unsuitable, or that the force has been hardly controlled by the Superintendent.

It is to be hoped that the recent change of officers at its head will lead to better results during the current year.

The progress of education amongst the men of the force appears to be encouraging. It is satisfactory to find that the Deputy Superintendent speaks favorably of the popular feeling towards the Police.

Paras 36—37.

13. The aggregate number of the Kandáchár Police in the Kolár and Toomkoor Districts was 1,774, maintained at a cost of Rs.1,13,264.

Paras 38 to 40.

14. The operations of the Police in these Districts in cognizable cases give the following results:—

1,920	persons	arrested against	2,090	in 1870.
492	„	released without trial against ..	231	„
956	„	acquitted against	1,315	„
5	„	ordered to find security against ..	1	„
386	„	convicted against	543	„
20·1	„	percentage of convictions to arrests against	25·9	„

The percentage of convictions for offences against the person and property (classes II and III) has fallen off to a serious extent, which has not been compensated by its increase in the case of offences falling under classes I and IV. The reduction in the general percentage of convictions to arrests is very unsatisfactory; but it is to be remarked that the extremely low rate is due to that which obtained in Toomkoor, in which it was only 14 per cent as against 29 in Kolár.

Paras 41 to 50.

15. The results of the operations of the Police in the case of heinous offences are shewn in the marginal table, so far as they could be gathered from the reports of the Deputy Superintendents, which are stated to supply no details in regard to the working of the Police in the investigation and prosecution of such offences. These

	Toomkoor.			Kolár.		
	No. of cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	No. of cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.
Murder	8	27	...	6	25	7
Dacoity	24	191	5	4	33	26
Robbery	82	38	12	7	35	14
Theft and House-trespass ...	447	660	128	486	478	156

results, in the case of Toomkoor, are most damaging to the Police administration of this District, and indicate that security of life and property is at a seriously low ebb in it, and that there is a grave want of energy to correct this state of things on the part of the Deputy Superintendent. The subject of the prevalence to heinous crime and of the disorganization of the Police in this District is stated to be under enquiry, and will be separately dealt with. The remarks in para 39 are very condemnatory of the attention paid to Police subjects by the Deputy Superintendents of both these Districts, and it can be no matter for surprise that the Police are inefficient, when the officers whose duty it is to watch over and control their operations are so indifferent with regard to them, as the Deputy Superintendents in question appear to have been.

16. The aggregate strength of the Town and Kandáchár Police in the Ashtagram Division was 2,081 men of all grades, maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,42,144.

Paras 51 to 56.

The Town Police numbered 289 men of all grades, maintained by the municipalities concerned at an aggregate cost of Rs. 25,276, thus reducing the net charge to Government for the Police of this Division to Rs. 1,16,868.

	No. of men.	Cost.
Mysore Town	233	21,132
Seringapatam and Ganjám ...	56	4,144
	289	25,276

The Village Police in both Districts of the Division aggregated 9,504 men, maintained at a cost of Rs. 29,939.

17. The operations of the Police in this Division in cognizable cases give the following results :—

Paras 57—58.

2,738	persons	arrested against	1,709 in 1870.
1,275	„	released without trial against ..	556 „
1,074	„	acquitted	901 „
23	„	ordered to find security	38 „
366	„	convicted	214 „

Percentage of convictions to arrests 13·4 against 12·5 in 1870.

The percentage of convictions has improved in the case of offences falling under classes I, II and III, but has fallen off in that of crimes under class IV, and the total general percentage is but little better than that of the previous year.

In Hassan however, it has risen from 7 in 1870 to 16·6, while in Mysore it has fallen from 18 to 10. The number of arrested persons released without trial was 719 in excess of 1870, while the excess of acquittals was similarly 173.

18. These figures shew that there has been no real and important improvement in the general operations of the Police, and that the instructions issued with that object have either been grossly neglected, or if attended to, have led to no results.

The large falling off in the percentage of convictions in Mysore is specially unsatisactory, and calls for full enquiry.

The percentage of convictions on the total number of persons arrested and summoned was against in 1870, shewing an excess of seven per cent.

19. The details of the operations of the Police of the Mysore District in the investigation and prosecution of the more heinous offences reported, have not, it is stated, been given in the Divisional or District reports. In the case of Hassan this has been to some extent done.

Paras 59 to 71.

The results of these operations are given in the marginal table, and, as in the case of Toomkoor, cannot be otherwise regarded than as most damaging to the Police administration of both Districts.

	Mysore.			Hassan.		
	No. of cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	No. of cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted and committed.
Murder	10	14	2	16	21	5
Dacoity	11	5	5	11	72	5
Robbery	17	19	3	140	52	0
Theft and House Trespass ...	572	434	145	728	708	136

20. As regards Mysore, the Deputy Superintendent ascribes these results to the general inefficiency of the Amildars and Police, especially the Killédars; but as it is his duty to take proper measures for the removal of unfit officers in these positions, he cannot throw off the responsibility for so discreditable a state of things by such an explanation.

21. The self congratulatory remarks of the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan on the absence of crime in his District appear to be singularly uncalled for, with such a return before him as that shewn in the above table. If it was the case that 1,571 offences out of 3,252 reported during the year were falsely reported, as is to be inferred from his remarks on the subject, he should have shewn that proper steps were taken to check such an abuse. But however this may be, the return shews that many heinous crimes of the most grave character were perpetrated during the past year in the Hassan District with extraordinary immunity from detection and punishment.

22. The remarks of the Superintendent furnish no explanation of these most unfavorable results, beyond throwing discredit on the accuracy of the Police statements.

The whole subject of the Police administration of these two Districts calls for close enquiry, and it will be dealt with in a separate communication to the Judicial Commissioner.

23. The aggregate strength of the Kandáchár Police in the Nagar Division was 2,095 men of all grades, maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,33,839. The return of Village Police gives a total of 2,589 men, maintained at a charge of Rs. 33,781; but this does not include Chituldroog at all, and it is clear that the sum (Rs. 1,332) entered as the pay of 1,081 men in Kadoor, must be erroneous. These returns should be carefully prepared and

Paras 72 to 75.

submitted in a complete and accurate form, and I trust that this will be the case in submitting the reports for the current year.

24. The operations of the Police in this Division in cognizable cases give the following results:—

Paras 76 to 95.

2,018	persons	arrested against	1,363	in 1870.
479	„	released without trial against ...	159	„
774	„	acquitted „ ...	673	„
...	„	ordered to find security „ ...	5	„
678	„	convicted „ ...	514	„
Percentage of convictions to arrests 33·6 against			37·7	„

As compared with the previous year, these figures shew a large increase in the number of persons arrested, which was general under each class of offence. The proportion of convictions, in the case of offences under class I and II, was favorable, but unfavorable in the case of those falling under class III and IV, as compared with the previous year.

25. The percentage of convictions on the total number of persons arrested and summoned was 42·5, against 38·8 in 1870, which indicates greater care on the part of the Magistrates in issuing process.

26. The cause of the non-submission by the Deputy Superintendents of Shimoga and Kadoor of reports on the Police of their respective Districts, requires explanation. The defects of those of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Chituldroog, on the point noticed in para 80, will, it is hoped, be duly amended in the reports for the current year.

27. The results of the operations of the Police in the investigation and prosecution of the more heinous offences reported, are given in the marginal table, and are, for the most part as unsatisfactory as those of the other Districts already commented on.

	Shimoga.			Kadoor.			Chituldroog.		
	No. of Cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	No. of Cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	No of Cases.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.
Murder ...	10	3	1	2	9	3	6	15	5
Dacoity ...	6	63	31	9	42	2	10	37	1
Robbery. ...	34	16	3	41	2	...	34	11	3
Theft & House Trespass ...	511	445	132	309	345	83	439	437	193

As regards the general results in each District, the several proportions of convictions to arrests were as shewn in the margin.

Shimoga	31 percent.
Kadoor	22 „
Chituldroog	41 „

28. I have perused with attention the concluding remarks, in paras 96 to 106, of the report on the Police administration of the Districts in which the reorganization of the Police has not yet been carried out, and concur generally in the views expressed therein as to the causes which make the returns for the past year appear more unfavorable than should really be the case, and the difficulties with which the District Officers and Sub-Magistrates

have had to contend in controlling and improving the operations of the Police under their supervision: but I regret to be still compelled the record my opinion that the report under review shews that but little progress in this respect has been achieved during the past year, and that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the continued inefficiency of this important department, especially in certain Districts, is due in a grave degree to indifference, and a want of energy on the part of District Magistrates, who are as responsible for its due direction and control as for any other branch of their official duties.

The highly unsatisfactory results in the detection and punishment of offenders in the more heinous classes of crime, in all the Districts, except Bangalore, form a most serious feature of the present report. It is impossible for me to impress too earnestly and strongly on the Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of this Administration, that such results reflect most unfavorably on the arrangements in force for the protection of life and property in this Province, and that the Government looks to them to exert themselves and to infuse energy into their subordinates, with the view of amending a state of things which would be condemned as most damaging to any Native Government.

The proposed reorganization of the Police cannot be carried out throughout the Province, until the questions connected with the remuneration of the Village Police are settled by the Survey Department; but there is no reason whatever, why, with due care and attention on the part of the District Officers, and their systematic enforcement of the rules and instructions issued by the Judicial Commissioner for the guidance of the Police, the efficiency of the existing force should not be vastly increased, and I shall be greatly disappointed if the reports of the current year do not shew that this has been effected.

The remarks in paras 19 and 20 of my Review of the Police Administration Report for 1870, on this subject, convey all that I could add thereon, and I must beg to refer to them in concluding these observations.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

NANDIDROOG DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NANDIDROOG DIVISION

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Introduction.

1. With reference to the Chief Commissioner's remarks, in his Review of the Administration Report of this Division for the year 1870—71, to the effect that the statistics of physical and political geography of a Division need not be given in each successive report, all such as appeared to be a mere repetition of what has been previously reported has been omitted in this report.

Area.

2. The total area of the Division is computed at 8,212 square miles, being 65 square miles in excess of previous calculations. This has arisen from its having been ascertained by the Revenue Survey that the Sírá and Toomkoor Talooks contain 65 square miles more than was formerly supposed.

Area cultivated and uncultivated.

3. Out of these 8,212 square miles, about 2,576 are cultivated and 2,295 are culturable, though they have not yet been brought under the plough, leaving 3,341 square miles of land, which is either unculturable waste, or is taken up by sites of towns and villages, roads, beds of tanks, hills, jungles and the Railway.

4. The only talooks which have been completely surveyed and settled in this Division are Sírá and Toomkoor. The total area of these talooks is 643,146 acres, of which 229,236 are cultivated and 133,215 are culturable. The culturable lands have been granted for grazing purposes, in conformity with the Survey Rules.

Waste.

5. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of the State at the end of the year 1870-71 was 1,459,055 acres, of which 48,000 acres were granted during the year for cultivation, but if the extent resigned, namely, 47,721 acres, is added to the extent remaining, the total available area may be put down at 1,458,776.

6. The metalled and unmetalled roads in this Division aggregate 1,300 miles in length or 219¼ miles more than in the previous year, consequent upon the completion of several new lines. The extent of Railway communication has not altered.

Communications.

7. Return No. III which is appended to this report gives the result of the meteorological observations recorded at Toomkoor. The observations elsewhere have been recorded exclusively by the Medical Department.

Climate.

8. The average rain-fall of the Division, during the year 1871, was 19 inches 88 cents, and the fall in each District is given in the margin; but this calculation being based on the returns from the talooks, in many of which last year the rainfall was far less than usual, does not, in my opinion, give a fair idea of what the quantity was generally throughout the central and southern talooks of the Division.

	I.	C.
Bangalore ...	19	64
Kolár ...	21	96
Toomkoor ...	18	4

9. The average fall as registered at District Head Quarters was 28 inches 35 cents, or 11 inches 21 cents less than the preceding year.

10. The revenue year opened with seasonable falls of rain, but later on the rain was scanty and out of season. The greatest fall was in the month of September, and several tanks were then injured in the Talooks of Toomkoor, Chikkanáyakanahalli, Kadaba, and Turivékere, and also in the Bangalore District, but in Sirá, Maddagiri and Koratagere of the Toomkoor District, and in Ambájidurga, Sidlaghatta, Srínivaspura, Gúmanáyakanapálya and Góribidanúru of the Kolár District, the rain-fall was so scanty, that it was not sufficient for the dry crops, and towards the Cuddapah frontier and in Sirá, no crop whatever was obtained by the cultivators; but throughout the remaining portion of the Division, the season may be set down as, on the whole, moderately favorable.

Season.

B.—POLITICAL RELATION WITH NATIVE STATES.

11. Some reference to the Pállégars seems necessary under this heading. As an expression of opinion was called for with regard to their being permitted to return to, and reside at, their homes in the talooks, and in my letter No. 212 of 4th January 1872 to the address of the Secretary, I stated that I saw no objection whatever to the permission referred to being granted, as it would be more advantageous to encourage them in agricultural pursuits, than to leave them to stagnate in idleness at Bangalore.

Pállégars.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

12. The required information under this heading will be found in Appendix I. C.

Civil Divisions.

13. This Division previously comprised 34 talooks, one of which (a small one) was absorbed last year, and the Hulibele Hóbli was transferred from Málúru to the Bétmangala Talook under the Chief Commissioner's authority conveyed in Secretary's docket No. 475—20 of the 28th April 1871. This small change is considered a great boon, as the villagers have now only a short distance, instead of 20 miles, to go to the head quarters of their talook.

14. In accordance with the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 215 of the 1st September 1871, Sub-Divisions composed of groups of talooks, as specified below, were constituted, and Assistant Superintendents appointed to the charge of each Sub-Division.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Head Quarters Sub-Division.

HEAD QUARTERS, BANGALORE.	1. Sarjápura. 2. Hosakóte. 3. Anekallu.

Closepéte Sub-Division.

HEAD QUARTERS, CLOSEPETE.	1. Closepéte. 2. Kánakánahalli. 3. Chennapatna. 4. Mágadi. 5. Kengéri.

KOLAR DISTRICT

Chikka Ballápura Sub-Division.

HEAD QUARTERS, Chikka Ballápura	1. Chikka Ballápura. 2. Sidlaghatta. 3. Gudibanda. 4. Gúmanáyakanapálya. 5. Góribidanúru.

TOOMKOOR DISTRICT.

Chikkanáyakanahalli Sub-Division.

HEAD QUARTERS, CHIKKANAYAKANAHALLI.	1. Chikkanáyakanahalli. 2. Sirá. 3. Turivékere. 4. Honnavalli. 5. Kadaba.

15. The formation of these Sub-Divisions must be looked upon as a very appreciable improvement. The ryots and people have no longer to travel to the District Head Quarters to get every small complaint disposed of, and the convenience would be still greater if a full power Magistrate could always be located at each sub-divisional Head Quarters.

16. The land revenue during the year 1871—72 was Rs. 27,08,479---12---9 and the gross revenue of the Division was Rs. 41,55,506--6—6, District and Municipal Funds inclusive.

Land Revenue.

D.---POPULATION.

17. The experimental census of 1870, and the returns previously furnished by the village authorities, still form the basis of Appendix I, D.

Population.

18. This return shews an increase of 26,760 over the returns of the previous year, due no doubt to omissions and discrepancies in the figures furnished by the Talook authorities when the experimental census was taken.

19. The total population is returned at 1,764,581 souls, of whom 3,907 are Europeans, 2,443 Eurasians, 3,755 Native Christians, 1,645,536 Hindús, 106,176 Mahomedans, 25 Parsís, 2,145 Buddhists and 594 aborigines or jungle people

20. Of the above, 410,876 are described as agriculturalists, and 1,353,705 as of the non-agricultural classes.

21. The rate of population to area is 215 per square mile.

22. There are 429,118 inhabited houses; of which 2,393 are of masonry and 426,725 of inferior material.

23. In conformity with the orders of Government, a general census was taken on the night of the 14th November 1871, throughout the Division, and the result is being classified and tabulated under the superintendence of Major Lindsay, who has been specially appointed for the purpose. The census now taken will give a true idea of the population, and will furnish more accurate statistics, under this heading, than we have ever previously been able to obtain.

General Census.

24. Notwithstanding some misapprehensions and the promulgation by mischievous individuals of suggestions intended to alarm the ignorant portion of the population, the measure was carried out satisfactorily and successfully, and the people generally aided and acted up to the instructions in a willing and cheerful manner, which was scarcely anticipated.

25. The Deputy Superintendent of the Kolár District deserves much commendation for having carried out the measure without objection on the part of any class of the people in his District.

E.---FISCAL.

26. Survey operations in the Koratagere and Gudibanda Talooks are in progress, and the [redacted] it as well as the bo[redacted] marks have been co[redacted] er talook

Surveys.

The Toomkoor Talook settlement was completed, and that of Bangalore also, at the latter end of the past revenue year.

27. I feel it incumbent on me to state here that I look upon the present slow progress of survey operations as most unsatisfactory. The importance of the survey and settlement is not to be gainsaid for one moment, but I would respectfully submit, that to my mind, its value is seriously diminished by its excessive slowness. At the present rate of working, the Department will never leave the Province, unless on the next occasion they give 60 year leases, instead of 30, as it seems highly improbable now that the whole Province will be completed before the first round of work is done.

28. The necessity of accelerating the work even by means of augmented establishments is in my opinion very great, especially from an administrative point of view. The old tenures on which land is held under the old system are diverse and numerous; revenue details are intricate and complicated. The holdings of ryots are not properly defined, the demand is not correctly regulated, the rates of assessment are both unequal and inequitable, and surreptitious cultivation and encroachments on Government land are beyond belief numerous and difficult of detection; and all these defects and discrepancies in working require to be speedily remedied, instead of drifting on for years, and in reality creating a lax system, for every intricate question is now if possible evaded, each officer endeavouring to postpone all such matters until the arrival of the survey and settlement.

29. Unfortunately in the Sirá Talook, it is stated that the rate fixed is too high, but I trust that this is not the reason for so many resignations, and that the excessive dryness of the last season in that talook is in reality the cause. It would be almost a misfortune where such a dry and not highly cultivated talook to be heavily assessed, as it would tend to alarm the ryots elsewhere.

30. The boundary marks erected by the Survey Department have been examined by the Deputy Superintendents in the course of the year.

31. No information can be given under this heading until the survey and settlement of the whole Division shall have been finally effected.

Surveyed and assessed area.

32. The extent of the several kinds of assessed land cultivated during the year is as follows:—

Assessed area.

	1870—71	1871—72	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wet land	1,17,615	105,788	..	11,827
Dry land	1040,754	1,053,480	12,726	...
Garden land	55,990	57,217	1,227	...
Mulberry	10,209	9,082	...	1,127
Total.....	1,224,568	1,225,567	13,953	12,954

There has been in the whole Division a *net* increase of 999 acres of dry land brought under cultivation; but the dry land increase in Toomkoor and Sírá is attributable to the extent of the holdings having been for the first time accurately ascertained.

33. The decrease of wet and mulberry cultivation is owing partly to the want of water for irrigation in some localities, and partly to the depressed state of silk industry in those talooks where mulberry has been extensively cultivated for a series of years. I have already written at considerable length on this point, so shall not in this report enter into further details.

34. The area of land under batáyi cultivation comprised 8,320 *k*, 17 *k*, 1 *p*, 8 *v*, or 40,179 acres; 714 *k*, 10 *k*, 9 *p*, 11 *v*, or 1430 acres were converted into money assessment during the year under report, principally during the settlement of Sírá and Toomkoor.

35. The details under this head will be found in Appendix I, E, 2.

Varieties of land tenure.

36. The revenue settlement of the Nandidroog Division for the year 1871—72, exclusive of District and Municipal Funds, aggregated Rs. 40,14,654—10—1½, shewing a net decrease of rupees 42,192—10—1½ as compared with the previous year, the revenue of which amounted to Rs. 40,56,847—4—3.

Revenue settlement.

37. Subjoined is a comparative statement shewing the revenue of each District for the past and previous years:—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	16,97,596	15	6	16,87,926	2	11	...	...	...	9,670	12	7
Kolár	12,11,023	14	1	11,73,516	14	6	...	...	...	37,506	15	7
Toomkoor	11,48,226	6	8	11,53,211	8	8½	4,985	2	½	...	...	...
Total.....	40,56,847	4	3	40,14,654	10	1½	4,985	2	½	47,177	12	2
									Net Decrease.....	42,192	10	1½

38. Another comparative statement is appended, shewing the result of the settlement under each heading:—

No.	ITEMS.	1870—71.			1871—72.			Comparison. Increase.			Comparison. Decrease.		
	Land Revenue.												
1	I. Káyemgutta or permanently rented villages	45,556	13	11	45,562	14	3	6	0	4	...	...	...
	II. Sraya or progressive rent ...	50	11	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	11	0
	III. Jódi or lightly assessed villages	77,329	6	10	78,271	14	1	942	7	3	...	...	...
	IV. Ardhamányem...	61,001	3	10	62,913	8	5	1,912	4	7	...	...	...
	V. Nagadiyát	24,95,029	9	0	23,83,568	3	10	...	...	...	1,11,461	5	2
	VI. Batáyi	1,13,211	1	7	1,02,425	14	7	...	..	...	10,785	3	0
	VII. Hulgával	28,427	13	10	35,717	5	4	7,289	7	6	...	...	...
	VIII. Duty on coffee	438	9	6	20	0	3	...	...	...	418	9	3
	Total.....	28,21,045	5	6	27,08,479	12	9	10,150	3	8	1,22,715	12	5
	IX. Sale of waste land	299	6	0	550	13	4	251	7	4	...	...	...
	X. Miscellaneous	88,742	13	2	67,865	1	4	..	...	...	20,877	11	10
	Total.....	29,10,087	8	8	27,76,895	11	5	10,401	11	0	1,43,593	8	3
	XI. Forest	29,809	4	0	37,324	2	11	7,514	14	11	...	...	...
	XII. Abkári	5,46,769	3	10	5,80,048	13	10	33,279	10	0	...	..	...
	Total.....	34,86,666	0	6	33,94,268	12	2	51,196	3	11	1,43,593	8	3
2	Assessed taxes	1,22,558	8	4	1,40,449	8	10	17,891	0	6	...	...	...
3	Customs	1,21,609	15	7	1,32,155	3	8	10,545	4	1	...	...	...
4	Salt-pans	4,934	13	1	4,728	11	6	...	...	...	206	1	7
5	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Stamps	1,53,541	9	1	1,09,216	8	8	...	...	...	44,325	0	5
7	Post Office	17,422	8	11	19,724	4	7	2,301	11	8	...	...	..
8	Electric Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Law and justice	93,707	6	2	1,45,907	3	3	52,199	13	1	...	...	...
10	Police	463	12	2	360	13	11	...	...	...	102	14	3
11	Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Public Works	27,193	6	9	38,084	7	2	10,891	0	5	...	...	...
14	Tribute	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Miscellaneous	28,749	3	8	29,759	0	4½	1,009	12	8½	..	...	...
16	District Funds	52,080	5	6	1,16,184	8	9½	64,104	3	3½	...	...	...
17	Municipal Funds	1,65,272	9	3	24,667	3	7	...	...	...	1,40,605	5	8
	Total.....	2,17,352	14	9	1,40,851	12	4½	64,104	3	3½	1,40,605	5	8
	Grand Total.....	42,74,200	3	0	41,55,506	6	6	2,10,139	1	0	3,28,832	14	2
										Net Decrease.....	1,18,693	12	6

39. The cause of the increase and decrease under the various heads will now be briefly explained.

Land Revenue proper.

40. The land revenue proper for the year 1871-72 amounted to Rs. 27,08,479-12-9, against Rs. 28,21,045---5---6 of the previous year, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 1,12,565---8---9.

41. Various causes have tended to a diminution in the land revenue under the head nagadiyát. In the first place there was a somewhat scanty supply of rain in all

the northern talooks of the Division and much land was consequenty relinquished in those parts. Secondly, the resignations of land have been unusually numerous in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts, owing no doubt to the fact that land culture is no longer as remunerative as it was a few years ago. The price of grain has fallen considerably, and the eagerness with which land was sought for, as a profitable speculation, a few years back, no longer has any existence. This is doubtless beneficial to the people at large, but under such circumstances, the cultivation soon becomes circumscribed within limits which confine it exclusively to the good lands only. Thirdly, many of the batáyi tanks which were given when prices ruled high, were rented out at high and unsystematic rates, which no longer pay the holder, and rather than continue to pay such rates, now that grain has fallen to half the price of 1867, 1868, 1869, the lands under the tanks are resigned bodily; and fourthly, I am of opinion that there is another cause at work which is not generally or sufficiently appreciated, namely, the order directing that assessment shall be paid on the whole atchkat, whether cultivated or not. Seasons follow one another in which a man can only cultivate one-third or half the atchkat and when he has to pay on the whole extent, he is left no appreciable profit and he resigns rather than hold on, for he has now no hope that the old system of modified rates will be followed, and he grumbles moreover, because such remissions are granted in the talooks beyond our frontier. This latter point to my mind is the only unhealthy one, as in a country where the rains of heaven are the only source of supply for irrigation purposes, an immutable law, however good it may be in principle, is scarcely applicable.

42. With regard to the other points noted, though from a financial point of view they may not be accepted as a satisfactory explanation, yet with reference to the well-being of the country and of the people, they are not unhealthy, but only unavoidable results, which of necessity follow sensitively the rise and fall of the market.

43. The Deputy Superintendent of the Kolár District made ineffectual efforts to have the bulk of the relinquished land cultivated on batáyi tenure, but was very unsuccessful, and if *he* failed in this particular respect, I am not surprised at want of success elsewhere. The fact is that many of Her Majesty's talooks suffered greatly also and extensive remissions having been granted throughout Her Majesty's Districts, the ryots of Mysore did not quite understand why we were applying, with such stringency, the provisions of the Chief Commissioner's letter of June 1869.

44. In the Bangalore District, the great fall in prices did not occur, as soon as in the other Districts, but was felt during the year under report.

45. The revenue of each District under this heading is given below :—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.	Decrease.		
Bangalore	9,53,697	2	6	9,04,764	7	0	... ...	48,932	11	6
Kolár	9,74,647	1	9	9,13,306	7	6	... ...	61,340	10	3
Toomkoor	8,92,701	1	3	8,90,408	14	3	... ...	2,292	3	0
Total.....	28,21,045	5	6	27,08,479	12	9	... ...	1,12,565	8	9

46. The revenue under this heading is Rs. 45,562—14—3, being an increase of Rs. 6—0 [illegible] compared with the previous year. The increase has [illegible] obtained by the imposition of assessment on [illegible] and situated in the Káyemgutta village of Hanumantapura in the Málúr Talook, resumed for Government under the orders of the Inám Commissioner, and added to the rental of the village, and a small similar increase of 12 annas has accrued in the Toomkoor District.

Permanently rented villages.

47. The decrease is Rs. 50—11—0 and is owing to the transfer of the revenue of the Oblápura village in the Honnavalli Talook to its appropriate head, consequent on the rent of the village having reached the maximum originally fixed.

Progressive rent.

48. Deducting the small aggregate sum of Rs. 77—7—9 remitted under different headings, there has been a net increase of Rs. 942—7—3 under this item, derived from the quit-rent of Rs. 1,049—14—10 imposed by the Inám Commissioner in the talooks in which the inám settlement was effected during the past year.

Lightly assessed villages.

49. From this source, an increase of Rs. 1,912—4—7 has been obtained partly by the imposition of quit rent by the Inám Commissioner and partly by the levy of additional jódi assessment from certain jódidars in the Srínivásapura Talook, in comformity with the practice which prevails of allowing them to pay jódi only, on the extent actually cultivated, pending the settlement of the Inám Commissioner, *vide* Secretary's letter No. 5901—1071 of 24th February 1869.

Ardhamányem.

50. The large decrease of Rs. 1,11,461—5—2 under assessed land is chiefly due to the relinquishment of land as already explained, and includes all minor remissions and revisions of assessment. The diminution of sugar-cane cultivation consequent upon the fall in the price of jaggory, and the falling off in the number of mulberry gardens, which has been the unavoidable result of the worm disease, are the leading items which it seems necessary to refer to. It is hoped however that the mulberry gardens will be extensively cultivated hereafter, as the proposition for the revision of assessment on those lands has recently received the Chief Commissioner's sanction, and the holders will in future be able to raise any crop they please on the land, without being liable to additional taxation.

Assessed land.

51. It may be noted here, that jaggory which sold a few years ago at Rs. 2—1—7 per maund, only fetches Rs. 1—2—5 now.

52. One of the items of increase under nagadiyát, namely, Rs. 620—7—0, requires special mention. It was the amount fraudulently omitted and embezzled in the totals of the classwar accounts of the Hosakóte Talook for the year 1870—71. The history of this embezzlement by the petty officials of the talook, and the way in which it was brought to light, is described at considerable length in the District Report.

Hosakóte frauds.

53. The necessary steps have been taken to scrutinize the accounts of past years very carefully, with a view to ascertain the extent of the fraud, and I am glad to be able to state that whilst this report was in preparation, the principal delinquent (Gumásta Vitthal Rao, who absconded) has been arrested, and has confessed everything.

54. A scrutiny has already been made in the District Office of the accounts of all the other talooks in the Bangalore District for the year under report, and the fraud referred to is, I am glad to state, an isolated case, not attempted elsewhere.

Batáyi lands.

55. The large net decrease of Rs. 10,785—3—5 under batáyi is chiefly due to the abolition of the batáyi system in the surveyed and settled Talooks of Sirá and Toomkoor, and to the falling off in prices, also to a less extent of land having been cultivated during the year under this tenure.

56. The abolition of the batáyi system is most desirable, as it gives opportunities for cheating both Government and the ryots, which it is as difficult for the superior Government Officers to check, as it is for the inferior ones to resist taking advantage of.

57. The conversion of Batáyi into money assessment has been deferred pending the arrival of the survey and settlement in the Districts and talooks; but it is feared that it will continue to be the system of the country for another generation, unless survey and settlement operations march on a little more expeditiously.

Hulgával.

58. The large increase under this heading of Rs. 7,289—7—6 has arisen from the surveyed and assessed lands in the Sirá and Toomkoor Talooks having been rented out on annual leases for pasturage; also from the fact of a good deal of waste land having been given for grazing purposes in the Bangalore District.

Duty on coffee.

59. This decrease of Rs. 418—9—3 is nominal. It was duty levied last year on coffee in transit, and has been refunded this year under the Chief Commissioner's authority.

60. An increase of Rs. 251—7—4 is shewn under this heading.

Sale of Government land.

61. The various items are as follow:—

Land Revenue, Miscellaneous.

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Collection on land cultivated, but not included in the jamábandi ..	2,605	9	3
2.	Do on account of concealed cultivation	231	9	10
3.	Assessment on lands, of which the boundaries are in dispute ..	16	3	8
4.	Collections from inám lands in the absence of owners	1,309	9	1
5.	Collections from unauthorized cultivation	336	15	8
6.	Village amaráyi	61,156	15	5
7.	Sale proceeds of assessed land in surveyed talooks, when there were no owners	453	14	0
8.	Sale proceeds of trees grown on assessed lands in surveyed talooks	145	0	9
9.	Notice fees served on revenue defaulters	122	8	0
10.	Interest charged on arrears of revenue due from defaulters ..	1,151	4	8
11.	Other items	335	7	0
	Total Rs.	67,865	1	4

62. The receipts under the foregoing heading shew a decrease of Rs. 20,877-11-10 as contrasted with the amount of the previous year.

63. This large decrease is principally under "Amaráyi" in the Kolár and Bangalore Districts, owing to the failure in the out-turn of tamarind and other produce and to a more limited foreign demand for the same.

64. The introduction into all the unsurveyed talooks of the provisions of Section 16 of the Revenue Survey Rules, directing the levy of interest from revenue defaulters, has caused an increase under this heading.

65. The realizations from District Forests amounted during the year under report to Rs. 37,324—2—11, being a net increase of Rs. 7,514—14—11. This has been obtained from the contract of the papplichakke bark, which was not in former years subject to duty, and for which there was great competition during the year under report. The levy of a tax at the rate of two rupees per cart-load on tangadi bark, and the proceeds from permit and the sale of dried trees, have added somewhat to the total.

Forest.

66. The particulars of each District are as follows:—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore District	17,637	6	0	16,690	0	2	...	...	...	947	5	10
Kolár District	5,302	9	7	13,861	6	7	8,558	13	0	...	...	...
Toomkoor District	6,869	4	5	6,772	12	2	...	...	...	96	8	3
Total.....	29,809	4	0	37,324	2	11	8,558	13	0	1,043	14	1
									Net Decrease.....	7,514	14	11

67. The revenue realized during the year 1871—72 aggregated Rs. 5,80,048—13—10, shewing an increase of Rs. 33,279—10—0, over the previous year. The largest increase has been obtained from still head duty.

Abkári.

68. The realizations of Districts are specified below:—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore District	3,87,958	13	9	4,13,743	2	2	25,784	4	5	...	...	...
Kolár „	82,277	11	1	87,707	8	8	5,429	13	7	..	...	...
Toomkoor „	76,532	11	0	78,598	3	0	2,065	8	0	...	...	...
Total.. ...	5,46,769	5	10	5,80,048	13	10	33,279	10	0	...	...	...

69. The following statement shews the several items which are comprised under the above heading, and the result as compared with the realizations of the preceding year:—

	1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Toddy.	1,91,357 5 10	1,98,050 5 10	6,693 0 0	... ...
Arrack. { Still Head Duty	2,98,253 7 6	3,19,053 5 0	20,799 13 6	... ...
Arrack. { License Fees	45,106 6 1	50,621 4 6	5,514 14 5	... ...
Gánja and Opium	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	... ...	... ...
Miscellaneous	273 3 1	234 11 6	... ...	38 7 7
Beer and other Licenses	5,278 13 4	5,589 3 0	310 5 8	... ...
Total.. ...	5,46,769 3 10	5,80,048 13 10	33,318 1 7	38 7 7
		Net Increase.....	33,279 10 0	... ...

70. The increase derived from toddy amounting to Rs. 6,693 is owing to the enhanced rate at which an extension of the contract was granted.

Toddy.

71. There has been a large increase amounting to Rs. 20,799—13—6 from this source of revenue, which is principally due to the still head duty having been raised four annas, and it is moreover hoped that it is partly due to the supervision having been closer and more careful.

Arrack—Still head duty.

72. Subjoined is a districtwár statement shewing the arrack realizations only as compared with the previous year:—

	1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore District	2,98,315 6 7	3,17,538 4 1	19,222 13 6	... ...
Kolár „	34,535 12 0	39,552 2 5	5,016 6 5	... ...
Toomkoor „	10,508 11 0	12,584 3 0	2,075 8 0	... ...
Total.....	3,43,359 13 7	3,69,674 9 6	26,314 11 11	... ...

73. The collections from wholesale and retail shops are as follow:—

License fees.

78 wholesale shops	Rs. 1,832— 11— 8
753 retail shops	„ 48,788— 8—10
	Rupees. . 50,621— 4— 6

74. The increase is the result of greater competition for the licenses for retail vend, and from the number of shops in the Bangalore District having been increased.

75. The result of the working of the Chief Commissioner's rulings in connection with arrack licenses, both in the District and in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, will be adverted to in the next Administration Report, as they came into operation only from the 1st of April 1872.

76. The quantity of spirits issued from the sadder distilleries during the year is given below with the amount of duty paid thereon.

	1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Toddy.	1,91,357 5 10	1,98,050 5 10	6,693 0 0	... ...
Arrack. { Still Head Duty	2,98,253 7 6	3,19,053 5 0	20,799 13 6	... ...
Arrack. { License Fees	45,106 6 1	50,621 4 6	5,514 14 5	... ...
Gánja and Opium	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	... ...	... ...
Miscellaneous	273 3 1	234 11 6	... ...	38 7 7
Beer and other Licenses	5,278 13 4	5,589 3 0	310 5 8	... ...
Total.. ...	5,46,769 3 10	5,80,048 13 10	33,318 1 7	38 7 7
		Net Increase.....	33,279 10 0	... ...

70. The increase derived from toddy amounting to Rs. 6,693 is owing to the enhanced rate at which an extension of the contract was granted.

Toddy.

71. There has been a large increase amounting to Rs. 20,799—13—6 from this source of revenue, which is principally due to the still head duty having been raised four annas, and it is moreover hoped that it is partly due to the supervision having been closer and more careful.

Arrack—Still head duty.

72. Subjoined is a districtwár statement shewing the arrack realizations only as compared with the previous year:—

	1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore District	2,98,315 6 7	3,17,538 4 1	19,222 13 6	... ...
Kolár „	34,535 12 0	39,552 2 5	5,016 6 5	... ...
Toomkoor „	10,508 11 0	12,584 3 0	2,075 8 0	... ...
Total.....	3,43,359 13 7	3,69,674 9 6	26,314 11 11	... ...

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76. The quantity of spirits issued from the sadder distilleries during the year is given below with the amount of duty paid thereon.

	Quantity in Gallons.			Still Head Duty.		
	G.	B	D	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	123,406	4	3	2,87,400	9	4
Kolár	20,046	0	3	25,057	8	5
Toomkoor	6,464	0	0	6,464	0	0
Total.....	149,916	4	6	3,18,922	1	9
Last year's Total.....	147,185	1	7	2,98,122	4	3
Increase.....	2,731	2	7	20,799	13	6

77. Call for no remarks.

Gánja and Opium.

78. There is an increase of Rs. 310—5—8 consequent upon a greater number of beer shops having been opened, as also a new brewery established by one Mr. Roberts with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

Beer and Confectionary Hotel Licenses.

79. The small increase under this heading calls for no explanation.

Miscellaneous.

80. This new item will hereafter add to the revenue. The drug is a strong narcotic and is smoked by those who use it, and on whom it has an intoxicating and stupefying effect: heretofore there has been no restriction upon the vend of it. It was only during the year under report that the unlicensed sale of this drug was brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner and his orders were obtained for the restriction and control of the sale by the imposition of license fees, which were only issued in 1872—73.

Maddat Khánás.

81. The collections under this branch of revenue amounted during the year under review to Rs. 1,40,449—8—10, shewing a net increase of Rs. 17,891—0—6, as compared with the proceeds of the year 1870—71.

Assessed taxes.

	1870—72.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
House tax	50,204	1	8	61,141	9	7	10,937	7	11	...	...	...
Shop tax	32,635	6	9	32,270	6	9	...	...	...	365	0	0
Loom tax	28,658	8	8	29,104	0	8	445	8	0	...	...	..
Oil mill tax	5,829	7	3	5,990	7	10	161	0	7	...	...	...
Cart tax, &c.	5,231	0	0	11,943	0	0	6,712	0	0	...	..	...
Total.....	1,22,558	8	4	1,40,449	8	10	18,256	0	6	365	0	0
Net Increase.....							17,891	0	6	...	...	...

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82. The increase under the first item arose principally from the imposition of house tax on sub-tenants, who, previous to the introduction of the survey and settlement in the Sírá and Toomkoor Talooks, were exempted from the incidence of this taxation on the plea that they were sub-tenants paying plough-tax, but the plough-tax has since been abolished and a cess of half an anna on every rupee of assessment is charged to the proprietor of a holding.

83. The decrease in shop tax is attributable to some small relief having been granted to the owners of shop sites.

84. The increase under the 3rd item is very satisfactory, as it proves the establishment of additional looms.

85. Under the 4th item the increase was derived from the mill-tax having been levied on the mills attached to temples and chatrams which were formerly exempted, and which under the authority of the Chief Commissioner have now been made liable to taxation.

86. The large increase under the 5th item is due to the operation of the Chief Commissioner's ruling on the subject of levying a tax on all carts.

87. The following statement shews the receipts in each District:—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	45,150	12	4	47,113	8	3	1,962	11	11	...	...	...
Kolár	30,385	4	0	33,838	4	7	3,453	0	7	...	...	...
Toomkoor	47,022	8	0	59,497	12	0	12,475	4	0	...	...	...
Total.....	1,22,558	8	4	1,40,449	8	10	17,891	0	6	...	...	...

Customs.

88. Exclusive of the sum assigned to inámdars, the collections under this heading amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,32,155—3—8, exhibiting a net increase of Rs. 10,545—4—1, which is chiefly due to the check attempted to be exercised over the subordinates who make the collections having been more persistent, and also to the establishment (under the Chief Commissioner's sanction) of Sáyer Kattés in Chennapatna, Dodda Ballápura and Sarjápura Talooks, as an experimental measure for one year; also to the operation of the Chief Commissioner's Notification of 16th December 1871, directing the levy of an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent on all opium produced in, or imported into, this Province.

89. There has been a slight decrease under the head of supári, owing to a somewhat deficient out-turn.

90. It will be observed that in those places where a special agency has been retained for the collection of the sáyer, there is a marked increase in the realizations, shewing exactly, what was always supposed, that the system is lax and unsatisfactory, and that it would be better to abolish it at any loss and get rid of the evils which it fosters, than retain it in its present form.

91. The system has been condemned by all those who have had an opportunity of judging of its working, or who have thought seriously on this matter, and in my letter No. 2 of the 3rd April 1872, I have advocated the entire abolition of the sáyer on the grounds, not only that it gives rise to more trickery, cheating and moral turpitude in the case of our minor public servants than any other form of taxation, but also because it is used as the means of oppressing the poorer classes of the people, principally those who live by bringing articles into the town to sell, or who earn a livelihood by petty trade.

92. The loss might be recouped by revising the mohatarfa, and making all classes pay that tax only—for even at rates ranging from eight annas to five rupees, the 1,200,000 houses in the Province would give twelve lacs at least, and would enable Government to realize a larger revenue than is now obtained from sáyer, and would also put an end to further demoralization among the minor public servants.

93. Subjoined is a list of excisable articles, shewing a comparison with the realizations of the previous year :—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
1. Areca nut	47,328	2	7	44,483	14	4	...	...	...	2,844	4	3
2. Tobacco	23,046	2	6	4,221	14	8	...	...	...	18,824	3	10
3. Opium	1,985	8	8	9,240	4	8	7,254	12	0	...	...	...
4. Fresh cocoanuts	14,187	11	5	14,415	10	2	227	14	9	...	...	...
5. Betel leaves	21,685	7	10	17,307	1	5	...	...	...	4,378	6	5
6. Cloths	36,112	15	0	38,917	15	8	2,805	0	8	...	...	...
7. Dry cocoanuts	3,867	14	8	3,129	3	1	..	...	...	738	11	7
8. Miscellaneous	3,156	0	8	2,402	3	10	...	...	...	753	12	10
Amount of Octroi Contract in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore ...	36,666	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,666	10	8
Total.....	1,88,036	10	0	1,34,118	3	10	10,287	11	5	64,206	1	7
Assigned to Inámdars and Municipalities ...	66,426	10	5	1,963	0	2	..	...	...	64,463	10	3
Net.....	1,21,609	15	7	1,32,155	3	8	10,287	11	5	*257	8	8
						*Add	257	8	8			
						Net Increase..	10,545	4	1	...	...	...

94. The gross collections under this branch of revenue for the year 1870—71 includes a sum of Rs. 64,476—2—10, being the realizations from octroi duty on certain excisable articles in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore.

95. This item having been transferred to the Municipality under the orders of the Chief Commissioner has been omitted in the Division accounts for the year under report, and the previous year's receipts have been shewn only for the purpose of comparison. Hence the apparent large decrease, which is really nominal.

96. Deducting this nominal decrease, there is a net increase of Rs. 10,545—4—1 from other items.

97. The cost of the sáyer collecting agency amounted to Rs. 11,202—7—8 or 8·34 per cent of the total realizations.

98. The receipts under this heading amounted during the past year to Rs. 4,728—11—6 or Rs. 206—1—7 less than during the previous year.

Salt.

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	300	1	7	279	15	6	..	...	...	20	2	1
Kolár	1,519	7	4	1,741	13	11	222	6	7	...	...	...
Toomkoor	3,115	4	2	2,706	14	1	...	...	...	408	6	1
Total.....	4,934	13	1	4,728	11	6	222	6	7	428	8	2
Net Decrease.....										206	1	7

99. The decrease is attributed to a falling off in the tenders for the manufacture of earth salt.

Stamps.

100. The gross amount obtained from stamps was Rs. 1,09,216—8—8, shewing a decrease of Rs. 44,325—0—5; but this is owing to the receipts during the year under report realized under the Court Fees' Act having been kept distinct, and credited to the head "Law and Justice," whilst for the previous year the accounts of seven months only were kept distinct. Among the several reasons assigned in the Bangalore District report for the decline of revenue under this head, the principal one appears to be the fact that money is now lent largely on promissory notes, the stamps on which are much lower than on other bonds, and the establishment of a number of Native Banks has greatly facilitated transactions of this class.

Post Office.

101. The receipts from this branch of revenue amounted to Rs. 19,724—4—7, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 2,301—11—8 over the previous year, which is attributed to the withdrawal of the privilege formerly enjoyed by officers of franking private letters, and to the levy of postage upon all petitions addressed to Public Officers by private parties.

Law and Justice.

102. The sum realized under this head was Rs. 1,45,907-3-3, against Rs. 93,707-6-2 in the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 52,199—13—1, and this amount has been chiefly derived from "Court Fees," the full realizations of a whole year having this time been credited.

103. The revenue has been obtained from the following sources under the head "Law and Justice":—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Court Fees' Stamps	57,645	1	4	99,899	15	10	42,254	14	6	...	...	...
Civil Courts	12,098	4	4	8,854	15	6	...	...	..	3,243	4	10
Criminal Courts	11,608	15	6	19,941	9	9	8,332	10	3	...	...	...
Registration Fees	10,873	12	8	10,639	2	0	...	...	...	234	10	8
Sale proceeds of jail manufacture ...	1,481	4	4	6,571	8	2	5,090	3	10	...	...	...
Total.....	93,707	6	2	1,45,907	3	3	55,677	12	7	3,477	15	6
Net Increase.....							52,199	13	1	...	...	...

104. There has been an increase under the head penalty, which is included in the receipts of Civil Courts, and is mainly due to certain documents, which had heavy penalties to pay, having been filed in some civil suits.

105. This heading shews a small decrease of Rs. 102---14---3, which calls for no special remark.

Police.

106. The receipts under public works aggregated Rs. 38,084---7---2, against Rs. 27,193---6---9 of the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 10,891---0---5.

Public Works.

107. This increase has arisen, firstly, from the heavy refunds made by the Executive Engineer, and secondly, from the contributions collected from ryots towards the repair of tanks.

108. The income derived during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,759—0—4½, shewing a net increase of Rs. 1,009—12—8½ over the realizations of the previous year. The increase has been from the sale proceeds of the materials of the Commissioner's Cutcherry in the Fort amounting to Rs. 8,028—6—11, and also from savings, refunds, sale proceeds of tiger skins and the value of Amrat Mahal bulls entrusted to some of the ryots.

Miscellaneous.

109. The collections under this heading amounted to Rs. 1,16,184—8—9½, being an increase of Rs. 64,104—3—3½ over the preceding year.

District Funds.

110. This large increase is mainly the result of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 105 of the 10th June 1871, by which a cess of half an anna on each rupee of land revenue was directed to be levied in lieu of plough tax.

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	13,627	7	1	32,713	11	3	19,086	4	2	...	...	...
Kolár	12,693	3	5	35,155	10	8½	22,462	7	3½	..	...	...
Toomkoor	25,759	11	0	48,315	2	10	22,555	7	10	...	...	...
Total.....	52,080	5	6	1,16,184	8	9½	64,104	3	3½	...	...	...

111. The gross receipts of the Municipalities amounted to Rs. 24,667—3—7, exhibiting a decrease of Rs 1,40,605—5—8.

Municipalities.

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore	1,46,542	5	2	6,880	13	2	...	...	...	1,39,661	8	0
Kolár	8,586	5	6	11,076	8	7	2490	3	1	...	...	...
Toomkoor	10,143	14	7	6,709	13	10	...	...	...	3,434	0	9
Total.....	1,65,272	9	3	24,667	3	7	2,490	3	1	1,43,095	8	9
							Net Decrease.....			1,40,605	5	8

112. This however is nominal, as it is the result of the transfer of the Péte and Cantonment collections to the Municipalities direct, instead of entering them in the Division accounts.

113. The net increase of Rs3,583—7—1 has accrued from the substitution of house tax in lieu of octroi in talook kasabás and large towns. The Bangalore District Deputy Superintendent adverts to the Government promise regarding supplementing municipal funds by the grant of a sum equal to the house cess.

114. This seems a matter for special reference.

Demand.

115. Inclusive of the balance of Rs. 14,46,603—9—11 outstanding on the 31st March 1871, the total demand for the year under report was Rs. 54,61,258—4—½.

Collection.

116. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 41,55,079—10—1½ and that remitted by competent authority was Rs. 6,786---6---10, making a total of Rs. 41,61,866---0---11½, being in the proportion of 76 per cent on the total demand, which contrasts very favorably with the collections of the previous year.

Balance.

117. The balance of land revenue remaining unrealized on the 31st of March 1872, amounted to Rs. 12,99,392---3---1, or 24 per cent on the demand.

118. The particulars of the outstanding balances at the end of the year are as follow:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Land Revenue . . .	11,73,338	14	3
2. Forests . . .	13,089	11	10
3. Abkári . . .	29,850	8	7
4. Mohatarfa . . .	75,690	15	3
5. Customs . . .	1,532	6	10
6. Salt . . .	3,623	3	9
7. Miscellaneous . . .	2,266	6	7
Total....	12,99,392	3	1

119. The classification of the balances is here given :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Recoverable . . .	12,18,215	9	0
Doubtful	500	0	0
Irrecoverable . . .	676	10	1
Total. . .	12,99,392	3	1

120. The balance of each District, outstanding on the 31st March 1872, is given below as compared with that of the previous year :—

	Balance on 31st March 1871.			Balance on 31st March 1872.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Bangalore District ...	5,44,851	10	8	5,06,417	8	0	...	...	...	38,434	2	8
Kolár do ...	5,23,943	8	2	5,14,790	1	5	...	...	...	9,153	6	9
Toomkoor do ...	3,77,808	7	1	2,78,184	9	8	...	...	...	99,623	13	5
Total	14,46,603	9	11	12,99,392	3	1	...	...	...	1,47,211	6	10

121. Deducting the prospective realizations of the remaining two instalments roughly computed according to the rates prescribed by the Chief Commissioner's Notification of 11th January 1870, the amount collected up to the end of March 1872 falls short of the computed collections by only Rs. 2,13,759—2—2, and this may to a great extent be ascribed to the non-payment of the batáyi izára money, the arrangements or contracts under this heading having been given only at the close of the year; also partly to the introduction of the rules for charging interest on arrears of revenue, which some defaulters appear to consider as an implied toleration of, or compromise as regards, delay in paying up khists on due dates.

122. Stringent measures have been adopted for the prompt and speedy adjustment of all outstanding balances, and the check now exercised will, it is hoped, be attended with beneficial results. The aggregate balance on the 31st May was Rs. 1,01,629—0—1½ shewing that Rs. 11,97,763—2—11½ had been collected in April and May.

123. A sum of Rs. 1,665—7—6 has been realized by the sale of the property of revenue defaulters in the Bangalore District.

124. On the 31st of last March, old arrears had been reduced to rupees 10,489—15—2.

Inám Settlement.

125. The inám settlement of Málúru, Bétmangla, Sidlaghatta, Ambájidurga, Gúmanáyakanapálya, Gudibanda, and Góribidanúru was completed during the year, and the settlement of Chikka Ballápura and Kolár is in progress.

126. The only talooks in the Kolár District, to which the operations of the Inám Department have not yet been extended are Srínivásapura and Mulabágalu.

Revenue Measures-Jamàbandi settlement.

127. The jamábandi settlement has been conducted generally in accordance with the Rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner on the 8th October 1870.

Relief to be afforded to Revenue officers by separating civil work.

128. When the proposed scheme in connection with the administration of civil justice is sanctioned and introduced into this Division, the Deputy Superintendents and Amildars will obtain great relief and will be able to attend in a more satisfactory manner to revenue details; they will also be able to give that time to the general work of their Districts which is now occupied in the disposal of heavy civil cases causing frequently unavoidable and serious delay in their work as Revenue Officers and District Magistrates.

129. The contemplated reduction of smaller talooks to meet the cost of the proposed Munsiffs and their Courts, will, it is hoped, improve administrative work very materially.

130. The total number of pattás in the Bangalore District was 120,153 up to the end of the year. More than three-fourths of these pattás are said to have undergone alterations on account of the substitution of the half anna local cess in lieu of plough tax.

131 The Bangalore Deputy Superintendent remarks that from personal examination, he found that khist payments have, as a rule, been correctly entered in the ryots' pattá books.

132. The Deputy Superintendent will be requested to submit a special report after enquiry regarding the existence of a cotton tax in Chennapatna, which is not levied elsewhere.

Tax on Carts.

133. With reference to the instructions received on the subject of cart tax, many practical difficulties appear to have arisen in carrying out the imposition of this tax in a correct and satisfactory manner, and several complaints have come up in the course of the jamábandi. The owners of carts who keep them for hire, evince considerable aversion to the tax, and many stated that they would rather get rid of their carts than pay it. This would be a most unsatisfactory state of matters, as the increase of carrying power in a country adds to its resources in as marked a manner as the diminution of cartage reduces those resources: I have always looked upon the increase in the number of carts as the most satisfactory sign of progress. Roads and cheap carriage put it within the power of every man to dispose of produce in other parts of the country, and to sell his grain or produce in the best market; whereas want of carriage ties down produce to within little more than a day's march, and in times of scarcity prevents the localities where Nature has been bountiful from supplying the necessaries of life to those places where there is scarcity or want.

134. From all that I have heard, the tax appears to me to be very unpopular, and this, I think, is a matter for the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

District Fund Cess.

135. Another important measure introduced was the levy of the "District Fund Cess" in lieu of the plough tax. I consider the levy of this cess to be a decided improvement on the former complicated system, as being one of those arrangements which tends to prevent trickery and fraud on the part of village Shánbhógs.

136. The increase already obtained is considerable, and will doubtless be still greater this year, when it is levied on the abkári, sáyer and forest collections.

Substitution of House tax for Octroi.

137. This tax which was first introduced as an experimental measure in a few places has been extended to all the talooks with the exception of those *marginally noted. It forms a permanent source of income for the Municipalities wherever it has been introduced.

*Koratagere.	Gubbi.
Maddagiri.	Turivékere.
Chikkanáyakanahálli	Tipatúru.
Sírá.	Huliyúrdurga.
Kunigallu.	

138. The imposition of this tax met with some little opposition in the first instance, but subsequently no difficulty was experienced in levying it.

Rules for the appointment of Agents for the management of estates in Inàm Villages.
Secretary's Circular No. 3237-19 of 28th September 1871.

139. The Chief Commissioner has prescribed a set of rules for the appointment of agents for the management of estates in inám villages, the proprietary right of which is held by several persons as co-sharers. These rules will be brought into operation only where the Deputy Superintendents may consider their application necessary.

140. Instructions have been received prescribing the measures to be adopted in carrying out the necessary repairs and restoration of temples and chatrams supported from State funds, and in next year's report it will probably be practicable to give some particulars on the subject of their working.

Chatrams and Dévasthánams. General Circular No. 4 of 1871—72.

141. In supersession of all previous orders on the subject an *ad valorem* excise duty of 20 per cent has been ordered to be levied on all opium produced in, or imported into, this Province, which I consider a decided improvement on the old system.

Excise duty on Opium.

Notification No. 352 of the 16th December 1871.

142. The Chief Commissioner has also in Secretary's letter No. 81 of the 15th January 1872 sanctioned the continuance of the levy of a tax of Rs. two per chakra cart-load on tangadi bark in the Bangalore and Toomkoor Districts, and its extension to the whole of the Kolár District. This tax is easily collected and willingly paid.

Tangadi Bark.

143. Circular No. 1 of 25th September extends to all District Officers in settled as well as in unsettled Districts the powers conferred by clause 2 of Section 16 of the Revenue Survey Rules, of selling the right of occupancy of revenue defaulters without reference to the Superintendent. In cases in which the whole of the arrears due to Government may not have been realized by the sale of the defaulter's holding, the Deputy Superintendents are authorized to attach the movable property of the defaulters to such extent as may be necessary, the sanction of the Superintendent however to be obtained prior to the sale of such property by public auction. This system will be reported on hereafter, as directed by the Chief Commissioner in a letter to the Superintendent of Nagar.

Revenue defaulters.

144. The working of the rules has not had the anticipated effect as contrasted with the procedure followed when the crops and movable property were attached in the first instance, and immovable property afterwards. In many cases at present, no bid is made for the land, as the value of holdings has fallen, and a defaulter who cannot cultivate, cares less for his land than for his personal property.

145. Though every application from the Deputy Superintendent is promptly attended to in the Division Office, I concur with the Deputy Superintendent of Kolár in opinion, that the District Officers may be vested with discretionary power to sanction the sale of either movable or immovable property in the case of revenue defaulters, as similar authority is exercised by officers in the position of the Deputy Superintendents in other Provinces.

146. It is satisfactory to find that there is an evident disposition on the part of the wealthy portion of the community, to extend garden cultivation, should the existing restriction be removed, regarding supplementing irrigation, to be provided at their own expense in their holdings.

Garden Cultivation.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE. C.—PRISONS.
B.—JUDICIAL. D.—POLICE.

147. Separate reports have, as usual, been furnished to the Judicial Commissioner on the above subjects.

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148. The number of original suits disposed of by the Revenue Courts in this Division was 245, or 16 suits less than during the previous year. Of the sixteen cases pending at the close of the year 1871--72, one was on the file of the Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore District, two on those of the Assistant Superintendents, and thirteen on those of the Amildars.

REVENUE COURTS. Original Jurisdiction.

149. The proportion of original cases disposed of by the several Courts was as follows :—

Amildars' Courts . . .	218
Assistant Superintendents' Courts .	17
Deputy Superintendents' . „ .	10
Total....	245.

150. The several classes of original suits were as follows :—

Original suits . . .	13
Transfers . . .	30
Sub-proprietory rights . .	178
Mirási . . .	22
Boundary disputes . .	2
Total . . .	245

151. The number of appeal cases disposed of by the Revenue Courts was 102, against 116 in the previous year. The details of the cases filed, disposed of, and pending, in the several Courts, are as follows :—

	Balance at the close of last year.	Filed during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Superintendents' Court	...	31	30	
Deputy Superintendents' Courts	...	58	58	...
Assistant Superintendents' Courts	...	15	14	1
Total...	...	104	102	2

152. Of the 30 cases disposed of in the Superintendent's Court the lower Court decisions were confirmed in 22, six were reversed, one remanded and one modified.

Only one case remained undisposed of in the Superintendent's Court, as the result of further enquiry had to be awaited.

153. The decrease in the number of regular suits may be ascribed to appeals in inám cases having for some time been made cognizable by the Inám Commissioner.

Miscellaneous Proceedings, &c.

154. The appended statement of miscellaneous proceedings, orders, reports and petitions, &c., disposed of in all the Revenue Courts during the year, shews a net increase of 19,658 over the figures of last year :—

	Disposed of in 1871—72.					Pending.				
	Division.	Bangalore District.	Kolár District.	Toomkoor District.	Total.	Division.	Bangalore District.	Kolár District.	Toomkoor District.	Total.
Miscellaneous Proceedings ..	466	43,484	80,063	19,920	1,43,933	...	26	20	8	54
Orders and Reports.	1,312	1,91,410	1,20,397	1,01,825	4,14,944	12	1,507	349	202	2,070
Petitions ...	2,301	16,536	13,988	15,768	48,593	2	113	35	86	236
Total.....	4,079	2,51,430	2,14,448	1,37,513	6,07,470	14	1,646	404	296	2,360
Total of 1870—71	6,352	2,38,894	2,04,221	1,38,345	5,87,812	23	815	440	522	1,800
Increase	...	12,536	10,227	...	22,763	...	831	...	...	831
Decrease.....	2,273	...	...	832	3,105	9	...	36	226	271
Net Increase.....	...	...	...	...	19,658					560

155. It will be observed that the miscellaneous work is very heavy, although there has been a decrease in the number of regular cases.

English Office Correspondence.

156. Subjoined is a comparative statement shewing the English correspondence of the Division office during the year 1871—72 by comparison with the previous year :—

Letters.	1870—71	1871—72	Increase.	Decrease.
From	4,909	6,135	1,226	...
To	6,286	5,994	...	292
	Net Increase		934	...

Districts.

157. The increase in the English and vernacular correspondence is remarkable. The Deputy Superintendent of Kolár attributes the marked rise in the numbers against his District, to the operations of the Survey and Inám Departments, the repeated instructions issued on the subject of the general census, the increase of marámat work, the introduction of the District Fund and Cess in lieu of the plough tax, and of house tax in lieu of octroi, also several other reasons more or less applicable to other Districts.

158. It is to be observed that the more accurate working of the Civil and Criminal Codes has added materially to the English work of the Division office, and it will not be possible to go on much longer without additional assistance. I now have all the Assistants' writers at head quarters to help in my English office for a couple of hours each day.

Division Office.

159. The following papers have moreover to be prepared in addition to the number of letters above noted, namely, *resolutions* on the *monthly*, *quarterly*, and *half-yearly judicial returns* with *copies* of the said resolutions and of all *those* of the *six* lower Courts to the Judicial Commissioner, and the *extracts* of his orders back again. *Copies of judgments* and *orders* in all *criminal appeals* to the Courts *above* and *below*, with *copies* of the lower Court judgments to the Judicial Commissioner and *back again* to the *lower Courts*. Also *copies* of *judgments* and *orders* in *all* civil appeals *to* the lower Courts, and *copies* of comments on lower Court calendars *to* the Judicial Commissioner and *to* the lower Courts. The increase in English papers in the Judicial Department may be better judged from the appended statement, which shews nearly the same number of papers for six months of 1872, as for the whole of the year 1870.

Letters.	1870.	1871.	First half of 1872.
"From"	1,267	1,686	1,277
"To"	1,625	1,956	1,396
Total.....	2,892	3,642	2,673

E.—MILITARY.

160. This is a subject upon which there is nothing to be said in the Divisional Report.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

161. A full report on the financial matters of the Division will be submitted by the Deputy Accountant General who has direct control over them.

162. It may be mentioned that out of the sum of Rs. 3,761---13---4, being the unadjusted disbursement outstanding at the close of the year in the Kolár District, the greater portion appears to have been since cleared off.

Outstanding unadjusted disbursements.

163. The demand for currency notes is said to be very greatly on the increase.

Currency Notes.

164. The number of stamp vendors seems sufficient, as no complaints regarding non-supply have been received.

Stamp Vendors.

165. In accordance with the Deputy Accountant General's instructions, all the Talook Treasuries were carefully inspected by the Settlement Officers, and found to be correct.

Inspection of Talook Treasuries.

166. Kolár District Treasury was inspected by the Deputy Accountant General, who appears to have been well satisfied with the manner in which the accounts were kept.

167. The present rate of interest being low, depositors are not likely to increase rapidly in number.

Mysore Govt. Savings' Bank.

168. It is observed by the Deputy Superintendent of the Kolár District, that in the case of money orders the result will, in all probability, be more favorable, if the fees are reduced, and the District Officers appear to think the money order arrangements are not working altogether smoothly.

Money Orders.

169. A progressive increase of salary has been sanctioned to the Treasurers and Head Accountants of District Treasuries.

Treasurers and Treasury Accountants.

170. Some savings have been effected in the Bangalore District by the abolition of some Kotwáls and Dandìs, and a Record-keeper in the 3rd Assistant's Court, and by a reduction in the number of Talook Revenue peons.

Savings.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

171. Inclusive of the amount for works incomplete on the 1st April 1871, the amount sanctioned for new works during the year aggregated Rs. 1,25,081, against Rs. 86,536 of the previous year.

Minor Public Works.

172. The assignment for incomplete works on the first April 1871, and the number of works sanctioned by each authority during the year are as follow:—

	Incomplete works on the 1st April 1871.									
	Agricultural.		Civil Buildings.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Communications.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Chief and Judl. Comrs., &c. ...	45	27,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	27,612
Superintendent	12	2,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2,014
Deputy Superintendents ...	5	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	383
Total.....	62	30,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	30,009
	Works sanctioned during the year.									
Chief and Judl. Comrs., &c. ...	36	40,954	25	7,308	1	453	8	1,815	70	50,530
Superintendent	76	26,652	13	835	...	...	5	348	94	27,815
Deputy Superintendents ...	137	15,991	18	736	...	...	...	...	155	16,727
Total.....	249	83,577	56	8,879	1	453	13	2,163	319	95,072
Grand Total.....	311	1,13,586	56	8,879	1	453	13	2,163	38	1,25,081

173. The amount of contribution collected during the year, in each District, towards the repair of tanks, is specified below :—

	Rs.
Bangalore District	3,812
Kolár do	9,191
Toomkoor do	1,084
Total. .	14,087

174. The ryots have also contributed in labor in several cases, and both Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Krishnaiengar have exerted themselves in a most satisfactory and successful manner in respect to contributions. The latter officer has been the more successful of the two, but then he knows his District better, and has been longer in it.

175. Subjoined is a statement for the year under report, shewing the total expenditure under this heading by the Civil Officers in the several Districts :—

	Original Works		Repairs.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Bangalore	3	689	196	62,395	199	63,084
Kolár	4	3,343	119	26,266	123	29,609
Toomkoor	2	4,142	49	8,590	51	12,732
Total.....	9	8,174	364	97,251	373	1,05,425

176. The heads of expenditure are as follow :—

	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
Civil Buildings	5,637	3,242	8,879
Agriculture	2,105	91,956	94,061
Communications	...	2,053	2,053
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	432	...	432
Total.....	8,174	97,251	1,05,425

177. A sum of Rs. 19,656 or 15 per cent has lapsed to Government, owing to the following causes.

178. Sanction in the case of some works was received late in the year; whilst others were executed for less than the amount sanctioned ; the expenditure and work were in some instances stopped by the tanks filling sooner than was anticipated; and occasionally sufficient labor was not forthcoming at the moment that it was required.

179. It would appear that, in order to secure the services of stone Wadders, some of the Amildars have made advances out of their own private funds, as the rules do not authorize their doing so out of Government money.

180. It will not be out of place to offer a few remarks here with reference to the subject of Public Works accounts and work.

181. The Chief Engineer, being anxious to comply with the instructions of Government, wishes not only to close his accounts on a certain date, but also to avoid lapses: it seems moreover to me that so long as an arbitrary rule exists obliging officers to finish up agricultural works and repairs, and to close accounts on a date fixed for climates which have little affinity with that of Mysore, it is scarcely possible to do work efficiently and satisfactorily, and at the same time avoid lapses; and it has always appeared to me that climates which vary, and countries with diverse seasons, are scarcely a fair basis for experiment, under rules, which, however good in themselves, can hardly be made universally applicable.

Civil Buildings—Original.

182. The work of extending the godowns in rear of the District Treasury at Kolár has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,110.

Repairs.

183. The construction of a new Talook Cutcherry at Chikkanáyakanahalli, for which an estimate of Rs. 7,120 was sanctioned and an appropriation of Rs. 3,500 was made for expenditure during the year, was commenced, and has made satisfactory progress. The work will, it is said, be completed in a few months.

184. The Talook Cutcherries at Bangalore, Kengéri, Dévanahalli, Sarjápura, Nelamangala, Dodda Ballápura, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda, Málúru, Huliyúrdurga and Gubbi have all been repaired during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 967.

Post Office.

185. Several anché houses have been repaired and built during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,017.

General.

186. A great number of minor works in the form of repairs to civil buildings in all parts of the Division have been carried out at a total cost of Rs. 1,874.

Judicial.

187. A well for the District Jail at Toomkoor was sunk at a cost of Rs. 642, and lock-ups, Police choultries, and other buildings of this class have been repaired for the sum of Rs. 748.

188. Rupees 1,266 were sanctioned for the erection of a Police tanna at Kalásipályem, but the Superintendent of Police condemned the site originally selected, so the work was not begun.

Irrigation Works.

189. The principal irrigation work undertaken during the year was the restoration of the Jennagatta tank for which an estimate of Rs. 12,570 has been sanctioned. This work was projected in 1868—69, and was sanctioned by the then Chief Commissioner, but this sanction was cancelled owing to the failure of the ryots to pay up their promised contribution. On the strong recommendation of the Deputy Superintendent, however, and on his personal guarantee for the payment of the contribution, the project was again sanctioned in September 1871.

190. The work is now being pushed on vigorously and it is stated that it will be satisfactorily completed before the end of the official year 1872—73.

191. The contribution in this particular case has formed the subject of some correspondence ending with the Under-Secretary's letter No. 1650—139 of 26th June 1872.

192. The works executed during the year, under the head agricultural, consist of repairs and improvements to 294 tanks, four channels, eight anicuts and five aqueducts, at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 91,956.

193. Of the 301 works, 212 were completed during the year, 41 were to be completed by the 15th May, and 48 were in progress.

The Irrigation maintenance scheme.

194. Final orders having been passed on the subject of the tank maintenance experimental scheme, the tanks of Dodda Ballápura series in the Bangalore District and the Bútanúr series in the Mulabágalu Talook of the Kolár District, consisting of 49 tanks [of which 10 are Government and 38 Kodigi] have been undertaken during the year, and the greatest portion of the work is said to have been carried out, and in that case, will be shortly ready to be handed over to the ryots.

Communications—Accommodation for Travellers.

195. Twelve first class bungalows and one soldiers' shed were repaired during the year, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,053.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

196. The only work undertaken under this head is the restoration of Sígikóte tank in the Kánakánahalli Talook, for the benefit, not only of travellers, but of those in the vicinity. It has been completed at an outlay of Rs. 453.

District Funds.

197. Inclusive of the balance of Rs. 40,973—1—2½ remaining on the 31st of March 1871, the assets as shewn in the accounts amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,01,571—4—2½, of which Rs. 43,549—9—8 were expended on works and establishments, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,021—10—6½ on the 31st March 1872.

198. The assets and expenditure of each District were as follow:—

	Assets including previous year's balance.			Disbursement's during the year 1871—72.			Balance on 31st March 1872.		
Bangalore	30,495	3	7	13,511	2	9	16,984	0	10
Kolár	33,720	12	8	11,171	4	7	22,549	8	1
Toomkoor	37,355	3	11½	18,867	2	4	18,488	1	7½
Total.....	1,01,571	4	2½	43,549	9	8	58,021	10	6½

199. Out of the grant of Rs. 7,617, the expenditure on original works was Rs. 7,505—3—5 and against an appropriation of Rs. 5,329, Rs 5,083—8—6 were expended on repairs current and special.

Communications—Bangalore District.

200. The only important original works which were in progress were—1stly, the Sarjápura and Attibele road; and 2ndly, the Tyámagondlu road, which links the Bangalore and Toomkoor, on to the Kolár and Sómpura road. Several other minor works have been carried out during the year, and the roads have been put in trafficable order. Some third class travellers' bungalows have also been repaired at a cost of Rs. 393.

Original Works.

201. The allotment aggregated Rs. 6,593 for original and 4,353 for repairs.

Kolár District.

202. The total expenditure on original works was Rs. 6,335—4—3, and on repairs 3,847—4—0.

203. The road intended to connect Chikka Ballápura with the Manchénahalli pass, and the construction of the new road from Chikka Ballápura to Góribidanúru, *viâ* the Manchanahalli pass, is approaching completion.

Original Works.

204. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,454 for constructing a road from Góribidanúru to the boundary of the Kolár District in the direction of Hindoopoor was sanctioned during the year, but a sum of only Rs. 1,000 has been expended. The work is in progress.

205. The appropriation for original works was Rs. 12,589, and for repairs ordinary and extraordinary Rs. 5,660. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 12,589 on account of the former and Rs. 5,154 on account of the latter.

Toomkoor District.

206. The road from Dudda to Tipatúru was completed during the year; the amount expended on this work was Rs. 2,778.

Original Works.

207. The only important works now in progress are,-1stly, the construction of the road from Huliyúrdurga to Maddúru; 2ndly, the improvement of the road from Kunigallu to Huliyúrdurga; and 3rdly, the line from Gubbi to Hebbúr. Several tunnels on the Koratagere and Vuradagere roads have been completed so as to render that line also trafficable.

208. All the District roads may be said to be more or less in good order.

209. The maintenance allowance granted for some of the roads is inadequate, and does not suffice to put them into a *really* efficient state of repair.

210. The insufficiency of the Marámat establishment has been a serious drawback and renders it difficult to carry out works efficiently. This

Marámat Establishment.

subject has already formed the basis of considerable correspondence, and all the Deputy Superintendents fully concur in the suggestions contained in my letter No. 97 of 30th May 1872, on the subject of Marámat revision.

Ruined Tanks.

211. Under the authority of the Chief Commissioner six ruined tanks have been made over to private capitalists in the Kolár District for restoration.

Kodigi Tanks.

212. Information under this heading has been given by the Deputy Superintendent of Kolár only, in which District 141 kodigi tanks were resumed during the year, some under the orders of the Inám-Commissioner, and others by the Deputy Superintendent, as the kodigidars utterly failed to carry out the necessary repairs to those tanks, notwithstanding that sufficient grace had been allowed them.

Chintámani water project.

213. This work has been completed, and its subsidiary works are nearly finished. It is said that the people will shortly be able to enjoy the benefit resulting from this project.

Arboriculture.

214. A separate report has already been submitted to the Chief Commissioner on the condition of the avenues in this Division.

215. The trees planted along the different lines of road in this Division are, as a rule, in a thriving condition, and many of the trees are large enough not to require watering much longer.

Village Topes. Bangalore District.

216. Tópes or groves have been formed in 1,596 villages of the Bangalore District, the total number of trees planted being about 85,857 consisting mostly of mangoes, ippe, baniyan, &c. The ryots have been easily induced to take interest in planting and conserving these village groves, and much prefer looking after them, to giving their attention to the road side avenues. The indirect cost to Government under this heading is no more than Rs. 640, being the amount of kandáyem remitted for lands taken up for tópes.

Kolár District.

217. Much progress has also been made in the planting of village tópes in this District; the number of trees put down during the year under report being 37,180. The ryots have sunk wells for the purpose of supplying water for these trees.

Hongé trees.

218. The rear slopes of nearly all tanks in the Bangalore District have been planted with hongé trees to the number of seventy or eighty thousand, without any cost to Government. These trees are not only ornamental, but their leaves are valuable as manure, and the seeds have a marketable value on account of the oil they yield.

219. Mr. Ricketts considers a small grant of money necessary, for the formation of fuel plantations, to meet the expense of fencing and ploughing.

Forests.

220. In conformity with the Chief Commissioner's instructions steps have been taken for selecting suitable sites for the formation of District forests.

Bangalore District.

221. In the Bangalore District, considerable progress has been made in marking off fuel blocks in the Talooks of Kánakánahalli, Closepéte and Chennapatna.

222. In the Hosakóte and Kengéri Talooks, land for fuel plantations has been made over to the Conservator of Forests.

223. Under the personal direction of the Deputy Superintendent, an experimental fuel plantation near Yelahanka has been satisfactorily commenced at a cost of Rs. 500. The plan adopted in the case of this plantation is described in the District report.

Kolár District.

224. In the Kolár District, some jungles have been conserved in the Talooks of Kolár, Mulabágalu, Sidlaghatta, Chikka Ballápura, Gudibanda, Gúmanáyakanapálya, Bétmangala and Málúru, to meet the demands of the people for firewood, and it is highly gratifying to find that the Patéls of the villages who have been entrusted with the duty of watching these conserved portions, do the work as if they were really interested in it.

225. In the Kolár District the area taken up by the Forest Department for railway fuel plantations comprises about 127 kandies or 1,680 acres of land.

Bangalore District.

226. Several survey numbers were handed over to the Forest Department for sandal plantations.

Toomkoor District.

227. The Talooks of Huliyúrdurga and Koratagere in the Toomkoor District are well adapted for fuel plantations; but the Deputy Superintendent of that District alludes to the difficulty of inducing the ryots to plant hedges round their villages or trees in their fields. It may here be remarked that such difficulties do not apparently exist in the other Districts where numerous tópes have been recently planted without any direct outlay by Government.

Village Hedges.

228. The Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District has taken the necessary steps towards the preservation of podés or thick hedges of soap-nut round the villages.

C.—RAILWAYS.

Railway.

229. It is a matter of regret that the contemplated Railway was not sanctioned.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

230. All information regarding crops and stock will be found in Appendix D, I & II.

231. The return shews a net decrease of 9,813 acres of land cultivated during the past year. This is of course the net result, and has arisen from the great falling off in dry crops, mulberry, cane, tobacco and opium cultivation. The figures are not, I fear, accurately correct; but they are approximately so, and are quite sufficiently near the mark to give a fair idea of the fluctuations that have really taken place. The increase and decrease under each heading is appended to this para :—

Crops.

Increase.		Acres.	Decrease.		Acres.
Rice land.	...	17,967	Food grains.	...	39,236
Oil seed „	...	7,017	Sugar-cane.	...	839
Vegetables „	...	5,876	Cotton.	...	39
			Opium.	...	735
Garden „	...	4,989			
			Fibres.	...	43
Lac „	...	67	Tobacco.	...	3,588
Wheat „	...	95	Mulberry.	...	1,345

232. The results of the cultivation of the different kinds of exotic seeds sent for experiment during the year are as follow.

233. No experiment with this description of paddy has been made in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts during the year under report, whilst in the Toomkoor District the crop failed.

Carolina Paddy.

234. The maize seed sent having been distributed, some very fine cobs were forwarded by some Amildars to the Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, and it is evident that the improved corn is well suited to the climate of Mysore.

Australian and American Maize.

235. In the Kolár and Toomkoor Districts, the several kinds of Australian maize received in May 1871 were distributed to the talooks, and the result of the experiment was satisfactory. The cobs were large, and the corn was more juicy and had more taste than the indigenous description. There is however one marked difference between the kinds, *viz.*, it is found that the plants obtained from the imported seed only come to maturity in five months, whereas the cobs of the common corn of this country are fit for use in three months.

236. The Kurnool chólam is also said to have grown well, wherever it was tried.

Kurnool Chólam.

237. This crop does not appear to be altogether a new production, as it is well known to, and largely grown by, Natives on account of its special efficacy in enriching the milk of cows.

Sorgho.

238. The Deputy Superintendent of the Kolár District reported direct to the Chief Commissioner the result of the experiment made with the seed sent to him by Colonel Boddam, the cultivation of which was a success, as it was not found to require more care than the ordinary chólam commonly grown in dry fields.

239. The experimental cultivation of sorgho is reported to have turned out a failure in the Toomkoor District, owing to the season being adverse.

Adoni Chólam.

240. This seed is not new to this part of the country, and the Kolár Deputy Superintendent states that the ryots do not care very much for this grain.

Giant Size Chinese Brinjals.

241. The seeds of this brinjal were tried in the Kolár and Toomkoor Districts, and the reports received vary.

242. The Kolár Deputy Superintendent who tried the experiment under his own observation says that the indigenous plants often yield more fruit and grow to the maximum size of the Chinese, and are better flavored. The ryots consequently do not value the imported seed; whereas the Deputy Superintendent of Toomkoor considers the new produce, far superior to the ordinary brinjal of this country both in quality and size.

Seeds of the Sun flower.

243. These seeds were sown in the office compound of the Kolár District and thrive well, but the ryots do not seem desirous of trying this cultivation extensively, their idea being that it will not prove profitable.

China Grass.

244. This grass of which mention was made in last year's report has again sprung up in the Toomkoor District and has been cut.

Java Grass.

245. The Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore District, furnished a good number of these plants to a Musalmán at Hosakóte, and they are said to be thriving.

Cochineal.

246. The true variety of this insect is said to have been successfully introduced into Bangalore. This new industry gives promise of success.

Grafted Mango trees.

247. In the Bangalore District, a distribution of 200 grafted mango trees was made in various talooks and they are being well cared for.

District Government Garden.

248. The formation of a Government garden with the necessary buildings for conducting experiments on a larger and more methodical scale is advocated by the Deputy Superintendent, Bangalore District, with a view to benefit the native public generally. The idea will be better carried out as an experimental farm under scientific and close supervision.

Mulberry and Silk Worm.

249. There is some hope that this branch of industry is about to revive. The cartoons recently sent from Oossoor, which it was said would not hatch till October, have come out much sooner, but in the same old troublesome method of a few at a time. The varieties procured from Tinnevelly and Coimbatore are also well reported on, and the silk produced from the former is stated to be good, but the important point is that the garden holders and silk producers

to the westward, with whom I had a long conversation some days since, are once again hopeful. The worm disease where it has shewn itself is less virulent, and one whole crop has been saved already, without taint. This is really a matter of congratulation, and if I can get out for a short time by and bye, I shall go round the silk-growing talooks to enable me to judge of the position of matters for myself.

Virginian and Havanna Tobacco.

250. Of these varieties, the exotic seed from America was very successfully grown in the Lunatic Asylum. It is proposed this time to distribute a quantity of the seed already collected to the talooks with instructions to the Amildars only to distribute it to those Gaudas who promise to give the seed a careful and fair trial.

Grass for fodder.

251. Some Australian grass seed received from the Lál Bágh has thriven well in the Toomkoor District Jail Garden. The Deputy Superintendent has been successful in the cultivation of Guinea grass for many years.

He has sent to Colonel Boddam seeds of the different kinds of grass, also of the korkapille hedge for experiment.

Stock.

252. The following statement shews the live stock of the Division for the year under report, also the number of carts and ploughs:—

	1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Horned Cattle	988,345	967,169	...	21,176
Horses	2,777	2,638	...	139
Ponies	9,359	9,948	589	...
Donkeys	30,277	27,640	..	2,637
Sheep and Goats	970,768	987,707	16,939	...
Pigs	7,644	8,146	502	...
Carts	41,104	45,230	4,126	...
Ploughs	224,943	233,774	8,831	...
Total.....	2,275,217	2,282,252	30,987	23,952

Casualties among Cattle.

253. It is satisfactory to note that during the past year there has been a decrease in mortality amongst the cattle as the murrain has taken a milder form, no doubt due to the fact that the forage supply has been larger and more continuous than in the previous year. The number of casualties during the year 1871-72 was 42,327. The number of cattle killed by wild beasts was 561, against 906 in 1870-71.

254. Dr. Thacker's pamphlet on the cattle disease has been furnished to all Amildars, and in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's instructions circular orders have been issued to talooks, directing the Amildars to impress on the ryots the urgent necessity of separating diseased animals at once from the herds and also instructing all revenue subordinates to see as far as possible that this course is invariably followed.

255. A number of young bulls of the famous Amrat Mahal breed were distributed throughout this Division in the proportions *marginally noted, last year; and on the whole I consider the reports received regarding them favorable. Of course, there have been, what may be called as a general term, "Casualties." One strayed away, one died, and three were found to be useless; but a large number of cows are now in calf by the others, and if the ryots will only take half the care of the female progeny that they do invariably of the male, the result must in time prove highly satisfactory and beneficial.

Improvement of the Breed of Cattle.

*Bangalore	...	35
Kolár	...	5
Toomkoor	...	1

156. In pursuance of the Chief Commissioner's Notification of the 17th February 1872, the Cattle Show was held at Nandi on 12th March following, during the great fair of the Shivarátri feast, when the bulls and bullocks from the whole of the surrounding country are brought together, and during which fair, thousands of animals change owners.

Cattle Show.

257. On this occasion, I rode over the whole of the ground where the cattle were picketted, and the lowest computation was, that quite 10,000 head were assembled, many of them remarkable for power, symmetry and good hard condition, with the fine bold spirited look of the old Amrat Mahal breed specially apparent; and, as on this occasion, no false and mischievous rumours were spread tending to alarm the ryots, and lead to a misunderstanding regarding the intentions of Government, the very cream of these cattle was produced at the show ground on the evening of the 12th of March. The bulls were very fine, and some of the bullocks were really magnificent animals; and selection was not only a work of time, but a really difficult task. Quite 500 pairs were brought into the enclosure, and the value placed on some by the owners was very high, the asking price for one pair being Rs. 800. The spirit of competition was most gratifying, and no owners in any part of the World could have been more eager to attract attention than the ryots at the Nandi Cattle Show. Prizes to the full amount were distributed, and as the show of ponies was a failure by comparison with what I anticipated, some of the prizes under that heading were withheld, and distributed as extra prizes for bullocks and cows.

258. I was in England at the time of the first show; so I cannot speak of my own knowledge; but I was informed that the show of cows was better on the second occasion, and this I think a great point gained, as many prizes as possible were given for cows at the last show, and this was done in the hope of stimulating the people generally to take more care of the female cattle, which, as a rule, they sadly neglect.

259. I am of opinion that the show was a success, and I am extremely glad to hear that Colonel Meade has decided to give an increased amount for prizes this year.

260. This show was exclusively composed of cattle from the Bangalore and Kolár Districts. The Toomkoor Deputy Superintendent said that his people did not care to come, though his frontier was only about 18 miles away, whereas from the other Districts, cattle were brought 50, 60 and 70 miles to the show.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

Prices.

261. As compared with the previous year, the prices have slightly fallen off with the exception of rice, the price of which has risen slightly owing to the partial failure of rain in some places, and the almost complete failure of the crop in several talooks.

262. The cheapness of rági, which is almost exclusively the food grain of this country among the poorer classes, is attributed to the good harvest of the previous year.

263. The average prices of the principal grains as compared with the previous year were as follow:—

	1870—71.			1871—72.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Rice per kandi	11	0	0	*10	10	8	...	...	...	0	5	4
Paddy „	4	8	0	4	3	2	...	...	...	0	4	10
Rági „	2	8	0	2	5	4	..	...	...	0	2	8
Wheat „	27	0	0	17	6	4	...	...	..	9	9	8
Horse-gram,, ...	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	...	...	...
Bengal-gram	21	0	0	16	12	0	...	...	...	4	4	0
Avare	9	0	0	11	6	8	2	6	8	...	...	...
Togari	7	0	0	8	14	0	1	14	0	...	...	...

*This is the average of the year, towards the end of which the prices rose considerably.

Labor.

264. Appendix E, II, gives the statistics of labor.

265. During the year under report, the rate for both skilled and unskilled labor is said to have fallen about 25 per cent, which is attributed to the fall in the price of grain, but whatever the returns may shew on a general average, this calculation is not applicable to Bangalore, where each class of labor is gradually and steadily rising in value.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mines, &c.

266. The quantity of iron produced during the year was 6,482 maunds, or 20 less than the previous year.

Furnaces.

267. The duty levied on the furnaces amounted to Rs. 2,338-13-8, shewing a falling off, of Rs. 104—8—7.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

Manufactures.

268. The total average value of the manufactures of the year is estimated at Rs. 42,34,897 as particularized below :—

	Rs.
Silk	4,24,140
Cotton	700
Fibres	2,417
Iron	2,500
Brass	1,27,380
Copper	59,290
Leather	93,454
Oil	2,34,064
Jaggory and Sugar	3,71,306
Arrack	2,13,939
Bangles	35,943
Blankets, country	1,60,000
Bell Metal	13,000
Carpets	1,32,708
Chunam	4,12,544
Cloths	15,53,380
Cotton thread	66,756
Gunny	12,178
Opium	26,489
Snuff	52,560
Other manufactures	2,40,149

269. The places noted for special manufactures have been already mentioned in the previous years reports.

270. In the out-turn of silk, there has been a recorded decrease of 107 maunds during the year, as compared with 1870—71; but I am not prepared to place implicit confidence in this calculation.

H.—TRADE.

271. The value of the exports from this Division is recorded to be Rs. 40,49,095, against Rs. 43,48,871; and the value of imports Rs. 97,91,561, against Rs. 1,15,84,989 last year.

Trade.

272. The only trade statistics that can, in my opinion, be thoroughly relied on, are those kept by the Railway Company. We have no seaboard, and in many parts an open frontier where no establishment exists; accurate returns of exports and imports are therefore scarcely to be expected.

273. The principal exports from this Division during the year under report are stated to have been as follow :—

Exports.

Areca-nut	Maunds	26,987
Betel-leaves	Bundles	15,678
Castor-oil Seeds	Kandís	1,967
Cocoanuts, fresh	do	262,368
Cotton	Maunds	2,345
Chillies	do	5,726
Dál	Kandís	875
Horse-gram	do	321
Hides	Number	24,697
Iron	Maunds	4,845
Lac	do	500
Paddy	Kandís	52,458
Potatoes	Maunds	29,992
Rági	Kandís	41,646
Rice	do	4,000

Bangles	Number	1,000
Dry Cocoanut	Maunds	80,048
Country Blankets	Number	10,000
Ghee and Butter	Maunds	6,482
Country Cloths	Number	42,708
Cocoanut-oil	Maunds	100
Jaggory	do	43,579
Sugar-candy	do	3,355
Sugar	do	12,334
Silk	do	337
Opium	do	293

274. The exports, were chiefly to Madras, Bellary, Cuddapah, and the Mysore, Kadoor and Hassan Districts.

275. The following are the chief imports brought into this Division during 1871-72:—

Imports.

Areca-nut	Maunds	104,799
Betel-leaves	Bundles	1,456,789
Cardamoms	Maunds	419
Castor-oil Seed	Kandís	5,758
Cocoanuts, dry	Number	5,596
Do fresh	do	877,436
Coffee	Maunds	48,726
Cotton	do	1,31,656
Chillies	do	59,784
Dál	Kandís	12,876
Salted fish	Maunds	14,988
Fuller's earth	Kandís	4,266
Gold	Maunds	33
Horse-gram	Kandís	14,426
Hides	Number	12,466
Iron	Maunds	25,456
Paddy	Kandís	10,388
Potatoes	Maunds	90,242
Rági	Kandís	56,466
Rice	do	33,114
Tobacco	Maunds	9,810
Wheat	Kandís	5,367
Silver	Maunds	10
Brass	do	9,678
Cloths	Number	2,96,689
Cotton thread	Maunds	11,734
Jaggory do	do	55,678
Silk do	do	1,234
Sugar do	do	6,789
Sugar-candy	do	3,666

276. The imports have been chiefly from Bombay, Madras, Bellary, Dharwar and the other Districts of Mysore.

277. Cattle valued at about Rs. 2,22,340 are said to have been exported from the Kolár District during the year.

Cattle.

278. It would appear that the traffic at the Kolár Road station is far greater than at Málúru, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Railway traffic.

	Quantity exported from Kolár District.			Quantity imported into Kolár District.			Outward and Inward Passengers.	
	Tons.	Value.	Fares.	Tons.	Value.	Fares.	No.	Fares.
Kolár Road Station	35,439	2,42,222	30,772	1,452	2,58,924	12,218	38,446	14,575
Málúru do	1,006	8,442	Not known.	656	6,660	Not known.	28,729	8,179
Increase (Kolár Railway) ...	34,433	2,33,780	...	796	2,52,264	...	9,717	6,396
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

279. These figures speak for themselves, and shew at once the extent to which advantage is taken of Railway communication, and how much of the raw produce of the Province it helps to carry away.

280. The imports comprise manufactured articles which are of less bulk, but of greater value than the exports.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

281. In this Division, there are 21 charitable institutions, including dispensaries, chatrams and poor-houses for lepers and lunatics, being one less than in 1870---71. This is due to the discontinuance of the poor-house at Toomkoor, which was formerly supported by voluntary contributions, but the subscriptions for which having been discontinued the building has been closed.

Charitable Institutions.

282. The number of persons assisted during the year in all the institutions was 287,766 or 31,816 in excess of the previous year. The average number of persons daily aided from these institutions was 776.

283. The outlay on account of these establishments aggregated during the year Rs. 43,684 or Rs. 5,014 more than in the preceding year, which is attributed to the increase in the number of travellers who resorted to the chatrams, and also to the fact of a greater number of people having been dieted in the lunatic asylums, dispensaries and poor-houses.

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

284. The statistics under this heading are contained in the Appendix IV.

B.—EDUCATION.

Education.

285. As a separate report is submitted by the Director of Public Instruction on this subject, and the Deputy Superintendents have given full and interesting details in their reports, I shall confine myself to a few remarks on important points.

286. At the suggestions of the Deputy Superintendent, a subscription is being raised at Dodda Ballápura to defray the expense of suitable school premises, in which town a large number of boys attend the Hindustáni School.

287. At Nelamangala, three or four Musalmán boys were reading in the vernacular or Kanarese school, and many more, it was believed, would attend if a Hindustáni Department could be added to the establishment.

288. The Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District observed a few girls reading in the hóbli schools, which were visited by him. It is said that, though Brahman boys preponderate in some schools, still there is a fair mixture of classes, with the exception of Musalmáns who are generally conspicuous by their absence.

289. Thirty girls now attend the school at Gubbi, where there was formerly a strong prejudice against female education, and in the Toomkoor Fort School, the first class comprises 13 girls who are reported to be equal in attainments to the average 3rd class boys of a Government school.

*Srivaishnava.

290. In the Maddagiri Government school, several girls are under instruction, a number of them being relatives of the Amildar who is a trimarked *Brahman ; and this section of the community appear to be less prejudiced than any others, not only with regard to the public education of girls, but also on many other points; the consequence is, that they are rapidly supplanting the Mahratta Brahmans, who were formerly the paramount element in our public establishments.

Mahomedans.

291. Much correspondence has taken place during the year, on the subject of bettering the condition of the Mahomedan population, and I consider it of great importance, both from a political and social point of view, to better the position of this intelligent and restless, but indolent, section of our people, as favorable opportunities offer. It has always been my wish to improve their status, both educationally and physically, and I shall not remit my efforts towards this highly desirable end.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Inscriptions.

292. Copies of inscriptions of interest are being obtained.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Vital Statistics.

293. The only change in connection with the collection of information under this heading lately introduced, is the order of the Chief Commissioner that, in the talooks in which the reorganization of the Police has been effected, the duty of registering vital statistics should devolve on Patéls.

Births.

294. The number of births registered during the year under review was 16,192, shewing a decrease of 2,056, which is doubtless due to the returns of the previous year, being for no more than nine months.

295. Further particulars under this heading will be supplied by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in his Annual Report.

Deaths.

296. The total number of deaths recorded during the year was less by 1,102, the registers shewing a total of 11,952 from fever, 874 from small pox, 758 from cholera, and 9,512 from other causes.

297. During the year 12,431 males and 10,665 females died.

Public health.

298. The public health on the whole may be said to have been good.

Sanitation.

299. Sanitation has been, as far as practicable, satisfactorily attended to everywhere. The number of cholera cases aggregated only * 758 during the whole year, and fever was less severe in its character, but I regret to say, that small pox was for a time very bad indeed, especially in the Péte and Cantonment of Bangalore. We were, however, saved from any epidemic visitation at either fairs or játrés, and this is, I consider, attributable to the precautionary measures now adopted on the occasion of all such large assemblies of people.

* Bangalore.	...	390
Kolár.	...	85
Toomkoor	...	283
		758

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Hospitals and Dispensaries, Kolár.

300. The admissions in the Government dispensary at Kolár during the year were 3,861, against 3,706 in 1870—71.

301. The new dispensary at Kolár sanctioned in 1870—71 is in course of construction by the Public Works Department. The establishment of this dispensary will be a great boon to the inhabitants.

Toomkoor.

302. In October last, a sum of Rs. 1,780 was sanctioned for opening an hospital in connection with the civil dispensary at Toomkoor.

303. A portion of the old Rest-house has been selected, and with some alterations and additions has been converted into an hospital. The number of cases treated at the Toomkoor dispensary was 3,264, against 2,787 of the previous year.

C.—VACCINATION.

304. The following statement shews the result of vaccination during the year :—

Vaccination.

	No. vaccinated during 1870—71.	No. vaccinated during 1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bangalore...	15,329	15,408	79	...
Kolár	13,817	13,817	...	...
Toomkoor	12,494	13,199	705	...
Total.....	41,640	42,424	784	...

305. Judging from the figures, the result must be considered favorable and satisfactory; but I consider those figures illusory. In the Kolár District, the numbers are the same for two years, and as those numbers approximately were necessary to enable the vaccinators to get their full amount of pay, the inference is obvious. I have heard that some of them, when virus is not available, make up the numbers by operating with milk-hedge juice and the oil of the marking nut. I think close and constant supervision necessary, and a good Apothecary should be travelling half the year at least, to check their work.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

306. The realizations during the year on account of the Municipalities formed in the principal towns including the previous year's balance amounted to an aggregate of Rs. 52,226—6—8, of which a sum of rupees 20,883—2—1 was expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,343—4—7 at the close of the year.

Talook Municipalities.

307. The following statement shews the receipts and expenditure of each District:—

	Receipts during the year 1870—71 inclusive of the balance on 1st April 1871.			Disbursements during 1871—72.			Actual Balance on 1st April 1872.		
Bangalore	7,137	13	1	2,548	2	4	4,589	10	9
Kolár	21,406	10	0	11,413	15	10	9,992	10	2
Toomkoor	23,681	15	7	6,920	15	11	16,760	15	8
Total.....	52,226	6	8	20,883	2	1	31,343	4	7

308. The expenditure in the Kolár District includes the cost of the Town Police.

309. The works carried out during the year comprise besides repairs the construction of cattle pounds, V shaped drains, widening narrow streets, and the erection of bandy stands.

310. A conservancy establishment has been maintained in each Municipality.

311. The following items constitute the income of the Municipalities :—

Municipal house tax.
Octròi duties.
Rents of market stalls.
Sale of manure.
Sale of building sites.
Sale proceeds of stray cattle and fines for cattle trespass.
Town amaráyi.
Fines for breach of Municipal Rules.

312. A detailed report on the Municipal operations will be submitted to the Public Works Department, in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's instructions since conveyed in Public Works Secretary's letter No. 61 of 20th April 1872.

Emigrants.

313. The number of emigrants engaged for Guadeloupe amounted during the year to 27; of whom 21 were males.

314. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of emigrants as compared with the previous year; but the panic which seized the people in the Péte and Cantonment with regard to the alleged malpractices of recruitors or kidnappers seems to have had no substantial foundation.

Marking out of the boundary line between the Mysore Province and H. M.'s Territories.

315. During the year under report, a distance of 35 miles has been demarcated between the north eastern portion of the Kolár District and the Collectorate of Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency.

316. The line marked out was between the Gúmanáyakanapálya, Sidlaghatta and Srínivàspura Talooks of the Kolár District and Madunapully and Kodri Talooks of Cuddapah.

317. The disputed area in the Talooks of Gúmanáyakanapálya and Sidlaghatta comprised 134 acres, of which 107 has been declared to belong to this Province and 27 to H. M.'s Territories.

318. Several important and intricate questions in connection with the settlement of the boundary dispute between Srínivàspura on one side and Madunapully on the other, were discussed and disposed of in conjunction with the Director of Revenue Settlement of that portion of Her Majesty's Territory, and the result has been generally favorable to Mysore, as out of the 95,056 acres in dispute, 62,600 acres have been finally allotted to this Province.

319. Another dispute involving about 2,000 acres of land still remains unsettled, pending the orders of the Madras Government on a reference made by the local authorities.

320. The settlement of a dispute between the Gudibanda Talook of the Kolâr District and Hindoopoor Talook of the Bellary Collectorate, has been finally effected by the Mysore Survey and Madras Settlement Officers.

321. Out of the 462 acres of land involved in this case, 262 acres have been apportioned to Mysore and 200 to Her Majesty's Territory.

Inspection of boundary marks between Mysore and H. M's Territory.

322. It is reported that no demarcated line exists in those parts of the Bangalore District which lie contiguous to Her Majesty's Territory. This will be specially looked to.

323. The frontier boundary marks of the Kolár District have been inspected throughout in different proportions by the Amildars, the 1st Assistant, and the Deputy Superintendent, and they are found to be generally in good condition.

324. The Deputy Superintendent of the Toomkoor District reports that, from personal inspection, he has found the boundary marks clearly defined between Bellary in Her Majesty's Territory, and the Sirá Talook of his District.

325. The boundary between the Maddagiri Talook and the adjoining portion of the Bellary District was examined by Mr. Assistant Superintendent Narasimmaiengar, and the marks were found to be in good condition.

Amildars. General Circular No. 9 of 1871—72, dated 31st October 1871.

326. In supersession of the former arrangement under which the grade of an Amildar was regulated by the class of the talook to which he stood posted, the Amildars have now been graded separately for each Division.

327. The gradation of Amildars according to class independent of the talook to which he may be posted is, I consider, a great improvement, and a more convenient arrangement in many ways.

Concluding remarks.

328. With reference to the officers serving under me, I shall confine myself to a few brief remarks.

329. I was not in charge of the Division for quite four months of the revenue year, as I only returned from furlough in December 1871; but as most of the officers serving in the Division, as well as my own office staff, were previously well known to me, I trust I may be pardoned for bringing some of them to the special notice of the Chief Commissioner.

330. The work both in the Bangalore and Kolár Districts appears to me to have been most admirably supervised by Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Krishnaiengar, respectively. They have fully justified the high opinion previously entertained of them, and whilst they have been painstaking, energetic, and accurate in the performance of all their varied

duties they have exercised great tact in their intercourse with the people generally, for they have carried the ryots of their respective Districts with them, and have without a murmur obtained large contributions towards the repairs of tanks, and have induced the ryots to do an immense amount of earth work. They have also started numbers of village tópes without cost to Government beyond the remission of the land tax, and they have with the willing aid of the ryots not only planted thousands of trees, but have had all the road avenues watered and cared for to such an extent that numbers of the trees will not require tending much longer.

331. I regret to add that the Toomkoor District has not been made conspicuous in the same manner during the year under review.

332. Among the General Assistants, Mr. Narasimmaiengar, Mr. Mahomed Ali, and Mr. Krishna Múrti have done good work and deserve to be specially mentioned.

333. With reference to my own office, I found with great regret on my return that my Manager Major Haines had died during my absence. He was a valuable hard working and most conscientious officer, and an excellent public servant.

334. In his room Major Campbell appointed Mr. Krishna Ráju, who by his own efforts has risen to the post of Manager of the Division. I find him an able careful Head of the office, and he has fully justified the excellence of Major Campbell's selection.

335. On my return, I found Mr. Krishnaiengar still at the head of my Revenue Department and Mr. Cheluvaiengar of the Judicial Department. I have the highest opinion of both these officers. No amount of work is too great for them, and all they do is well done. I should greatly regret losing any one of the Heads of my Departments, but I would respectfully submit that I consider them all three highly eligible candidates for Assistantships, should the Chief Commissioner feel disposed to give any one of them promotion.

336. Mr. Blaikie, my Head Writer, and the several officials and Amildars marginally noted have done such good work, that I trust the Chief Commissioner will pardon me for wishing to enter their names in my report.

Belonging to the Division Establishment.

Accountant Murugésam Moodaliar (recently tranferred to an Amildári.)
Marámat Accountant Vélayudham Pille.
Revenue Head Munshi, Srinivás Rao.
Judicial Head Munshi, Krishnaiengar.

Amildars.

1. Hanumanta Rao.
2. Garudáchári.
3. Nanjundaiya,
4. Rangasámi Pille.
5. Gundappa.
6. Abdul Rahimán.

J. L. PEARSE,
Superintendent.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NANDIDROOG DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1871—72.

1. The total area of the Division is stated at 8,212 square miles, of which 59·3 per cent is cultivable and 40·7 per cent barren or otherwise unculturable.

The actually cultivated proportion is 31·4 per cent of the whole.

2. The aggregate area of Sírá and Toomkoor, the only talooks settled at the close of the year, was 643,146 acres, of which 229,236 acres were cultivated.

3. Forty-eight thousand acres from the unappropriated waste were granted for cultivation during the year, while 47,721 acres previously occupied were resigned. The extent of unappropriated waste at the close of the year was 1,458,776 acres.

4. The length of the roads in the Division aggregated 1,300 miles, or 21,974 more than in the previous year.

5. The average rainfall of the whole Division as calculated from the talook returns was 19·88 inches; but the results are not considered reliable. The average fall registered at the Head Quarters of Districts was 28·35 inches, which is probably fairly correct.

The falls of rain were not seasonable in many parts of the Division, and in Sírá and towards the Cuddapah frontier were altogether deficient. Many tanks were injured by the heavy downpour in September.

On the whole, however, the season is described as having been moderately favorable.

6. It is satisfactory to find that the formation of Sub-Divisions in the Districts of this Division has been attended with good results.

The selection of full power Magistrates for the charge of Sub-Divisions is certainly desirable where practicable.

7. The demand on account of the gross revenue of the Division for the past year was Rs. 41,55,506—6—6. That for the land revenue was Rs. 27,08,479—12—9.

8. The total population of the Division is returned at 1,764,581 souls, or 215 per square mile; but the results of the census must be awaited for an accurate report on this head. The number of inhabited houses was 429,118.

It is gratifying to learn that the general census on the night of the 14th November was carried out on the whole satisfactorily and successfully.

9. Survey operations were in progress in five talooks during the year, in two of which the settlement was completed towards the close of the revenue year.

The slow progress of these operations, which is commented on in the report, is a subject for regret; but the measures in progress for pushing them on more rapidly will, it is hoped, have that effect.

I concur generally in the remarks in para 28 on this head.

10. Referring to the remarks in para 29, there is no reason to believe that there has been an over assessment of the Sirá Talook, and the grounds for any fears on the subject are doubtless to be found in the failure of the rainfall in that talook during the past year.

11. The total area of land under cultivation was 1,225,567 acres, being an increase of 999 acres on that of the previous year. There was a falling off under the heads of wet land and mulberry cultivation, and an increase under those of dry and garden lands.

The decrease in the two former classes is stated to have been partly due to want of water for irrigation, and partly to the depressed state of the silk industry.

The area of land under batáyi cultivation was 40,179 acres.

12. The revenue demand under all heads of the whole Division for the past year was Rs. 40,14,655, or Rs. 42,193 less than that for the previous year.

The increase or decrease in each District is shewn in the margin.

	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Bangalore	...	9,671
2. Kolár	...	37,507
3. Toomkoor	4,985	...
Total.....	4,985	47,178
Net Decrease	42,193	...
	47,178	...

13. The land revenue proper was Rs 27,08,480, as against Rs. 28,21,045 in 1870 —71, shewing a decrease of Rs. 1,12,565, which again occurred in each District as here noted.

	Rs.
1. Bangalore	48,933
2. Kolár	61,340
3. Toomkoor	2,292
Total Rs.	1,12,565

I concur generally in the causes of this serious falling off described in paras 41 to 45 and 50 to 51 of the report, and think they are sufficient to explain the circumstances. There cannot be a doubt that the fall of prices to the low point they reached last year, and at which they still stand, must be attended by the resignation of inferior lands and of lands generally taken up by speculators, whose cultivation is no longer remunerative.

14 It is quite probable that the effect of the order directing the levy of assessment on the whole atchkat of tanks has, as stated, led to the resignations, and I shall be prepared to consider the case of any exceptional instances of the sort that may be reported.

The grant of remissions is, however, so objectionable that it should never be proposed except under extraordinary circumstances, remissions being as a rule incompatible with the privilege of resignation enjoyed by the ryots of this Province.

15. I entirely concur in the opinion that the resignations under notice, though undoubtedly involving a very serious loss of revenue, should not be regarded as indicating a diminution of the prosperity of the country. They are in fact the direct result of the bounteous harvests of the last three years, which have brought ample supplies of cheap food to every bazar and house throughout the Province, and the loss of revenue is more than compensated by the general comfort and freedom from want that has thereby been secured to all classes of the community.

16. The only exception perhaps to the general applicability of these remarks is the case of the silk-worm industry, the failure of which has caused much distress amongst the class to whom it afforded the means of subsistence, and has led to the resignation of a portion of the lands under mulberry cultivation ; and it can only be hoped that the measures that have been adopted for the aid and relief of this class will bear fruit, and prove successful in restoring this important branch of industry.

17. The success and impunity with which the frauds in the revenue accounts of the Hosakóte Talook were carried on for apparently a long period, indicate a serious want of supervision and scrutiny of such accounts on the part of the Talook and District Offices and absolute necessity for much greater attention being given to this most important part of the duty of Deputy Superintendents than hitherto.

The checks provided to prevent such frauds are quite sufficient for the purpose if duly enforced, and where this is not done and loss to Government occurs in consequence, the Talook and District Officers will be held strictly responsible therefor.

It is satisfactory to find that the scrutiny that has been made in the accounts of the other talooks of the Bangalore District has shewn that no such frauds have been attempted in them.

18. Every possible effort should be made to encourage the conversion of lands hitherto cultivated under batáyi system into " Nagadiyát " tenure and where difficulties are experienced in getting the ryots to take up such lands on the latter tenure, the cause therefor should be closely scrutinized and removed if practicable.

The objections of the ryots to the measure in some cases will be found to be due to the rates fixed on the lands being excessive, with reference to the quality of the land or the water supply available ; whilst in others they may be traced to the interests of the class of officials who benefit by the batáyi system, or of the persons with whom the distribution of the water lays, which are more or less concerned in the maintenance of that system.

Wherever an unreasonable difficulty is experienced in carrying out the measure, the cause therefor should be closely enquired into, if possible, by the Division Officer himself.

19. The decrease of Rs. 20,877 under the head of " Miscellaneous" is a serious falling off, especially when added to the larger decrease of revenue under the heads of "Nagadiyát" and " Batáyi," and a watchful eye should be kept on the proper management of the items returned under this head.

The very causes which fairly lead to a falling off in the land revenue, as noticed above, should lead to a general increase under other heads, and the greatest attention must be paid to this important subject by all Revenue Officers.

20. The falling off in the District-forest revenue in Bangalore and Toomkoor is not satisfactory. This head of revenue should shew a steady increase if carefully administered.

21. The increase of Rs. 33,280 under the head of abkári, chiefly from still-head duty, is satisfactory, as shewing that that important branch of the revenue is in a healthy condition, and as indicating general prosperity among the people, the abkári revenue being the first to suffer from any diminution of the latter.

22. The increase Rs. 17,891 under the head of assessed taxes is satisfactory.

23. The increase of Rs. 10,545 under the head of customs is satisfactory, as indicating a better supervision of this branch of the revenue.

Though I concur in the condemnation of the present system under which sáyer dues are collected and the urgent necessity for amending it, I doubt the possibility of abolishing these dues altogether. Some of the articles on which they are now levied should certainly be freed from duty, and the measure should be accompanied by a general revision of the mohatarfa, but the revenue derived from the duty on supári, tobacco, and opium can hardly be relinquished, though its collection should certainly be placed on an improved and more efficient footing.

The whole question is one of very great importance, and affects so many interests, that its treatment demands careful consideration, which it is now and for some time past has been receiving.

24. The decrease of Rs. 44,325 under the head of stamps is accounted for, but the decline under this head of revenue in the Bangalore District should be closely watched.

25. The increase of Rs. 2,301 from the Post Office is satisfactory.

26. The increase under "Law and Justice," aggregating Rs. 52,200 is chiefly due to the transfer to it from "Stamps" of the receipts from Court Fees' stamps.

It is satisfactory to find that jail manufactures shew so large an increase as rupees 5,090.

27. It is gratifying to find that the increase under the head of public works is partly due to the contributions of ryots towards the repair of tanks.

28. The substitution of the half anna Local Fund cess for the plough tax in unsettled talooks resulted in the large increase of Rs. 64,104 in the year under report, which is an important addition to the District Funds.

29. The decrease under the head of "Municipalities" is stated to be nominal; but I observe that the falling off in Toomkoor is more than one third of the previous year's Municipal revenue, which calls for some explanation.

The point noticed at the close of para 113 should be made the subject of a special reference, if necessary.

30. The total demand for the year including the balance from the previous year was Rs. 54,61, 258, of which Rs. 41,61,866, or 76 per cent was collected or adjusted within the official year.

The balance outstanding at its close, Rs. 12,99,392, was Rs. 1,47,211 less than that at the close of 1870-71, shewing more attention to the important duty of collection, and the whole of it was considered recoverable, excepting Rs. 1,176, of which Rs. 500 is returned as doubtful and the remainder irrecoverable.

Of the above amount, Rs. 11,97,763 had been collected up to 31st May, leaving an outstanding balance on that date of Rs. 1,01,629.

31. Referring to the point noticed at the end of para 21, proper steps have, it is hoped, been taken to disabuse defaulters of the belief that the levy of interest on arrears of revenue allowed greater delay than hitherto in the payment of the prescribed khists.

The balance still outstanding on 31st May was very excessive, and I rely on the Superintendent's insisting on the full collections being in future made by the dates fixed therefor. Any laxity on this head cannot but be most injurious to the interests of the ryots themselves, and, as a rule, no delay should be permitted in the due payment of the instalments as they fall due.

A report of the adjustment of the outstanding balance up to 1st October 1872 will be submitted as soon as possible after that date.

32. I regret to observe that the sale of the property of revenue defaulters to so large an amount as Rs. 1,665 was necessary.

33. The adjustment of the old arrears, referred to in para 124, should be effected as soon as possible.

34. The inám settlement was in progress in nine talooks of the Division, and was completed in seven during the past year.

35. I concur in the remarks in paras 128—129. The scheme referred to therein is now under the consideration of Government, and will, I hope, be sanctioned.

36. The result of the enquiry into the alleged levy of a tax on cotton, in the Chennapatna Talook, will be reported.

37. I have perused with attention the remarks on the unpopularity of the cart-tax, and entirely concur in the views expressed therein regarding the importance of the encouraging increased facilities of carriage. But it is to be remembered that the tax is not a newly imposed one, and that the action taken with regard to its levy during the past year was merely to enforce its general collection, which had been altogether neglected in parts of the Province, while it was duly carried out in others.

With respect to the tax itself, it may be regarded as in lieu of tolls, which are levied on all main lines of road in the Madras and Bombay Districts to meet the cost of repairs of such lines, but are nowhere imposed in Mysore, except on certain costly

bridges. If toll bars are generally introduced throughout the Province, this tax should certainly be abolished; but my experience on such matters leads me to think that toll bars would be a far greater obstruction to traffic and would involve a far heavier tax on carts generally, than the small and easily collected amount now levied as cart-tax.

This view of the question should be made the subject of public remark, where objections are taken to the tax.

For myself I have no special regard for this particular tax, but looking to the large annual outlay from Provincial Funds on the repair of roads, I am certainly of opinion that tolls must be levied in lieu of this tax, if it be abolished.

38. The subject of paras 144—45 on the operation of the rules for the recovery of arrears due by revenue defaulters, shall be duly considered if separately reported on.

39. The question mooted in para 146, regarding the removal of certain restrictions on the irrigation of gardens, had better also be separately reported on.

40. The number of original suits disposed of by the Revenue Courts of the Division was 245, as against 261 in 1870-71. Of the total number of suits, 89 per cent were instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Amildars, and 72·6 per cent were connected with sub-proprietary rights. Sixteen cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The number of appeals was 102, as against 116 in the previous year.

41. The return miscellaneous proceedings in the Division and District offices gives a total of 607,470, against 587,812 in 1870—71. The cases pending at the close the year numbered similarly 2,360 against 1,800.

To the causes mentioned in para 157 the increase was no doubt chiefly due, and it is hoped that the next return will shew a reduction in the figures under this head.

42. The increase of work in the judicial returns and the correspondence of the Division office is certainly very striking, and no opportunity of curtailing it should be lost.

43. The rate of fee levied on money orders is that fixed for the whole of India by the Supreme Government, and no local reduction can be made in it.

The working of the system should, if necessary, be specially reported on to the Controller.

44. The total allotment for public works aggregated rupees 1,25,081, against Rs. 86,536 in 1870-71. The outlay was *rupees 1,05,425, and Rs. 19,656 lapsed.

*Original Works 8,174.
Repairs 97,251.

45. Of the total outlay, 60 per cent was expended in Bangalore, 28 per cent in Kolár and 12 per cent in Toomkoor. The large amount of the lapse is to be regretted, and I trust that every effort will be made in future to utilize the full amount of the allotments.

With reference to the remarks in para 181 on this subject, I can hold out no hope of a change in the present system of accounts, but I see no reason why better arrangements

should not be made for the expenditure being carried on more efficiently, and in the early as well as in the last months of the year.

46. The cash contributions of the ryots towards the repairs of tanks, collected during the year, aggregated Rs. 14,087, and they also aided by their labor in several cases.

The exertions of Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Krishnaiengar, in obtaining contributions to tank repairs from the ryots and pushing on this class of works, merit special acknowledgment.

47. The works carried out during the year as described in paras 182—196 do not call for remark here.

48. The assets at credit of the District Funds, including a balance of Rs. 40,973 from the previous year, aggregated Rs. 1,01,571, the outlay from which during the year on works and establishment amounted to Rs. 43,549, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,021, in hand on 31st March 1872.

49. The allotments made during the year for works aggregated Rs. 42,141, and the expenditure therefrom was Rs. 40,514, as shewn in the margin, the amount of lapse being Rs. 1,627.

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
Original Works.	26,799	26,429
Repairs.	15,342	14,085
Total...	42,141	40,514

The works exempted do not appear to call for remark.

50. The insufficiency of the maintenance allowance granted for some of the roads should be specially reported on. That of the Marámat establishment has been recently under consideration.

51. I regret to hear that the resumption of so large a number of kodigi tanks as 141 has been necessary in Kolár. The measure has, however, no doubt been unavoidable.

52. It is satisfactory to learn that the Chintámani water project has been at length completed.

53. The information furnished regarding the condition of the road side avenues, and the progress made in planting village tópes and the rear slopes of tank bunds, is satisfactory.

These points merit the best attention of District Officers. Much in this direction might also be done by sowing or planting up the waste land between the cultivation and the water on the margins of tanks with babúl, or other suitable trees, and shrubs that would arrest the silt that is carried down from the fields in heavy rain.

There will be no objection to allot small grants for the enclosure of fuel plantations.

54. The measures taken for the selection of tracts as District forests and Railway fuel plantations will, it is hoped, bear fruit in due time ; and the proceedings of the Deputy Superintendents of Kolár and Bangalore in the conservation of the jungles referred to and the other points noticed cannot fail to be beneficial.

It is gratifying to find that the Patéls in Kolár have aided satisfactorily in conserving the jungles entrusted to their charge.

55. I regret to observe that such difficulty is experienced in Toomkoor in dealing with such matters, and fear it must be ascribed to a want of proper interest or arrangement on the part of the District Officer.

56. The remarks under the head of agriculture in paras 231--251 are interesting but do not call for remark here.

The cultivation of Queensland maize promises to succeed and may prove a valuable addition to the existing grains of that class.

57. The distribution of silk-worm cartoons from the Central Jail factory promised fairly, but there is some anxiety regarding the result, as the disease has made its appearance amongst the worms reared therefrom.

It seems to be probable that the mulberry plants require better cultivation, and that their deterioration may have had a share in aggravating the disease which has been so fatal to the silk-worm.

The point should not be overlooked in dealing with this important question.

58. The return of stock shews a large decrease of horned cattle and donkeys, and also a falling off in the number of horses, but an increase under all the other heads.

The increase of carts and ploughs is encouraging, and indicates a fair amount of general progress.

The number of casualties among cattle during the year was 42,327, a vast number for three Districts, though smaller than that of the previous year.

59. The remarks in para 255 regarding the distribution of the Amrat Mahal bulls, received from the Hunasúru establishment, are encouraging as could probably be looked for. There is no doubt that neglect of the females of the kind is one of the chief causes of the general deterioration of the breed of cattle in the Province, and that if their nurture and that of the young stock were more attended to, and all inferior males were eliminated from the herds or castrated, there would soon be a great change for the better in the cattle of the country generally.

60. The success of the Cattle Show at Nandi on the 12th March was most gratifying, and the thanks of Government are due to the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Kolár, as also to the other officers who attended it and assisted in selecting the cattle for the prizes.

Such shows cannot but be productive of good results, and I am quite prepared to give them every encouragement.

61. The prices of food grains generally, as given in para 263, shewed a downward tendency. The fall in that of wheat seems to have been remarkable.

The alleged fall in the rates of labor appears to be very doubtful.

62. The total value of the out-turn of manufactures in the Division during the year is stated at Rs. 42,34,897.

63. The value of exports and imports from the Division during the past year is put down at Rs. 40,49,000 and Rs. 97,91,000 as against Rs. 43,49,000 and Rs. 1,15,85,000 respectively in 1870---71.

The accuracy of these returns, however, is not reliable.

64. The large value of the cattle exported from the Kolár District (para 277) merits notice.

The facilities of transport afforded by the vicinity of the Railway are no doubt of much importance to the southern talooks of this District.

65. The number of charitable institutions in the Division is stated to have been 21, from which aid was afforded to 287,766 persons during the year. The total outlay in these institutions was Rs. 43,684, or Rs 5,014 more than in the previous year.

66. I have perused the remarks on education in paras 285-91 with attention and interest. The points noticed are all receiving due consideration in the Educational Department.

67. The returns of vital statistics for 1871, as received and compiled by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, have been very inaccurately prepared, and the results are glaringly incorrect.

The attention of District Officers should be drawn to this unsatisfactory state of things, with an intimation that it is their duty to correct the carelessness that leads to such errors, and to insist on every effort being made on the part of those whose business it is to supply information on this head to furnish it with accuracy. Unless fairly correct, such returns are simply valueless.

68. The general state of the public health was not unfavorable; but the prevalence of small-pox at Bangalore indicates the necessity for more activity and exertion on the part of the vaccinating establishment.

69. The opening of a dispensary at Kolár and a hospital at Toomkoor will doubtless prove a great boon to the people of those places.

70. The number of vaccine operations is returned at 42,424, against 41,640 in the previous year; but the remarks in para 305 throw discredit on these figures, and apparently not without some reason. An extract of this part of the report will be sent to the Superintendent of Vaccination, for such enquiry as may appear to be called for. I am quite of opinion that the proceedings of the vaccinators repuire very close scrutiny and constant supervision.

71. The receipts on account of Municipal Funds in the Talook Municipalities, including the balance from the previous year, were Rs. 52,226, while the expenditure was Rs. 20,883, leaving a balance at credit at the close of the year of Rs. 31,343.

The report on this head, already called for, will be awaited and separately dealt with.

72. Twenty-seven emigrants from this Province were engaged for Guadeloupe during the past year; the number being considerably less than that of the previous year, owing to a panic that seized the people in connection with this subject.

73. The settlement of the disputed frontier line between the Kolár District and Cuddapah and Bellary, adverted to in paras 315—321, appears to have been satisfactory, and it is hoped that the remaining portion will be finally dealt with without delay.

The necessary steps should be taken to have the demarcation of the frontier completed where it is not laid down at present.

74. I have perused this able report with much interest, and am of opinion that the account it renders of the Nandidroog Division is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

The excellent services of Mr. Ricketts, Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore, and Mr. Krishnaiengar, Deputy Superintendent of Kolár, merit the thanks of Government, and I beg that they may be communicated to these gentlemen.

I beg also that my acknowledgments of their labors may be conveyed to the Assistant Superintendents and others named in the concluding remarks, and that Colonel Pearse will himself accept my best thanks for this report and for the able and zealous manner in which he has conducted the responsible duties of his office since resuming charge of it.

Review by the Chief Commissioner on the District Administration Reports.

BANGALORE.

1. The total number of pattás was 120,153. Of these, more than three-fourths underwent alterations on account of the substitution of the half-anna cess for the plough tax, and no less than 5,857 new pattás were issued during the year.

Paras 4 and 6.

2. The revenue of the year under all heads was Rs. 16,87,926—2—11, against Rs. 16,97,596—15—6, and the cause of the falling off, which has chiefly occurred under the head of land revenue, that under the head of stamps being more than balanced by the increase under "Law and Justice," involving a net decrease of Rs. 9,670—12—7, is explained in the subsequent paras.

Para 8.

3. The decrease under ryotwári alone amounts to Rs. 47,949—13—2, and the reductions in the assessment under this head described in para 15 appear to have been warranted by the special circumstances of the case; but it is not clear why the cultivators referred to neglected to raise dry crops where there was a failure of water, and the

Paras 14 and 15.

Chief Commissioner cannot doubt that such would have been practicable in some instances and would have helped them to meet a portion at least of the Government demand.

4. There are serious obvious objections to anything like a general revision of assessment before such is taken up by the survey settlement; but the Government will be prepared to authorize the measure in any individual case in which it is clear that the existing rate is so excessive as to cause resignations to any large extent.

The resignations in the Bangalore District during the past year amount to a very formidable sum, and it is clear that the subject requires very careful consideration. The Deputy Superintendent's explanation of the causes which have led to these resignations appears to me to be reasonable and deserving of attention.

5. The question of the restrictions placed by the Irrigation Department on the construction of private kuntás, referred to in para 18, may, if necessary, be separately submitted.

6. The orders that have been already issued for abolishing the exceptional assessment on land under mulberry cultivation will, it is hoped, meet the real requirements of the case.

7. Every encouragement should be given to effect the conversion of batáyi into nagadiyát tenure. Objectionable, however, as the former is, it cannot well be altogether abolished until the settlement.

8. The decrease in the receipts from village amaráyi was very considerable.

9. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear a satisfactory account of the progress of the experimental fuel plantations referred to near Yelahanka.* The system that has been adopted in establishing it appears to be suitable, and Colonel Meade would be glad to see similar plantations in each talook. The question of providing funds for the establishment of such reserves will receive due consideration and may be submitted separately if necessary.

Para 40.

10. The increase in the abkári revenue is satisfactory. The question of raising still further the still head duty on spirits imported into Bangalore will be duly considered hereafter.

11. The difficulty that exists in equitably levying the tax on carts as herein noticed indicates the necessity for careful supervision on the part of the Deputy Superintendent to prevent the tax on the one hand being made a means of extortion, and on the other being evaded by those liable to its incidence. Its abolition as proposed would necessarily involve the more objectionable levy of tolls, as it is in point of fact a wheel tax, and is leviable for road maintenance from all, with the exception of those whose primary occupation is agriculture.

Para 60.

* The Chief Commissioner has recently inspected this plantation and thinks its condition encouraging.

12. It is satisfactory to find that the experimental measures adopted regarding the levy of sáyer duty in certain talooks has produced the improved results reported. The remarks on the levy of sáyer are no doubt but too true, but the entire abolition of the system is at present impossible.

13. The large nominal decrease under "Stamps" is fully explained.

14. With reference to the concluding part of this para, the Chief Commissioner observes that, in all cases in which it is desirable to supplement
Para 79. the municipal collections in talook kasabás and large towns funds should be provided from District Fund collections, and, any proposals under this head will be duly considered.

15. The subject noticed in this para should be dealt with in a separate communi-
Para 87. nication.

16. The periodical inspection of the District and Talook Schools by the Deputy Superintendent cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, and
Paras 92—93. this point should be kept in view during the jamábandi tours.

17. Under minor public works, the appropriation and expenditure were as follows:—
Paras 94 to 140.

	Appropriation.	Expenditure.
Imperial Funds	69,639	65,514
Local or District Funds	16,917	16,560
Municipal Funds	2,934	2,516

Much important work under this head appears to have been carried out during the past year.

18. The area of the District is square miles, and the rough estimate by the Census Officer, excluding the Town and Cantonment of
Paras 144 to 147. Bangalore, gives the population at . The general health of the people is reported to have been good, the mortality shewing a decrease, as compared with 1870—71, of 1,399, and averaging 14 per mille of population. Cholera and small pox, however, were more prevalent than in the previous year, and the latter is said to have raged chiefly in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore, which would indicate that the importance of vaccination, as a preventive against the disease, has not been fully realized by the people.

19. The vaccination returns, however, for the whole District, appear to have been satisfactory, 15,408 operations having been performed during
Para 150. the year, of which 94·4 per cent are put down as "successful and unknown."

20. Twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-two head of cattle died during the year, and 524 were killed by wild beasts, or in the aggregate
Para 152. 5,570 less than in the previous year, which is an improvement.

21. There was about the average rainfall in the District, but in some parts it was untimely, thereby affecting the rági crops; and in others it was insufficient, whereby the wet crops are reported to have suffered.

Para 156.

22. Much progress has been made in planting village *tópes and avenue trees, and it is satisfactory to know that these results have been obtained without any charge on the revenue.

Paras 160—161.

23. The remarks regarding the several experiments tried with exotic seed call for no special notice; but the Chief Commissioner concurs in the desirability of a further final trial being given to the cultivation of Carolina paddy in the manner proposed in para 171.

Paras 166—171.

24. The foregoing remarks do not profess to deal with all the various subjects noticed in this full and interesting report, which the Chief Commissioner has perused with much satisfaction, as indicating the thoughtful attention devoted by Mr. Ricketts to the duties connected with his responsible charge.

Conclusion.

Some of the subjects brought forward should be submitted for the consideration and orders of Government in separate communications.

KOLAR.

The average rainfall of the District was 20·4 inches, against 27·6 inches in 1870---71. In the Talooks of Ambájidurga, Sidlaghatta, Srínivásapura, Gúmanáyakanapálya and Góribidanúru there was a partial failure of dry crops owing to the scanty fall.

Para 3.

The transfer of the Hulibele Hóbli from the Málúru to the Bétmangala Talook was a very desirable arrangement, as it places the ryots within half a mile of the head quarters of their talook instead of twenty miles as heretofore.

Para 5.

The measures adopted for taking the general census on the 14th November 1871 appear to have been satisfactory. The Census Officer reports the numbers to be 618,954 souls.

Para 6.

The revenue survey was at work in the Gudibanda Talook during the year, and measuring and erecting boundary marks were completed. Only one instance was reported of an attempt by a measurer to oppress the ryots, but the matter was disposed of departmentally.

Para 7.

*Note.—The Chief Commissioner inspected some of these during his recent tour, and noticed with satisfaction the interest that had been taken by the Deputy Superintendent in this important matter.

Paras 9—19.

The result of the settlement of the District shews a net decrease of Rs. 12,441--9--2½, but of the several items which comprised the settlement there has been a net falling off of Rs. 70,335—1—8 in land revenue alone, ascribed (1) to the want of sufficient and timely rains, and (2) to the fall in the price of grains, which induced large relinquishments to be made by those who cultivated on speculation when prices were higher, and in that of the produce of amaráyi or fruit trees. The loss of revenue is very serious, and every effort should be made to induce the ryots to re-occupy the relinquished lands, any special cause preventing their doing so, which is capable of removal, being duly reported. The reasons assigned for the relinquishments in question appear to be sound.

On the other hand there has been an increase under sáyer (Rs. 4,942) forests (Rs. 8,558) abkári (Rs. 5,429) and mohatarfa (Rs. 3,453).

Of a total demand of Rs. 17,65,055---7---3, including the balance of the previous year, a sum of Rs. 12,11,074—8—10 was collected during the year, against Rs. 9,78,610—0—8 in 1870—71, leaving an outstanding balance on 31st March 1872 of Rs. 5,43,980—14—5. The grounds urged in this para for a return to the old system of recovering revenue balances by the sale of either the movable or immovable property at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendents should be submitted in a separate communication, when the matter will receive due consideration.

Para 31.

The objections brought to notice against the levy of the new tax on carts used for trading purposes indicate the necessity for due care on the part of the Deputy Superintendent to prevent the tax on the one hand being made a means of abuse by those whose duty it is to collect it, or on the other being evaded by those liable to its incidence. The suggested mode of indemnifying the revenue for the abolition of this tax would not have that effect. The tax is in fact a wheel tax levied from those who do not contribute to the cost of maintaining the public roads, and as far as it goes recoups to Government a portion of the outlay on that account. If abolished, tolls will be necessarily levied in its place.

Para 33.

The Chief Commissioner is glad to find that the substitution of the house tax in lieu of the octroi duties has been attended with satisfactory results.

Para 36.

The progress of the Inám Department in this District appears to be satisfactory, seven talooks having been fully completed and two approaching completion.

Para 37.

The final demarcation of 35 miles of the boundary line between the Kolár District and the Cuddapah Collectorate is a subject of satisfaction, as effectually removing all ground for further dispute in respect of it. It is to be hoped that the single remaining dispute involving about 2,000 acres will be similarly settled shortly.

Paras 38—39.

The steps adopted for establishing firewood plantations and the interest evinced by certain Patéls in carrying out this important object appear to merit commendation. The Chief Commissioner has seen some of them and approves of what has been done. He has no doubt that the bare tracts can be clothed with acacia, babúl, and other hardy indigenous trees at a very small cost when compared with the great benefit to be derived from the systematic enclosure of suitable land and excluding cattle therefrom and then sowing up the same at the proper season. By these inexpensive means not only will fuel become cheaper and more abundant, but tracts at present valueless will be utilized and the substitution of verdure for a bare soil will have a sensible effect on the climate and help also to arrest and equalize the flow of the rain fall and to keep up the spring level. The progress made in the planting of village tópes to the extent of 37,180 trees and the attention paid to the planting of avenue trees is also very gratifying.

Paras 42—47.

The experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy was, it is observed, a failure; but that of maize and sorgho was successful. The leaf stalks of the two latter if dried and stacked would provide good fodder for cattle in the hot season.

Para 50.

The general subject of extending the means of education for the Mahomedan population has lately received much consideration, and the Director will no doubt pay every attention to the Deputy Superintendent's proposals on that head.

Para 51.

The report promised in this para on the completion of the repairs to the minor irrigation works referred to will be awaited.

Para 52.

During the year 9,000 Rs. were appropriated for incomplete minor public works, and Rs. 31,342 were sanctioned for new works, against Rs. 5,926 and 18,566 respectively in 1870-71. The expenditure from both sources aggregated Rs. 28,393, leaving Rs. 11,880 unexpended, which lapsed at the close of the year.

Paras 54—55.

The restoration at their own cost of six ruined tanks is stated to have been undertaken by private individuals during the year, and on the other hand 141 kodigi tanks and the ináms attached to them amounting to 128 *k*, 8 *k*, 12½ *p*, of the assessed value of Rs. 1,975—5—6 were finally resumed under the orders of the Inám Commissioner and the Deputy Superintendent, the kodigidars having failed to keep the works in order.

Para 60.

The District Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 10,168—13—6, which, added to the balance of Rs. 1,294—0—6 unexpended at the close of 1870-71, made a total of Rs. 11,462—14—0, of which 11,137—10—7 was expended, leaving a balance at credit of Rs. 325—3—5 at the close of the year.

Para 67.

The total cost of the administration of the District, exclusive of the cost of the Inám and Survey Departments, is stated to have aggregated Rs. 2,70,066—11—10½ against Rs. 2,74,360—8—9 in 1870—71.

Rupees 4,81,290 were remitted to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury during the year.

Para 68.

Money order remittances and payments aggregated Rs. 11,382—8—0 and Rs 10,189 respectively.

Para 75.

Notwithstanding the partial failure of the rains and the excessive heat of the weather, the health of the District was on the whole good. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in October and November 1871, and carried off 85 persons against 161 in 1870—71; its progress being checked by timely precautions. With the exception of small-pox from which 111 persons died against 94 in the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of deaths from all other causes.

Para 78.

Three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one patients were treated at the Government Dispensary, of whom 3,833 were discharged, cured, and only two died.

Para 79.

Of 13,817 cases of vaccination 11,932 were successful and 314 unsuccessful, the remaining being unknown. The numbers however entered in the Vaccinators' returns are not, it is feared, altogether reliable.

Para 81.

The reported results of the attempts to improve the breed of cattle are encouraging, and the exertions of the District Officers at the Cattle Show at Nandidroog, in March 1872, were most commendable, the success of the show being very satisfactory.

Para 82.

The casualties amongst cattle were in excess of those in the previous year; but it is observed that more than half the total number, 22,517, is made up of sheep and goats.

The Chief Commissioner is glad to find the Deputy Superintendent able to speak favorably of the services during the year of the Assistant Superintendents under his orders and the rest of his subordinates generally.

TOOMKOOR.

The area of the District is estimated at 3,420 square miles; but the Chief Commissioner has ruled in November 1871 that, until the completion of a more accurate survey, the area, for all statistical purposes, should be recognized at 3,608 square miles.

Para 3.

Of the above area, 1,243 square miles are said to have been under cultivation during the year; and the remainder to consist of 442 miles of culturable and 1,735 miles unculturable waste.

Thirty-four and half inches of rain were guaged at the Head Quarter station of the District, against 31 in the previous year, the heaviest fall in any one month having occurred in September, when several large tanks in the Talooks of Toomkoor, Chikkanáyakanahalli, Kadaba and Turivékere were more or less injured. On the other hand a comparative failure of rain is reported in the Talooks of Sírá, Maddagiri and Koratagere.

Para 7.

The remarks made with regard to the necessity for some special attention being paid to tanks in certain localities, particularly in the Sírá Talook, are deserving of consideration, and the question should be referred to the Irrigation Department in the usual way.

The population of the District is estimated at 555,676, or an increase of 69,749, as compared with the returns for 1870—71; the proportion for every square mile of corrected area being a little more than 151.

Para 12.

It is noticed that survey operations were progressing in the Talooks of Koratagere and Maddagiri, and that the settlement of the Toomkoor Talook was completed. This settlement is stated to have led to several relinquishments of land, but apparently not to such extent, as to call for special notice. There were also similar relinquishments in the Sírá Talook, and it is alleged that there is a general complaint that the classification of the lands was made without due regard to the condition and character of the soil, and that the rates fixed were consequently excessive in many instances. The subject has however been fully investigated by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and does not call for further notice here. If any individuals are dissatisfied with the assessment of their lands, they can appeal to the Survey Commissioner, whose orders are final. The maintenance in good repair of all boundary marks is a matter of importance, and the measures adopted for testing their condition, &c., should be always carried out.

Para 13.

The land revenue amounted to Rs. 10,01,863—7—8, against Rs. 8,91,289—15—10 in the preceding year. Of the above sum, Rs. 8,90,248—10—4 were derived from land revenue proper, shewing a decrease as compared with the receipts under this head in 1870—71 of Rs. 2,535—0—10.

Paras 14—15.

The actual collections during the year, including those on account of previous years, amounted to Rs. 10,09,065—4—0, and the balances outstanding on 31st March 1872, on account of past and previous years, is shewn to be Rs. 2,70,786—4—7. It would have been more convenient if the balances had been clearly shewn in these paras.

Paras 16—17.

There were no sales under destraint for land revenue during the year, though several were sanctioned.

Para 18.

The expenditure under the head public works was as follows:—

Para 24.

		Rs.
From Imperial Revenue	..	14,842
From Local Funds	..	17,879
Total....		32,721

Para 25. Under the head civil buildings 24 works including original constructions and repairs were undertaken; the most important of them being the new Talook Cutcherry at Chikkanáyakanahalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,120, of which one half of the amount was spent during the official year.

The amount spent on irrigation works was Rs. 7,856, and the coutributions from ryots in money or labor is estimated at Rs. 1,084.

Para 26. The desirability of appointing a good Méstrí to each talook deserves consideration, and the question may be submitted in the usual manner.

Paras 29—30. Satisfactory progress was made in the extension of District roads, and almost every road in the District is reported to have its avenue trees, which, notwithstanding an unfavorable season, are in a thriving condition. On the whole, the progress in this direction, as well as in acclimatizing fruit and other trees in the District generally, as reported in para 30, appears to have been satisfactory.

Paras 35—40. Among the experiments tried with foreign seed, the Carolina paddy proved a failure; but the Australian grass seed grown in the Jail garden and several kinds of Australian maize, and Kurnool chólam were successfully cultivated in several parts of the District. Sorgho also proved a failure, but further experiments should be tried with this plant, in view to ascertaining its value if stacked for fodder, and if the ryots can be induced to grow it.

Para 41. The statistics furnished under the head of stock shew an increase of more than 9,000 cows and bullocks, and a similar increase of sheep and goats; 8,270 ploughs and 1,696 carts are also shewn in excess of the number recorded in the previous year. Every effort should be made to ensure accuracy in these returns.

The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that the ryots are so apathetic in the matter of improving the breed of their cattle, and that only one person availed himself of the opportunity of securing an Amrat Mahal bull for breeding purposes. Further efforts should, however, be made to induce cattle-owners generally to follow this example, which will undoubtedly end in gain to themselves.

The number of educational institutions in the District was 317, of which 69 were Government schools, the rest being private and aided institutions. Good progress appears to have been made in all the 69 institutions. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that the progress in the Hindustáni schools has been satisfactorily reported on.

Paras 51—53.

The remarks in these paras regarding all the other educational institutions are also encouraging.

Paras 54—58.

The number of births registered in the District was 4,325, and that of deaths 6,712, or 7·8 and 10·3 per mille respectively, which are clearly incorrect. Returns so collected and submitted are in every sense worthless, and the District Officers are bound to endeavour to amend the mode of obtaining them. Fever appears to have been the principal form of illness, as well as small pox which proved fatal in several cases.

Para 60.

Three thousand two hundred and sixty-four cases were treated in the Dispensary during the year, against 2,789 in 1870—71, and only four deaths occurred among them. In connection with this institution, a hospital was established during the past year with accommodation for 16 in-patients.

Paras 62—63.

Twelve thousand six hundred and eighty vaccine operations were performed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,363, of which 1,645 cases were unsuccessful. The total number in 1870---71 was 11,975.

Para 64.

The report, which is a meagre one on some points, does not call for further remarks.

The administration of the District during the past year has not been satisfactory in some respects; but with the exception of Sírá, in which the fall of rain was very deficient, its condition appears to be fairly prosperous.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASHTAGRAM DIVISION,

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. It does not appear necessary to repeat the information given in last year's report regarding the situation and boundaries of this Division.

2. The total area of the Division is estimated at 5280⅛ square miles. Out of this, 2442⅞ square miles or little less than one half are shewn as cultivated, the remaining (2837½ square miles) being waste. This includes 2,64¾ square miles or $\frac{1}{11}$ of the waste estimated as culturable.

Area cultivated and uncultivated.

3. The area of the Mysore District is put down as 3,688 square miles, and that of Hassan as 1592⅛ square miles.

4. The unappropriated culturable waste at the disposal of Government at the end of the last year in the Mysore and Hassan Districts was 190,965 acres. Out of this, 11,141 acres were sold for building sites or granted for cultivation, &c., during the year under report. Deducting this, the balance available at the close of the year 1871—72 is 179,824 acres.

Culturable waste.

5. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of the above:—

District.	Total Area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in Acres.		
		Waste.					
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year 1871—72.
Mysore	1,664	187	1,837	3,688	1,41,438	4,859	1,36,579
Hassan	778⅞	77¾	735½	1,59	49,527	6,282	43,245
Total.....	2,442⅞	264¾	2,572½	5,280⅛	190,965	11,141	179,824

6. The rivers in this Division are not navigable.

Communications.

7. The imperial roads which traverse the Mysore and Hassan Districts connect this Province with Mangalore, Cannanore, Ootacamund, Wynád, Malabar and Coimbatore.

8. The total length of these roads within the limits of this Division is said to be 656 miles.

9. In addition to this, 427 miles of cross roads have been opened.

10. As all these subjects were fully noticed in last year's report, the description there given will not be repeated.

Character of surface, mountains, elevated tracts, rivers, plains and forests.

11. Reliable meteorological observations are taken only in two places, namely, at the Towns of Mysore and Hassan.

Climate.

12. In other places, that is, at all talook head quarters, the rain-fall is guaged by the Amildars or Sheristadars, but the returns are of doubtful value.

13. The total rain-fall in the Mysore District during the year under report was 27 inches and 38 cents, or 2—70¼ less than that of the last year.

Rain-fall.

14. The supply between January and May was abundant, and three times as great as that of the corresponding period of the previous year; but subsequently, that is, from June to December the quantity registered was very much below the average.

15. In the Hassan District the early rains were as copious as in the year before, but there was a considerable falling off during the rest of the year.

16. A comparative statement is given below:—

District.	From January to May.		From June to September.		From October to December.		Total.	
	1870—71	1871—72	1870—71	1871—72	1870—71	1871—72	1870—71	1871—72
Mysore	4·42½	13·15	18·67½	6·11	11·89½	8·12	34·99½	27·38
Hassan	8·7	8·10	19·69	12·2	9·91	7·47	37·67	27·59
Total.....	12·49½	21·25	38·36½	18·13	21·80½	15·59	72·66½	54·97

17. The mean temperature during the year under report was 80° at Mysore and 75° at Hassan.

Temperature.

18. The maximum temperature was 96° at Mysore, and 95° at Hassan, while the minimum was 53 for the former and 52 for the latter

19. The average temperature in the shade is given below, together with that of the previous year :—

District.	Year.	May.		July.		December.	
		Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.
Mysore	1870—71	73	85	69	75	79	69
	1871—72	84	91½	74½	77½	72½	81
Hassan	1870—71	75	83	68	71	70	77
	1871—72	77	82	71	71	72	79

20. The winds in this Division are for the most part those which prevail throughout the Province. North and north east and east from October to April; south, south-west and west from May to September.

Wind.

21. The sea breeze reaches the westerly portions at night time in a greater or less degree throughout the year.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

22. There is nothing to be said under this head.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

23. The following minor changes have taken place.

24. Under instructions conveyed in Secretary's letters Nos. 4029---204 and 4789.--158 of the 5th November and 10th December 1870 respectively, the Mysore Ashtagram Talook of the Mysore District was abolished from the beginning of the year under report, and its seven hóblís were apportioned, three to Patna Ashtagram, two to Mysore, one to Talakádu and one to Nanjanagúdu.

25. From the savings effected by this abolition, the Periyápatna Talook was raised from 3rd to 2nd class, at an additional cost of Rs. 280 per month, and an establishment consisting of one Péshkar (a Second Class Subordinate Magistrate), two Gumástas, and one Mashálchi was entertained for the transaction of coffee business, &c., in the Malnád portion of the Hassan District, from the 1st of April 1871, at a cost of Rs. 105 per month under the authority above quoted.

26. The name Patna Ashtagram was also changed to Ashtagram, and the services of the Sheristadar and two Revenue Gumástas of the abolished talook were retained for one extra month to adjust and arrange the accounts.

27. The officials thrown out of employment on this occasion have since been provided with appointments elsewhere in the District.

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28. The Maddúru Talook was reduced from 4th to 5th grade; and the Hardanahalli Hóbli of the Gundlupéte Talook was transferred to the Chámarájanagara Talook in exchange for the Kelsúru Hóbli which was added to the Gundlupéte Talook.

29. Four Sub-Divisions composed of certain talooks in the Mysore and Hassan Districts were constituted during the year under the authority conveyed in Notification No. 215 of the 1st September 1871 (published in page 678 of the *Mysore Gazette*). No. 1 or Nanjanagúdu Sub-Division in the Mysore District comprises Nanjanagúdu, Talakádu Chámarájanagara and Gundlupéte Talooks; No. 2 or Hunasúru Sub-Division in the said District is composed of three talooks, namely, Periyápatna, Heggadadávanakóte, and Yedatore Talooks; while the Manjarábád, and Kikkéri Sub-Divisions in the Hassan District comprise respectively, Manjarábád, Mahárájanadurga and Bélúru for Manjarábád, and Attikuppa, Nágamangala and Chennaráyapatna Talooks for Kikkéri.

30. Under these changes the composition of the Division is as follows---

2	Districts.
22	Talooks.
165	Hóblís.
9,896	Villages, exclusive of those of the Yelandúru Jahagír.

31. The detail of villages is as follows:—

	No.
Government Villages	7,359
Depopulated Villages yielding revenue from their lands .	1,614
Inám Villages	487½
Jódi do	342½
Káyem Gutta	93
	9,896

32. *Principal Towns.*—The principal towns in this Division are Mysore and Hassan. The population of the former is 50,153, and that of the latter 6,056. The land revenue amounts to Rs. 19,51,708—15—8, and the gross revenue to Rs. 28,69,492—10—7.

33. The number of Revenue and Judicial officers together with their establishment is given below:—

	Mysore District	Hassan District	Total.
Revenue and Judicial Officers	19	13	32
Magistrates	29	24	53
Police	1,091	866	1,957
Average Distance to the nearest Court	43	34	38½

D.—POPULATION.

34. The experimental census of European British subjects and their legitimate children in the Mysore and Hassan Districts was taken on the 15th June 1871, and the schedules were forwarded to the Chief Commissioner's office.

35. The general census of the population in the Mysore and Hassan Districts was taken on the 14th November 1871, as ordered, and the schedules were forwarded to Major Lindsay at Bangalore for compilation, the result of which is not yet known.

36. The cost incurred on account of the above is Rs. 724—6—0.

37. The total population in this Division as per returns received for the year under report is *1,420,468. The number of births during the year is given as 4,750 for the Mysore and 2,823 for the Hassan Districts, or 7,573 in all. This gives an increase of 20,694 souls in the Mysore District and 25,514 in Hassan over the population of the previous year. No explanation has been afforded by the Deputy Superintendents on the subject.

*Mysore. 787,221
Hassan. 633,247

38. Particulars of the population according to sexes are as follow.—

	Mysore District.	Hassan District	Total.
Men	239,223	220,787	460,010
Women	203,065	188,736	391,801
Children, male	189,898	111,054	300,952
Children, female	155,035	112,670	267,705
Total.....	787,221	633,247	1,420,468

39. The following return shews the number of the several classes of which the above population is composed.—

	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.
Christians... Europeans	76	57	133
Christians... East Indians and others of mixed descent ...	162	59	221
Christians... Natives	1,371	2,263	3,634
Hindús	753,093	611,223	1,364,316
Mahomedans...	30,354	17,144	47,498
Pársís	7	...	7
Buddhists, Jains	2,158	2,501	4,659
Other classes	...	...	...
Total.. ..	787,221	533,247	1,420,468

40. It will thus be seen that the Mysore District contains 213 souls per square mile, and the Hassan District 397 per square mile. The percentage of Christians, Hindús, Mahomedans and Buddhists to the entire population is ·2, 95·6, 3·9 and ·3 respectively in the Mysore, and, ·4, 96·5, 2·7 and ·4, in the Hassan District.

41. The number of agriculturalists is given as 112,494 in the Mysore and 357,818 in Hassan District, the remaining 950,156 pursuing other occupations and professions.

42. The prevailing language is Kanarese.

Language.

43. The number of houses of all descriptions for the year under report is *322,223 in all, against 300,992 for the previous year. Out of this 64,915 houses pay assessed tax under the Mahatarfa Rules, the remaining 257,308 being exempt on a variety of grounds which will be noticed under the head " Assessed Tax."

Houses.	
*Mysore.	174,866
Hassan.	147,357

E.—FISCAL.

Revenue Survey.

44. This office is not in possession of any detailed report regarding the progress made by the Revenue Survey Department in the survey of the Bélúru Talook, to which its operations were extended in December 1870. But it will be observed from the information furnished by the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, that the survey of 3½ hóblís of the above mentioned talook, *viz.*, Mélpál, Lókunda, Bélúru and 20 villages of Andehalli has been completed, and that the boundary marks have been errected at a cost of Rs. 14,000, Rs. 8,000 of which have been recovered from ryots.

45. It has been lately decided by the Revenue Survey Department that the recorded "Bíjavari" according to the present accounts must be taken as the basis of calculation in collecting the demarcation charges from the ryots. This collection has been permitted to be spread over three years, on certain conditions, and no doubt the concession is appreciated by the ryots.

46. Instructions have been issued to all the Amildars in this Division to furnish the Superintendent of the Survey Department with the price lists of their talooks for a period of twenty years back.

47. The following is a statement of the varieties of tenures of land in this Division:-

Varieties of tenure.

Description.	Assessment.		
	Rs.	A	P.
Inám.			
Village Inám	2,52,341	7	0
Jári Inám	79,607	15	4
Stala Inám	6,755	8	0
For erecting chatrams, amaráyi, wells, &c.	1,772	5	8
Káyemgutta Jódi.			
Káyemgutta	15,279	9	0
Jódi	48,610	0	11
Government lands or ryotwár.			
Wet	7,15,992	12	2
Dry	9,54,255	11	4
Garden	1,41,649	10	2
Vegetable ditto	13,505	4	10
Sugar-cane	2,400	11	2
Mulberry	10,756	11	4
Lightly assessed lands	17,779	12	4
Hulgával or pasture lands	6,551	14	4

48. The total revenue demand or jamábandi settlement under all heads for the year 1871—72, exclusive of that which related to Local and Municipal Funds, amounted to *Rs. 26,44,111---12---0. Added to this the outstanding balance at the end of 1870---71, *viz.*, Rs. 2,78,734---2---9, the aggregate demand for the year under report was † Rs. 29,22,845---14---9.

General Revenue.
* Mysore. 14,37,766—10— 7
Hassan. 12,06,345— 1— 5
† Mysore. 14,69,339— 0— 0
Hassan. 14,53,506—13—10

49. The revenue settled for 1870---71 was *Rs. 26,64,410--7--8. As compared with this, the result of the settlement for the year under report is an increase of Rs. 4,513---3---1 in the Mysore, and a decrease of Rs. 24,811---14---9 in the Hassan District, the net decrease being Rs. 20,298-11-8.

* Mysore. 14,33,253— 7— 6
Hassan. 12,31,157— 0— 2

50. The causes of this increase and decrease will be presently explained.

51. The outstanding balance at the close of the year previous was *Rupees 2,78,734-2-9.

Collections.
* Mysore. 31,572— 6— 4
Hassan. 2,47,161—12— 5

52. Add to this the settlement of this year, *viz.*, Rs. 26,44,111---12---0, the total amount of demand was Rs. 29,22,845---14---9, of this, * Rs 27,05,405---13--0 were collected during the year. This includes the remissions sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner on account of the loss of crops under the Chikkadévaráyságar channel, &c., *vide* Secretary's letters Nos. 1010---9, 2389---24 and 4740---52 of the 25th May, 12th August, and 23rd December 1871 respectively.

*Mysore. 14,51,852—14— 7
Hassan. 12,53,552—14— 5

53. Deducting the above collection, the amount of outstandings at the close of the year under report was * Rs. 2,17,440---1---9, of this, Rs. 2,06,372---5---7 have been collected up to the 20th of May 1872. The balance requiring adjustment is therefore only †Rs. 707---5---0 for the Mysore and Rs. 10,360---7---2 for the Hassan District.

Outstanding balance.
*Mysore. 17,486— 2— 4
Hassan. 1,99,953—15— 5
†Mysore. 16,778—13— 4
Hassan. 1,89,593— 8— 3

54. The following is a statement shewing in detail the revenue settlement for the year 1871---72 :—

Details of Revenue.

Karnataka State Archives.
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No. 1432
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....

Comparative Statement of the Ashtagram Division,

No.	ITEMS.	Division. Last year, 1870—71.	Division. Current year, 1871—72.	Division. Comparison. Increase.	Division. Comparison. Decrease.	Mysore District. Last year, 1870—71.	Mysore District. Current year, 1871—72.	Mysore District. Comparison. Increase.	Mysore District. Comparison. Decrease.
	LAND REVENUE INCLUDING FOREST AND ABKARI.								
	Land Revenue.								
1	Land...					9,63,869 6 9	9,59,212 12 2		4,656 10 7
2	Miscellaneous					10,955 2 11	12,111 9 0	1,156 6 1	
	Total.....					9,74,824 9 8	9,71,324 5 2	1,156 6 1	4,656 10 7
2	Forest					18,575 7 8	18,882 12 6	307 4 10	
3	Abkári					1,83,273 9 10	1,84,705 3 10	1,431 10 0	
	Total.....					11,76,673 11 2	11,74,912 5 6	2,895 4 11	4,656 10 7
	ASSESSED TAX.								
1	House Tax					29,732 8 0	29,400 8 0		332 0 0
2	Shop „					11,313 0 0	11,180 0 0		133 0 0
3	Loom „					11,983 10 8	11,993 2 8	9 8 0	
4	Oil Mill „					2,942 0 0	2,925 0 0		17 0 0
5	Cart „						8,230 0 0	8,230 0 0	
6	Miscellaneous					8 0 0	374 0 0	366 0 0	
	Total.....					55,979 2 8	64,102 10 8	8,605 8 0	482 0 0
	CUSTOMS.								
1	Export & Import					44,663 10 8	50,281 15 11	5,618 5 3	
2	Miscellaneous					1,104 7 8	1,660 15 2	556 7 6	
	Total.....					45,768 2 4	51,942 15 1	6,174 12 9	
	Salt					360 11 2	352 13 5		7 13 9
	Opium					350 0 0	350 0 0		
	Stamps	2,274 15 2	2,274 15 2			58,430 14 7	32,125 14 8		26,304 15 11
	Post Office					7,395 13 0	7,628 0 0	232 3 0	
	Electric Telegraph								
	Law and Justice	3 7 4	2,500 0 0	2,496 8 8		46,271 11 1	62,360 14 5	16,089 3 4	
	Police					137 15 8	129 3 10		8 11 10
	Mint								
	Marine								
	Public Works					7,394 14 8	9,475 4 11	2,080 6 3	
	Tributes								
	Miscellaneous					34,486 15 10	29,611 8 11		4,875 6 11
	Total.....	3 7 4	4,774 15 2	4,771 7 10		14,33,250 0 2	14,32,991 11 5	36,077 6 3	36,335 11 0
	Local and Municipal Funds					76,126 1 4½	1,35,952 6 6	59,826 5 1½	
		3 7 4	4,774 15 2	4,771 7 10		15,09,376 1 6½	15,68,941 1 11	95,903 11 4½	36,335 11 0

Net Increase for the whole Division

for the year Prajótpatti, 1871—72.

Hassan District.									Total.								
Last year, 1870—71.	Current year, 1871—72.	Comparison.		Last year, 1870—71.	Current year, 1871—72.	Comparison.	
		Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
10,09,477 6 0	9,92,496 3 6	... ...	16,981 2 6	19,73,346 12 9	19,51,708 15 8	... ...	21,637 13 1
9,839 6 8	8,662 4 8	... ...	1,177 2 0	20,794 9 7	20,773 13 8	... ...	20 11 11
10,19,316 12 8	10,01,158 8 2	... ...	18,158 4 6	19,94,141 6 4	19,72,482 13 4	... ...	21,658 9 0
7,667 3 5	4,839 9 7	... ...	2,827 9 10	26,242 11 1	23,722 6 1	... .	2,520 5 0
59,371 9 8	57,452 14 0	... ...	1,918 11 8	2,42,645 3 6	2,42,158 1 10	... ...	487 1 8
10,86,355 9 9	10,63,450 15 9	... ...	22,904 10 0	22,63,029 4 11	22,38,363 5 3	... ...	24,665 15 8
21,954 9 3	20,397 12 3	... ...	1,556 13 0	51,687 1 3	49,798 4 3	... ...	1,888 13 0
9,440 0 0	8,361 0 0	... ...	1,079 0 0	20,753 0 0	19,541 0 0	... ...	1,212 0 0
10,949 0 0	10,847 0 0	... ...	102 0 0	22,932 10 8	22,840 2 8	... ...	92 8 0
2,431 8 0	2,470 8 0	39 0 0	... ...	5,373 8 0	5,395 8 0	22 0 0	... .
... ...	1,754 0 0	1,754 0 0	... .	... ...	9,984 0 0	9,984 0 0	... ...
201 9 6	139 0 0	... ...	62 9 6	209 9 6	513 0 0	303 6 6	... ...
44,976 10 9	43,969 4 3	1,793 0 0	2,800 6 6	1,00,955 13 5	1,08,071 14 11	10,309 6 6	3,193 5 0
35,453 5 6	35,839 6 0	386 0 6	... ...	80,117 0 2	86,121 5 11	6,004 5 9	... ...
881 9 7	1,100 8 10	218 15 3	... .	1,986 1 3	2,761 8 0	775 6 9	... ...
36,334 15 1	36,939 14 10	604 15 9	... ...	82,103 1 5	88,882 13 11	6,779 12 6	.. ..
576 0 0	517 1 6	... ...	58 14 6	936 11 2	869 14 11	... ...	66 12 3
150 0 0	150 0 0	... ...	... ...	500 0 0	500 0 0	... .	... ...
21,459 5 9	13,582 7 6	... ...	7,876 14 3	79,890 4 4	47,983 5 4	... ...	31,906 15 0
5,361 12 0	5,785 8 2	423 12 2	... ...	12,757 9 0	13,413 8 2	655 15 2	... ...
... .	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..
19,398 10 3	28,758 5 3	9,359 11 0	... ...	65,673 12 8	93,619 3 8	27,945 7 0	... ...
61 1 6	50 13 0	... ...	10 4 6	199 1 2	180 0 10	... ...	19 0 4
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
5,307 1 3	6,856 3 11	1,549 2 8	... .	12,701 15 11	16,331 8 10	3,629 8 11	... ...
... ...	... .	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... .
11,175 13 10	6,284 7 3	... .	4,891 6 7	45,662 13 8	35,896 0 2	... ...	9,766 13 6
12,31,157 0 2	12,06,345 1 5	13,730 9 7	38,542 8 4	26,64,410 7 8	26,44,111 12 0	49,320 2 1	69,618 13 9
30,254 14 8	50,545 11 4	20,290 12 8	... ...	1,06,381 0 ½	1,86,498 1 10	80,117 1 9½	.. ..
12,61,411 14 10	12,56,890 12 9	34,021 6 3	38,542 8 4	27,70,791 7 8½	28,30,609 13 10	1,29,437 3 10½	69,618 13 9
including Local and Municipal Funds ...			...	... ...	... ...	59,818 6 1½	

Net Decrease Rs. 20,298—11—8, exclusive of Local and Municipal Funds.

55. The causes of increase and decrease as shewn in the above statement are explained below under their respective heads.

56. It will be observed that the total land revenue settlement for the year under report amounted to * Rs. 19,72,482-13-4.

Land Revenue.

*Mysore. 9,71,324-5-2
Hassan. 10,01,158-8-2

57. This as compared with the return of the previous year exhibits a net decrease of Rs. *21,658-9-0.

*Mysore. 3,500-4-6
Hassan. 18,158-4-6

58. The following statement shews the particulars of the increase and decrease under each head of land revenue :—

Items.	As compared with the return of 1870—71.					
	Increase.			Decrease.		
Land.						
I. Ryotwári 1. Wet land	...	...	...	11,299	3	6
I. Ryotwári 2. Dry land	...	...	...	3,586	10	3
I. Ryotwári 3. Garden	105	10	1	...	...	...
I. Ryotwári 4. Miscellaneous Gardens	...	...	...	9	6	3
I. Ryotwári 5. Sugar-cane	31	15	8	...	...	...
I. Ryotwári 6. Mulberry	...	...	...	884	14	7
II. Hálat on coffee	...	...	...	5,799	5	1
III. Ardhamányem or lightly assessed land	...	...	..	31	9	3
IV. Pasture land	...	...	...	164	5	11
Total.....	137	9	9	21,775	6	10
Miscellaneous.						
Collections on account of land cultivated but not included in the annual settlement	...	...	...	1,298	14	10
Do on lands under concealed cultivation	5	9	4	...	...	..
Assessment on lands under boundary dispute	...	...	...	27	12	3
Penalty paid for the recovery of lands formerly resigned	10	11	1	...	...	...
Amaráyi	...	...	...	533	2	0
Fees on Coffee Pattá	...	...	...	170	0	0
Collections from Inám lands on account of inámdars' absence	226	8	5	..	...	...
Fees for Coffee Rahadáris	0	10	10	...	...	...
Interest on arrears of kandáyam	869	9	8	...	...	...
Fees on notices for ditto	990	5	4	...	...	...
Unauthorized cultivation	...	...	...	164	15	9
Proceeds of sale of unclaimed land	55	5	7	...	...	...
Do of grass	2	4	...	...	...	...
Do of crops of Kodigi lands	13	0	8	...	...	...
Total.....	2,311	10	8	23,970	3	8
Net Increase Rupees.....	21,658	9	0	...	...	...

59. The increase of Rs. 2,311-10-8, as above shewn, is chiefly due to the collection of interest on the arrears of kandáyem, levy of fees on notices issued to defaulters and collections from inám lands on account of the absence of inámdars, &c.

Increase.

60. The principal items of decrease as shewn below are :—

Decrease.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Wet land	11,299	3	6
2. Dry land	3,586	10	3
3. Mulberry	884	14	7
4. Hálat on coffee	5,799	5	0
5. Pasture land	164	5	11
6. Collections of account of land cultivated but not included in the annual settlement	1,298	14	10
7 Amaráyi	533	2	0

61. *First and Second items* or *Wet and Dry land*—The decrease appertaining to the Mysore District under this head is Rs. 4,003-3-3. In the Hassan District it amounts to Rs. 10,882-10-6.

62. The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore, explains that the decrease in his District is chiefly due to the relinquishment of a considerable extent of land owing to the fall in the price of grains. Another cause may be found in the remission of rent upon land paying wet assessment in consequence of the failure of a sufficient supply of water from causes beyond the ryots' control.

63. The Deputy Superintendent of Hassan states that the working of the Survey Department in the Bélúru Talook, and the fall of prices, are the main causes which have led to the extensive relinquishment of land in his District.

64. *Third, Mulberry.*—The decrease is an indication of the abandonment of mulberry cultivation, owing to the failure of recent attempts to rear silk worms, which formed the subject of a special report during the year.

65. *Fourth, Hálat on Coffee.*—This is entirely due to the diminished out-turn from coffee crops in the Hassan District. The Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, has furnished an explanation in his report on the subject.

66. *Fifth, Pasture land.*—The demand for this description of land during the year was comparatively slight. Hence the decrease.

67. *Sixth, Collections on lands not included in the accounts.*—The amount which was not included in the settlement of 1870-71 was greater than that of the year under report.

68. *Seventh, Amaráyi.*—The revenue from this source is of a well known fluctuating character.

69. The receipts under this head for the year under report are put down as Rs. 23,722-6-1, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 2,520-5-0 from the collections of the previous year.

Forest.

70. The several items of increase and decrease connected with the above will be noticed.

71. In the Mysore District there is an increase of Rs. 4,475-12-4 under the head seigniorage; but the receipts from minor forest produce exhibit a decrease of Rs. 5,946-0-11 in consequence of the small yield from gall-nuts.

72. The decrease of Rs. 1,992-1-9 under the heading "seigniorage" in the Hassan District is due to the Manjarábád Talook being exempted from the operations of the Forest Rules.

73. The collections under the head "lac" in the Hassan District have also decreased from Rs. 1,876-2-8 to Rs. 623-6-10, owing as is reported to natural causes.

74. The total receipts under this head are Rs. 2,42,594-7-4. The details are as follow :—

Abkári.

No.	Items.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Total.
1	Toddy (date)	1,47,479 3 10	38,105 10 2	1,85,584 14 0
2	Arrack	29,131 3 0	10,237 15 3	39,369 2 3
3	License fees	7,384 0 0	3,639 11 3	11,023 11 3
4	Sales of License to sell arrack	... ...	... ...	... ...
5	Gánja	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,500 0 0
6	Bagani Toddy	... .	5,080 7 5	5,080 7 5
7	Miscellaneous	33 4 0	3 0 0	36 4 0
	Total	1,85,027 11 3	57,566 12 1	2,42,594 7 4

75. As compared with the receipts for 1870-71, there is a net decrease of rupees 51-1-2 due to a reduced supply of spirits in the Sadder Distillery at Hassan, where one of the stills is said to have been closed for a few months. The several items comprised under the head "Abkári" are noticed in their order.

76. There is neither decrease nor increase under this head. The amount payable by the contractor per annum, *viz*, Rs. 1,85,584-14-0 has been inserted.

Toddy.

77. The duty collected in 1870—71 was Rs.* 39,190—5—0.

Arrack.

*Mysore. 27,424— 6—0
Hassan. 11,765—15—0

78. The amount realized during the year under report was Rs.* 39,369—2—3.

*Mysore. 29,131— 3—0
Hassan. 10,237- 15—3

79. The difference is an increase of Rs. 1,706—13—0 for Mysore, and a decrease of Rs. 1,528—0—3 for Hassan. This decrease is owing as above mentioned to one of the distillers at Hassan having closed his still for a few months.

80. The total quantity of liquor issued from the Sadder Distillery at Pálhalli was *g*,23,687—2—4. Deducting from this the liquor issued to the Island of Seringapatam (*g*,1,679) the still head duty of which was Rs. 2,518—8—0, together with that exported to the Yelandúru Jahagír *viz*., 257*g*, 4*b*, 4*dr*, which paid a still head duty

of Rs. 338—4—9.. The total quantity of liquor issued to the several talooks in the Mysore District was 21,750 *g*, 4 *b*. The still head duty thereof minus 12½ per cent remission on the issue of liquor of more than 20 gallons to the wholesale shops amounted to Rs. 29,131---3---0.

81. The total quantity issued from the Hassan stills was *g*. 7,277—3—7 and the duty was Rs. 10,237—15—3.

82. A detailed statement is given below :—

Statement shewing the Quantity of Liquor issued by each Distiller in the Sadder Distilleries at Pálhalli and Hassan, together with the Still Head Duty levied thereon.

No.	Names of Distillers.	Quantity of liquor issued.			Still head duty levied.			Twelve per cent remission on gallons issued more than 20 to the wholesale shops.			Issued to Island of Seringapatam.			Issued to Yelandúru Jahagírdar.			Balance.		
											Quantity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.	Quantity.		Duty.
	Mysore District.																		
1	Mr. Hayes...	6,742	5	4	10,219	10	0	1,142	9	3	1,679	0	2,518	8	0	257	4	4	338	4	9
2	Doddamallanna... ...	11,176	5	0	16,765	4	0	1,613	15	0											
3	Nanjégauda	5,759	4	0	8,639	8	0	864	6	0											
4	Nilgiri Muddanna	3	0	0	4	8	0	...	...	...											
	Total.....	23,687	2	4	35,628	14	0	3,640	14	3	1,679	0	2,518	8	0	257	4	4	338	4	9
	Hassan District.																				
1	Kódi Lingaiya	3,195	0	3	4,792	9	6	350	7	6							3,195	0	3	4,442	2-0
2	Bhimaiya	2,692	1	7	4,038	7	6	210	5	0							2,692	1	7	3,128	2-6
3	Mr. Lazarus	1,390	1	5	2,085	6	6	117	11	9							1,390	1	5	1,967	10-9
	Total.....	7,277	3	7	10,916	7	6	678	8	3							7,277	3	7	10,237	15-3
	Grand Total...	30,965	0	3	46,545	5	6	4,319	6	6							29,028	1	7	39,369	2-3

83. A sum of Rs. 436---5---6 has been deducted from the receipts under still head duty, from the 14th of November 1871, on account of the local cess of half an anna in the rupee as per Secretary's Circular No. 4274---21 of the 14th November 1871 (para 6).

84. The establishment of each Sadder Distillery in this Division is as follows:—

	Salary per month.
1 Daróga . .	35
1 Mutsaddi . .	25
1 Tester . .	15
4 Peons at Rs. 7 each .	28
2 Peons at Rs. 6 each .	12
Contingency .	2
Total monthly	117.
or	
Annually	1,404.

85 The total number of wholesale and retail arrack shops in the Mysore and Hassan Districts is 178, the amount of license fees levied thereon for the year 1871---72 was Rs. 11,023---11---3. This shews a decrease of Rs. 1,062---12---9 as compared with the return of the last year, *viz*, Rs.12,086---8---0. The cause of this decrease is apparently owing to eight shops in the Mysore and four in the Hassan District falling vacant.

License fees.

The following statement exhibits the particulars of the above :—

Shops,	1871—72.						1870—71.		Difference.			
	Mysore District.		Hassan District.		Total.		Total.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Whole sale Shops at 2 Rs. per month...	12	282	10	215 0 0	22	497 0 0	21	504 0 0	1	...	...	7 0 0
Retail Shops at 15 Rs. each ...	24	4,320	6	1095 11 7	30	5,415 11 7	50	8,102 8 0	1	...	...	661 12 5
Do at 10 Rs. each	16	1,450	5	575 0 0	21	2,025 0 0						
Do at 5 Rs. each	12	660	16	829 0 2	28	1,489 0 2	28	1,510 0 0	...	...	...	20 15 10
Do at 2 Rs. each	34	672	43	924 15 6	77	1,596 15 6	91	1,970 0 0	...	...	14	373 0 6
Total.....	98	7,384	80	3,639 11 3	178	11,023 11 3	190	12,086 8 0	2	...	14	1,062 12 9

Net Decrease..... 12 Shops.

86. The amount for which the right of selling this drug is leased out to Captain R. N. Taylor has been already stated, namely, Rs. 1,000 for the Mysore and Rs. 500 for the Hassan District per annum.

Gánja.

87. The contract rates are Rs. 20 per maund of the 1st sort in the Town of Mysore, and Rs. 15 in other places.

88. The receipts under this head for 1871—72 were Rs. 5,080—7—6, against Rs. 4,265—8—6 realized in 1870—71.

Bagani Toddy.

89. The increase of Rs. 814—15—0 is owing to the higher competition for the article during the year under report.

90. No local cess has been levied on this item for 1871—72, as the annual sale had taken place before the receipt of the order relative to the cess.

91. The settlement under this head for the year under report was Rs.*1,08,071-14-11.

Assessed or Mohatarfa taxes.
*Mysore. 64,102—10—8
Hassan 43,969— 4—3

92. The following statement shews the particulars of the above :—

House tax	49,798	4	3
Shop tax	19,541	0	0
Loom tax	22,840	2	8
Oil mill	5,395	8	0
Cart	9,984	0	0
Miscellaneous	513	0	0
Total.....	1,08,071	14	11
Receipts for 1870—71.....	1,00,955	13	5
Net Increase for 1871—72.....	7,116	1	6

93. This increase is entirely due to the tax of Rs. two imposed during the year under report on all carts in possession of persons whose primary occupation is not agriculture.

94. This tax was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, *vide* Secretary's Circular No. 36--1 of 31st March 1871.

95. The assessed tax exclusive of cart tax was Rs. 98,087---14---11. This, as compared with the collections for 1870—71, exhibits a decrease of Rs. 2,867—14—6 under the following headings :—

House ..	1,888	13	0
Shops ..	1,212	0	0
Looms ..	92	8	0
Total..	3,193	5	0
Deduct increase under the head loom and miscellaneous.	325	6	6
Balance Decrease.	2,867	14	6

96. The total number of houses which pay mohatarfa tax (rupees 49,798—4—3) is 49,721.

97. The number of houses exempted from mohatarfa tax is 2,49,978. The grounds of exemption are shewn in the following table :—

Grounds for Exemption.	Numbers of houses.
On account of jiráyet or the owners being cultivating ryots	148,533
Brahmans, Musalmáns and Rájpindés —	41,221
Bárábalóti servants	43,461
On account of the payment of Shop tax	5,958
Do. Loom tax	7,221
Do. Mill tax	1,584
Total.....	249,978

98. The total collections for the year under report under the several headings of which this item is composed amounted to Rs. 1,05,484—9—1.

Customs—Total collection.

99. Details of the collections are as follow :—

Details.

No.	Items.	Import and Export in this Territory.			Exports and Imports from Her Majesty's Territory.			Total.		
1	Supári	15,009	10	0	2,349	1	1	17,358	11	1
2	Tobacco	40,673	14	1	8,994	9	0	49,668	7	1
3	Opium	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Cocoanut, dry	1,290	11	7	...	...	...	1,290	11	7
5	Cocoanut, fresh	10,683	13	0	...	...	...	10,693	13	0
6	Betel-leaves	14,054	3	7	...	...	...	14,054	3	7
7	Piece goods	9,210	10	11	...	...	...	9,210	10	11
	Total.....	90,922	15	2	11,343	10	1	1,02,266	9	3
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,217	15	10
	Total.....	90,922	15	2	11,343	10	1	1,05,484	9	1

100. Deducting from the above Rs. 13,058—5---7 credited to the Municipalities at Mysore and Hunasúru, together with Rs. 3,286---9---6 credited to jódidárs, káyemguttédárs and inámdars, and Rs. 256-12-1 paid to Dévasthánams, &c, the net revenue of the Division was Rs. 88,882---13---11.

Deductions.

101. This, as compared with the receipts for 1870---71, exhibits an increase of Rs. 6,779---12---6 under the following heads:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Supári .	943	5	10
Tobacco .	1,293	10	7
Cocoanuts, dry .	41	3	3
Cocoanuts, fresh .	506	8	9
Betel leaves .	2,031	10	5
Piece goods .	1,223	14	11
Miscellaneous .	775	6	9
Total	6,815	12	6
Deduct Decrease under the head opium	36	0	0
Balance, clear Increase	6,779	12	6

102. The cost of the Sáyar establishment employed at the frontier kattés, including that employed for the collection of sáyer duties in the Periyápatna Talook, is Rs. 3,948 per annum or Rs. 329 per month.

103. The allowance or five per cent commission paid to the village authorities during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,694---5---11.

Salt.

104. The revenue derived from salt for the year under report is Rs. 869—14—11, against Rs. 936—11—2 of the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 66—12—3 thus exhibited is owing to the reduced rates of assessment levied on some of the pans in the Hassan District.

105. The total number of pans on which the above revenue is derived is 478, held by 461 individuals.

The rates of assessment are from 0---1—1 to Rs. six per pan.

Opium.

106. The right of selling this drug is given on contract to Captain R. N. Taylor for a sum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 350 in the Mysore and Rs. 150 in the Hassan District per annum. The rate is Rs. 10 per lb.

107. An order was received during the year to levy an *ad valorem* excise duty of twenty per cent on all opium produced in or imported into this Province from 1st January 1872; but as there was no produce or import of this drug in this Division, there are no receipts under this head.

Stamps.

108. The receipts under this head are Rs. 47,983—5—4, or Rs. 31,906—15—0 less than that of the previous year. This is owing to the proceeds of sale of stamp, &c., being credited to the head "Law and Justice."

Post Office.

109. The receipts under this head have increased from Rs. 12,757—9—0 (last year's collection) to Rs. 13,413—8—2, owing to the sale of certain anché houses and to realization of fines, &c.

Law and Justice.

110. The receipts under this head (*viz.*, Rs. 93,619—3—8) shew an increase of Rs. 27,945—7—0 over the collections of the previous year, the reason being that the proceeds of sale of stamps, &c., have been credited under this head.

Police.

111. A decrease of Rs. 19—0—4 is observed under this head.

Public Works.

112. There is an increase of Rs. 3,629—8—11 under this head. It is due to refunds from minor works.

Miscellaneous.

113. The miscellaneous receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,896—0—2, against Rs. 45,662—13—8, shewing a decrease of Rs. 9,766—13—6.

114. The particulars are as follow :—

	Items.	Decrease.			Increase.		
1	Island of Seringapatam	6,717	8	1			
2	Proceeds of sale of waste land	1,011	2	5			
3	Fines	2,967	13	4			
4	Sales of old furniture	332	12	11			
5	Savings	48	15	8			
6	Sale proceeds of Fort stones	166	8	4			
7	Proceeds of sale of School books	201	4	6			
8	Hidden treasure	166	14	0			
9	School Fees	103	4	6			
10	Contribution for School	250	0	0			
11	Other minor items	116	8	8			
	Total	12,082	4	5			
1	School Fees				479	0	6
2	Travellers' Bungalow Fees				637	1	7
3	Lime stones				167	8	0
4	Refund				351	15	8
5	Other minor items				570	10	6
	Total				2,315	6	11
	Net Decrease... ...	9,766	13	6			

115. Of this, Rs. 6,717—8—0 are on account of the transfer of the mohatarfa collection in the island of Seringapatam to the Municipality formed therein, and Rs. 1,011—2—5 on account of the small demand made during the year for waste lands.

116. The other items require no notice.

117. The total revenue under this head is Rs. 1,86,498—1—10. Of this, Rs. 96,761—2—8 belong to the Municipal, and Rs. 88,710—3—3 to the Local Fund. The remaining sum of Rs. 1,026—11—11 is on account of tolls.

Local and Municipal Funds.

118. The revenue collected in the previous year was Rs. 1,06,381—0—$\frac{1}{2}$, Rs. 52,678—5—9$\frac{1}{2}$ for the Municipal, Rs. 52,942—8—6 for the Local, Fund and Rs. 760-1-9 under the head "Toll."

119. It will thus be seen that an increase of Rs. 80,117—1—9$\frac{1}{2}$ has occurred in the year under report. The cause of this will be briefly noticed under each head.

120. The revenue under this head for 1871-72 is Rs. 96,761—2—8. Of this, a sum of Rs. 91,773—15—5 belongs to the Municipalities of Mysore and Hunasúru, and Rs. 4,987-3-3 to that at Hassan.

Municipal.

121. The main heads of this revenue are as follow :—

Items.	Mysore.			Hassan.			Total.		
Assessed tax	34,039	3	9	2,523	0	0	36,562	3	9
Octroi duties and other items	57,734	11	8	2,464	3	3	60,198	14	11
Total	91,773	15	5	4,987	3	3	96,761	2	8

122. As compared with the receipts of the previous year there is an increase of Rs. 44,082—12—10½ under the following items:—

Items.	Mysore.			Hassan.			Total.		
Assessed Taxes.									
Houses									
Looms									
Shops	18,275	10	2	...	...	...	18,275	10	2
Mills									
Carts, &c.									
Octroi duties	23,020	6	1	772	13	8	23,793	3	9
Other items	4,088	2	3	396	10	9	4,484	13	0
Total	45,384	2	6	1,169	8	5	46,553	10	11
Deduct Decrease on account of other minor items. ...	2,230	6	1½	240	7	11	2,470	14	½
Net Increase... ...	43,153	12	4½	929	0	6	44,082	12	10½

123. The receipts under this head were Rs. 88,710—3—3, or Rs. 44,178—7—1 for the Mysore, and Rs. 44,531—12—2 for the Hassan District.

Local Fund.

The particulars are as follow:—

Items.	Mysore.			Hassan.			Total.		
Sale proceeds of stray cattle	4,168	6	9	3,271	13	6	7,440	4	3
Boat contract	608	11	4	1,703	8	4	2,312	3	4
Fines from stray cattle	4,247	2	10	8,244	11	3	12,491	14	1
Sale proceeds of Jail manufacture	543	12	0	...	...	...	543	12	0
Amount of Plough tax omitted entering in accounts ...	2	5	4	1	12	4	4	1	8
Local cess	34,575	13	10	31,308	14	9	65,884	12	7
Savings out of sanctioned amounts	...	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sale proceeds of useless articles	30	3	0	...	...	...	30	3	0
Do of unclaimed leathers	2	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	0
Total... ...	44,178	7	1	44,531	12	2	88,710	3	3
Receipts for 1870—71 ...							52,942	8	6
Net Increase.....							35,767	10	9

124. From these figures it will be seen that a net increase of Rs. 35,767—10—9 has resulted.

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125. The following is a statement of particulars :—

Items.	Mysore.		Hassan.		Total.	
	Increase..	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Plough tax	... ...	16,460 5 5	... ...	13,615 15 1	.. ..	30,076 4 6
Sale proceeds of stray cattle ...	... ...	2,379 7 8	49 6 9	... ...	49 6 9	2,379 7 8
Boat contract	36 1 5	... ...	... ...	58 7 3	36 1 5	58 7 3
Fines from stray cattle ..	4,247 2 10	.. ..	1,417 1 11	... ...	5,664 4 9	.. ..
Road compensation ...	... ...	3 8 0	... .	... .	... .	3 8 0
Sale proceeds of manure ...	... .	2 8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 8 0
„ „ of boats ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 13 0	... .	4 13 0
Jail manufacture proceeds ...	... ...	356 4 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	356 4 0
Plough tax omitted in Jamá-bandi accounts ...	... ...	3,016 11 3	.. ..	2 2 1	... ...	3,018 13 4
Local cess	34,575 13 10	.. ..	31,308 14 9	.. ..	65,884 12 7	... ...
Savings out of sanctioned amounts	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	1 0 0	... ...
Sale proceeds of useless arti-cles	30 3 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 3 0	... ...
Do of unclaimed leathers ...	2 0 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0 0	... ...
Total.....	38,891 5 1	22,218 12 4	32,776 7 5	13,681 5 5	71,667 12 6	35,900 1 9

Net Increase... 35,767-10-9

126. Of this, the only item which requires special notice is the local cess of half an anna in the rupee introduced in the year under report, in lieu of the plough-tax abolished. The particulars of the sum of Rs. 65,884—12—7 credited under this head are as follow, and it is noteworthy that it is more than double the sum formerly realized from the plough-tax.

Items.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.
Land Revenue	34,028 13 2	30,543 1 10	64,571 15 0
Customs	78 15 11	48 11 8	127 11 7
On Coffee Hálat	0 7 6	573 15 7	574 7 1
Still head duty	461 3 6	116 3 7	577 7 1
Forest	6 5 9	23 10 1	29 15 10
Salt pans	... ...	3 4 0	3 4 0
Total	34,575 13 10	31,308 14 9	65,884 12 7

An explanation of the incidence of the tax upon the several items is appended.

127. All items of assessment ranging between eight annas and one rupee pay only the partial cess of three pies.

Land Revenue.—All items of assessment under eight annas are exempt from the cess.

128. The assessment levied on all the lands held by Shánbhógs and Patéls who were exempted formerly from plough-tax, and who do not hold any inám lands or re-

ceive any remission from Government in consideration of the services rendered by them, are exempted from the cess.

129. The exact amount under this head has not yet been ascertained, owing to the imperfect information received from the Districts.

Customs.

130. The rates of cess leviable on fractions of a rupee realized under this head as per orders lately received are:—

From	1	to	2	Annas.	Pie	1
,,	2	to	4	,,	,,	2
,,	4	to	8	,,	,,	3
,,	8	to	12	,,	,,	4
,,	12	to	14	,,	,,	5
,,	14	to	16	,,	,,	6

131. The cess has been levied from the date of the receipt of the Chief Commissioner's notification and order.

Coffee Hálat.

132. The cess has been levied from the date of the order and notification authorizing it.

Still head duty.

133. An amount equivalent to the cess has been deducted from the receipts under the head "Still Duty" and credited to Local Funds. There appears however no reason why the cess should not be added to the still head duty.

Forest.

134. Almost all the minor forest produce having been sold before the receipt of the order, the realizations under this head are very poor.

Salt pan.

135. The same remarks are applicable to this.

136. It will thus be seen that no local cess has been levied on mohatarfa, municipal house tax, municipal octroi duties, seigniorage on timber, bamboos, &c.

137. The local cess has not been levied on the Yelandúru Jahagír, this jahagír having been specially exempted from the Road Fund cess of one per cent on the revenue recorded in the sannad.

138. A report on these points has been called for from the Deputy Superintendent.

Tolls.

139. The last item of Municipal and Local Funds is "Tolls." The receipts under this head were Rs. 1,026—11—11, against Rs. 760—1—9 of the previous year, levied at the Sakalespura bridge.

Demand, collection and balance of Municipal and Local Fund.

140. The total demand for the year 1871—72 was Rs. 1,86,498—1—10. This, added to the outstanding balance (Rs. 7,418—3—2) at the close of the year 1870—71, amounted to Rs. 1,93,916—5—0.

141. Of this sum, Rs. 1,64,086—13—7 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,829—7—5 at the end of the year under report. The particulars are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Municipal Fund	8,830	15	4
Local Fund	20,998	8	1
Total	29,829	7	5

142. Two-thirds of this sum are shewn against the Hassan District, chiefly owing to the last khist being collected in the month of April after the close of the official year.

Revenue Measures—Jamábandi Rules.

143. The doubts regarding the terms "Fresh land" transfer, &c., have been removed by the notification of the 31st October 1871.

Amildars' Test and grade.

144. Amildars appointed after 1st January 1872 must qualify for their important duties by passing the examination prescribed in Notification No. 121 of the 24th June 1871. This measure was much needed, as a technical as well as practical knowledge of the work of each Department is now essential. Care must be taken however that "passed candidates" and head quarter office men do not monopolize the appointments.

145. The gradation of Amildars according to their individual standing, and not by the class of any talook, has been arranged by the Notification No. 9 of the 31st October 1871.

Boundary marks between Her Majesty's Territory and this Province.

146. The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore, has not reported on this point; but the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, states that the boundary lines with Coorg are kept in good order. The subject of the boundary dispute between Canara and the Hassan District is still under enquiry.

Triangulation of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

147. Major B. R. Branfill, Deputy Superintendent, Madras Party, informed this office in November 1871, that the triangulation of the great trigonometrical survey of India had been brought westward from Madras through Bangalore to the vicinity of Mysore, and was about to be carried on to Mangalore. He asked for assistance in procuring the requisite local information, supplies, labor, materials, &c., and for the due preservation of the station marks. Instructions were accordingly issued to the Deputy Superintendents, Mysore and Hassan.

Revision of assessment on the lands under the Maddúru anicut and channel.

148. The lands under the Maddúru anicut and channel were inspected personally by the Deputy Superintendent and Mr. Krishnaswámaiengar in the early part of the year, and a proposition was received for a general revision of the assessment imposed thereon, at six rates, *viz.*, Rs. 20, 16, 12, 10, 8, and 6 against 24, 20, 16, 12, 10, 8, and 6 imposed by Mr. Sómasundara Rao in 1867-68.

149. After some correspondence between this office and the Department Public Works, the matter was submitted to the Chief Commissioner, and an order was received

in reply that if the operations of the Survey Department are not likely to be extended to the Maddúru Talook for the next three years, a general revision of the assessment on all the lands in question should be immediately put in hand; but if the work cannot be completed within the jamábandi season of 1871—72, the rates of assessment on lands formerly thrown up, but now brought under cultivation on the special promise of the Deputy Superintendent, may be at once revised.

150. As the Survey Superintendent replied that the survey operations would not be extended to the Maddúru Talook within the next three years, the rates on the lands newly brought under cultivation were reduced by the Deputy Superintendent for 1871—72.

151. Regarding the desirability of the extension of the Kemmanúr channel the Deputy Superintendent promises that he will shortly proceed to the spot and submit a report after ascertaining whether it is probable that the ryots will be able to take up the additional lands which will be brought under the influence of the channel.

Admission of persons to the public service on certain conditions.

152. Circulars have been issued that no persons should be admitted to a post in the public service, the holder of which is eligible to pension without producing a medical certificate of physical fitness.

Formation of Sub-divisions.

153. Four Sub-divisions as described under a previous section were formed, two in the Mysore and two in the Hassan District.

Levy of local cess.

154. A local cess of half an anna in the rupee was introduced this year in lieu of the plough tax abolished.

Levy of interest.

155. The levy of interest on arrears of kandáyem according to the Survey Rules was authorized.

Appointment of agents.

156. The appointment of agents for the management of estates in inám villages, the proprietary right in which is held by several persons as co-sharers, was brought into operation in the year under report in cases in which the Deputy Superintendent considered it necessary.

Exemption of tax on fruit trees.

157. Under orders from the Chief Commissioner, all jack trees planted by their present owners on which no tax was levied up to the last year, have been exempted from future payment of the tax.

Forests.

158. The concession granted to the ryots by the Chief Commissionor in June 1871, regarding the felling, subject to certain restriction, of bamboos or trees grown by them on kandáyem lands without payment of seigniorage under the permission of the Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Conservators, has been appreciated. But no useful opinion of the ultimate results can yet be formed.

159. The Manjarábád Talook was exempted from the operations of certain Forest Rules under Notification No. 5, dated 18th July 1871, in consideration of the comparatively inaccessible nature of the talook.

160. The power exercised by Shékdars of granting licenses to ryots to fell unreserved wood in District-forests was withdrawn and transferred to Amildars under the authority conveyed in Notification No. 275 of the 10th October 1871. Traders were also required to apply to Deputy Superintendent for unreserved wood and bamboos. Much good is anticipated from these changes, pending the entire abolition of the license system and the establishment of wood depôts.

161. The seigniorage on bamboos was reduced from Rs. 4½ to 3½ per cart load from the 1st of February 1872, and it has agam been reduced to Rs. 2—8—0. *Vide* Notification No. 457 of the 5th March 1872.

162. Several jungles in this Division, namely, Anechouka in Periyápatna Talòok, Basavana Betta and the adjoining jungles in the Mallavalli Talook (Mysore District), and Halkunda, Nágavára jungles in the Mahárájanadurga Talook, (Hassan District,) were closed to all traders in timber and firewood. *Vide* Secretary's F. Memo No. 517 of the 2nd October 1871. This however does not interfere with the removal of head loads of fuel by the poorer classes of the neighbouring villages, or the grant of licenses to cultivating ryots to fell unreserved wood or bamboos required for their own use under the Forest Rules.

163. Under Section 37 of the revised Forest Rules, the several Amildars and Péshkars together with five Sheristadars in the Mysore District were vested during the year under report with powers to try and dispose of offences under the Forest Rules. *Vide* Notification No. 311 of the 8th November 1871.

164. The Amildars in the Hassan District had already been so empowered by Secretary's docket No. 5031—117 of the 23rd December 1870.

165. The forest tribes have been permitted to carry on "Kumri" cultivation as of old free of rent.

166. This has secured the continuance of the valuable assistance they were formerly in the habit of giving to the Forest Department, especially in the work of felling trees in which the Kádu Kurubars are very expert.

167. The extract from the annual Forest Report of the Berars for 1870—71, on the subject (received with Secretary's Memo No. 508, F, of the 29th September 1871,) has been circulated to the Deputy Superintendents for guidance.

168. On the subject of excluding in future from the abkári contract all date trees growing on kandáyem land included in survey numbers, certain statements were submitted with this office docket No. 241—69 of the 6th July 1871. An abstract of the same is given below :—

Abkâri, Toddy.

Comparative Statement of Value of Toddy and Amount of Assessment connected with rent-paying lands.

Districts.	No. of Fields.	No. of Toddy trees.	Quantity produced daily.	Value of Toddy produced annually.	Amount of Assessment on lands.
Mysore District	16,407	327,208	120,954	68,604 0 0	46,908 0 0
Hassan District	2,228	214,608	37,127	13,556 0 0	10,475 14 9
Total.....	18,635	541,816	158,081	82,160 0 0	57,383 14 9

169. Statement shewing value of toddy groves on Government unoccupied lands.

Districts.	No. of Tópes.	No. of Trees.	Quantity of Toddy.	Annual Income.
Mysore District	1,074	2,343,206	1,257,244	6,94,529
Hassan District	840	1,161,818	1,19,332	46,700
Total.....	1,914	3,505,024	1,376,576	7,41,229

170. These figures are of course approximate and cannot be relied upon.

171. Efforts have been made during the year to finish the demarcation of the toddy tópes shewn above. A statement has been received from the Hassan District, shewing that 855 tópes, or the total number in that District have been demarcated. The statement from the Mysore District is awaited.

172. I am of opinion that if the existing date groves are carefully marked out and conserved, they will amply suffice for the wants of the population and consequently secure a demand for the Government contract. I foresee also a greatly diminished use of the juice for the manufacture of jaggory in consequence of the increasing cultivation of the sugar-cane, and the re-establishment of the Pálhalli Sugar and Rum-factory. The refuse of the sugar in the shape of molasses being almost exclusively employed in the distillation of the spirit.

Sadder Distillery.

173. An application by Messrs. Mergler and Ross to be constituted the sole distillers for the Mysore District has been favorably received by the Chief Commissioner. This firm has purchased the Pálhalli factory and the partners state their intention of embarking capital largely in the manufacture of both sugar and rum. An enterprize of this kind honestly and liberally conducted cannot fail to benefit directly and indirectly all concerned, *viz.*, the Government, the manufacturers and the people of the country who have seen before them few or no examples of manufacturing enterprize on a large scale, such as the machinery and plant at Pálhalli enable the new firm to undertake.

174. As both the Deputy Superintendents of Mysore and Hassan strongly advocated the continuance of the license fee system in preference to the auction system, the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was obtained to the same, as also to the reduction of the number of shops at Mysore from 24 to 18, and to the levy of license fees at the rate of 20 Rs. per shop on the shops in the towns of Mysore and Hassan, *vide* Secretary's letter No. 5071—58 of the 20th January 1872.

Gánja.

175. A question arose in the beginning of the year whether the cultivation of hemp by the ryots may be allowed without check or supervision. With reference to this Colonel Elliot was of opinion that they are at liberty to manufacture the drug as in the case of opium and use it for their domestic purposes. But if they wish to sell, they must do so to the contractor and none else. This was communicated to the present abkári contractor with reference to his application to prevent the ryots from growing hemp.

176. Subsequently in the latter part of the year, the opinion of this office was called for from the Judicial Commissioner on the subject of the alleged abuse of gánja, as producing insanity and other dangerous effects.

177. In reply, Colonel Elliot reported that although he was not aware of any dangerous consequences arising from the use of gánja, he considered that the sale and growth of the plant should be strictly controlled.

Mohatarfa or assessed tax.

178. A proposition for the revision of this tax is under preparation, and will shortly be submitted.

Customs.

179. The sanction of the Chief Commissioner has been obtained this year for the retention for a further period of two years of the special establishment entertained in 1870—71 for the collection of the sáyer duties in the Periyápatna Talook. The establishment is of the following strength at a monthly cost of Rs. 146.

1	Manégar	Rs.		10
1	do	„		8
7	do at Rs. 6	„		42
1	Mutsaddi	„		10
4	do at Rs. 5	„		20
14	Peons at Rs. 4	„		56
	Per month Total..	„		146
	or			
	Annually ..	„		1,752

180. The sáyer establishment of the frontier kattés (which is in addition to the above) is as follows :—

Mysore District.

2	Daffédars at Rs. 7	Rs.	14
19	Peons at „ 4	„	76
			90

Hassan District.

			Rs.
3	Daffédars at Rs. 7	.. .. ..	21
8	Peons at „ 4	.. .. ..	32
8	do „ 5	.. .. ..	40
			93
		Total monthly	183
		Total annually	2,196

181. The total cost of both the items, that is, special establishment at Periyápatna and frontier kattés in the Mysore and Hassan Districts is Rs. 329 per month, or Rs. 3,948 per annum.

182. Serious notice has been taken of all cases in which a dereliction of duty on the part of the Shékdars, Shánbhógs, &c., in the collection of the sáyer duties has been proved. It has not yet been decided whether there should be a return to the old system of special establishments throughout the Province.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATURE. B.—JUDICIAL.

183. The work performed in the different Revenue Courts of the Division during the year under report is shewn below :—

Revenue business.

		Balance of previous years.	Filed in 1871—72.	Total.	Disposed of in 1871—72	Balance.
1. Cases ...	Division. ...	8	22	30	28	2
	Mysore	...	126	126	125	1
	Hassan	14	141	155	147	8
2. Miscellaneous Proceedings.	Division. ...	45	1,714	1,759	1,557	2
	Mysore	150	28,185	28,335	27,946	389
	Hassan	776	27,485	28,261	26,641	1,620
3. Orders, reports, &c. ...	Division. ...	42	1,762	1,804	1,769	35
	Mysore	1,338	1,111,569	142,907	141,164	1,743
	Hassan	1,180	120,805	121,985	120,478	1,507
4. Petitions ...	Division. ...	50	2,548	2,598	2,674	24
	Mysore	247	12,554	12,781	12,225	556
	Hassan	195	22,443	22,638	22,334	304

184. These figures shew a decrease of 256 cases and 5,865 miscellaneous proceedings, an increase of 19,755 orders and reports, and a decrease of 427 petitions. The general tendency of revenue litigation has been towards a decrease for some years, as

observed in the last year's report. The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore District, ascribes the increase in orders and reports, &c., to a system of hearing petitions presented personally in his District; while the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, states that the number of departments into which the administration is split up adds to the correspondence. I think that the latter reason is of more general application than the former.

185. The following statements shew the numbers of original and appeal suits disposed of by each grade of Court as compared with the work of the previous year.

		1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mysore ...	Amildars' Courts	279	114	...	165
	Assistant Superintendents' do ...	20	9	...	11
	Deputy Superintendents' do ...	2	2	...	...
Hassan ...	Amildars' do	172	111	...	61
	Assistants' do	10	14	4	...
	Deputy Superintendents' do ...	35	22	...	13
	Total	518	272	4	250
	Net	...	...	...	246

Appeal.

	Total for disposal, 1870—71.	Total for disposal, 1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
Division	31	30	...	1
Mysore	24	32	8	...
Hassan	60	25	...	35
Total	115	87	8	36
Net	...	...	...	28

186. The disposal of the appeals made to this Court has been as follows:—

How disposed of.	No. of Appeals received.
1 Reversed. 10 Confirmed.	11 Assistant Superintendents' Court, Mysore District.
1 Remanded. 1 Reversed. 6 Confirmed.	8 Hassan Deputy Superintendent's Court.
1 Remanded. 1 Reversed.	2 Assistant Superintendent's Court, Hassan District.

Revenue Processes.

187. The entertainment of a batta establishment for the service of processes issued from Revenue Courts is under contemplation, and a proposition will be shortly submitted.

188. It seems doubtful however whether such an establishment will be necessary, especially if a transfer to the Civil Court of the bulk of the suits now tried on the Revenue side is decided upon by the Chief Commissioner. I venture to think that the time has come for this transfer.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

Receipts.

189. The total receipts for the year under report under all heads amounted to Rs. 28,56,588-14-10. This as compared with the collection of the previous year exhibits a net increase of Rs. 1,68,881—14—1½. Out of this, Rs. 1,62,607-1-0 are on account of land revenue alone. The second item in which a similar and satisfactory increase of Rs. 58,753-1-11½ is observed, is "Local Fund".

190. This shews that the Deputy Superintendents and their subordinates have given close attention to this important branch of their duty.

Expenditure.

191. The expenditure during the year under report shews a decrease of Rs. 1,23,337-1-10 under the heads civil and political establishments, public works, miscellaneous.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(By Revenue Officers.)

Staff.

192. The staff allowed for minor works exempted by Revenue Officers consists of two District Surveyors, three Clerks, eight Méstrís and the same number of Mutsaddís for the whole Division, and half their salary is debitable to Local Funds.

193. Mr. Stace, the Executive Engineer, was for some time during the year employed in tracing the Bisle Ghát road in the Hassan District.

Expenditure.

194. The following is the abstract of exependiture on public works (including Anché-houses) during 1871-72.

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
Military	251	...	251
Civil Buildings	10,471	..	10,471
Irrigation Works	20,654	...	20,654
Communications	1,220	47,370	48,590
Miscellaneons Public Improvements	219	...	219
Anché Houses	1,766	...	1,766
Total...	34,581	47,370	81,951

Military.

195. The barracks in front of the Mysore District Treasury as also at Bandipura and Attikuppa have been repaired.

Civil Revenue Buildings.

196. The expenditure upon the construction of a Talook Cutcherry at Arakalagúdu was Rs. 5,700, inclusive of Rs. 3,000 spent in 1870-71. The work will be completed in the year 1872-73.

Cutcherry.

197. Certain additions to the Mandya Talook were proposed and carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,294.

198. Some repairs have been done to the old Residency Bungalow at Mysore and District Offices, as also to Talook Cutcherries and other minor buildings throughout the Division.

Post Office.

199. Eight new anché houses in the Hassan and one in the Mysore District have been constructed, besides which several of the existing ones have been repaired.

General.

200. The Jain temple at Halébíd and the Engineers officer's tomb at Arakere in the Hassan District have been repaired.

Educational.

201. Repairs have been done to the school-houses at Hassan, Arakalagúdu, and Sakalésapura.

Medical.

202. A portico has been added to the Apothecary's quarters at Hassan.

Judicial.

203. The Talook Cutcherry at Pálhalli has been repaired so as to adapt it for a Court-house at an outlay of Rs. 394.

Police.

204. A new Police Tanna at Narasipura in the Talakádu Talook was constructed at a cost of Rs. 104.

Irrigation Works.

205. The river channels are under the management of the Irrigation Department. The labor employed in restoring and repairing these channels is entirely supplied by the Revenue authorities under rules which, the experience of the past year shews, require some modification.

Tanks.

206. Printed registers shewing the tanks in each village have been supplied and ought to be of much service. Some progress has been made towards preventing silt accumulations in tanks by forbidding cultivation within or near the water spread and by planting babúl trees along the margin of tanks.

207. During the year under report, 99 tanks in the Hassan, and 23 in the Mysore District were repaired at an outlay of Rs. 21,057 out of an appropriation of Rs. 24,081. The work chiefly consisted of strengthening the bunds, repairing sluices, &c., in order to secure the existing revenue below the tanks. The ryots have contributed towards the repair of tanks Rs. 6,934—8—0 in cash and labor. This subject requires careful consider-

ation with reference to the proposal to levy a water cess of one anna in the rupee. It will be difficult to exact contributions from ryots in addition to this cess.

Communications.

208. A coach house in the compound of the first-class travellers' bungalow at Mysore has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 63, besides which, several of the first and second class bungalows have been repaired.

District roads.

209. Considerable progress has been made during the year under report in the repairs, improvement and construction of roads in both the Districts. In the Mysore District the construction of the Bettadapura-Rámanáthapura road has been completed. A sum of Rs. 4,350 was utilized towards constructing a road from Maddúru to Huliyúrdurga, the estimates for which amount to Rs. 16,113. In the Hassan District, Attikuppa, Nágamangala, Hassan, Háranahalli and Hassan-Gorúr roads have been completed. The Chennaráyapatna and Sravanabelagula road has been completed and improved; Rs. 1,510 have been expended in improving the Anémahal-Mudagere road. Good progress has been made on the Kattáyi-Sukravársante road. A good deal of work has also been done by the ryots in opening out roads from Hiresáve to Nuggihalli, and from Malrájapatna to Yedatore, *viâ* Chunchinakatte, aided by Government only, in constructing a few drains, &c. The Chief Commissioner has been pleased to reward the ryots of Manjarábád who made a road of seven miles.

210. One hundred and eighty-five miles of road in the Mysore and 241 in the Hassan Districts have been repaired and reported to be in pretty good order. Several of the third class bungalows and musáfarkhánas have also been repaired.

Bridges.

211. A bridge in the Mysore-Talakádu road near Náranahalli has been completed, and another at Jamenhalli on the Banávási-Keródi road is nearly so.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

212. The only work to be noticed under this head is the repairs executed to the well at Nágamangala at a cost of Rs. 219.

Avenue trees.

213. One hundred and ninety-six thousand six hundred and twenty-five seedlings and cuttings in the Mysore and 51,536 in the Hassan District have been planted during the year, several of which were to supply vacancies caused by withered plants. These trees are reported to be in a thriving condition, and the ryots, it is said, now begin to appreciate the benefit to be derived from them.

Village groves.

214. Attention has also been paid during the past year to the formation and improvement of village groves in both the Districts, where operations have been extended to 2,608 of 3,146 populated villages in the Mysore and 2,609 of 4,214 in the Hassan District. The preservation of these groves is reported to be properly attended to.

215. With the view of establishing district wood depôts, information has been given to the Conservator of Forests who will probably commence operations during the coming year (1872—73).

Wood Depôts.

216. Some kávals in the vicinity of Hassan have been selected, whence the fuel supply is now drawn. These are worked by the Revenue Department, as also the Gendekatte kával where 6,000 seedlings have been put down, one-third of which have been walled around.

Fuel reserves.

217. As an experiment the kávals near Nágamangala have been planted chiefly with the babúl at a cost of Rs. 54.

218. In the Mallavalli Talook of the Mysore District a fuel tract near the Basavan Betta jungle covering 20 square miles has been demarcated by the Assistant Conservator of Forests. Similar tracts will shortly be demarcated in the Heggadadévanakóte Talook. These reserves, it is hoped, will be worked under the Forest Department, whose increased establishment will enable it to do so in a methodical and efficient manner.

219. A number of cardamom plots have been demarcated in the Hassan District by an Assistant Conservator specially delegated for that purpose.

Demarcation.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

220. The extent of the cultivation of various crops in this Division during the year under report is given below :—

Crops.

	Area.
1. Rice . .	126,877
2. Sugar-cane . .	5,394
3. Mulberry . .	4,736
4. Wheat . .	457
5. Oil seeds . .	27,018
6. Other food grains .	877,679
7. Fibres . .	170
8. Coffee . .	52,551
9. Vegetables . .	23,554
10. Tobacco . .	8,293
11. Cottón . .	2,322

221. As a considerable extent of the wet land in the Malnád part of the Hassan District was relinquished last year, as has already been noticed under the head land revenue decrease, and as certain lands were not irrigated in consequence of the failure of rain, it is apprehended that the rice crops raised in certain parts of the Hassan District in 1871—72 were not equal to those grown in the previous year.

Rice.

222. It is satisfactory to see an increase of 494 acres in the cultivation of this crop.

Sugar-cane.

223. Steps were taken during the year to give a prompt supply of water for sugar-cane cultivation as ordered by the Chief Commissioner on the complaint of certain ryots of Ashtagram.

224. The area in which this crop was raised was 5,230 acres in the previous year, but this year it has been reduced to 4,736 acres, owing to the failure of the silk-worms.

Mulberry.

225. Wheat was cultivated on 457 acres, against 347 in the previous year.

Wheat.

226. The out-turn for the year under report is less than in the previous year. This is attributed to the failure of seasonable rain.

Tobacco.

227. As compared with the area of 1870-71, there is a slight increase of 158 acres, but the total produce for the year under report is much below the average. The Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, has submitted an explanation on this point in his report.

Coffee.

228. The difficulty experienced in recovering the cost of boundary stones supplied by Government to planters has caused the discontinuance of the practice. The orders of the Chief Commissioner were conveyed in Secretary's letter No. 2739—31 of the 31st August 1871.

229. The laying of boundary stones with charcoal at the base, in the case of Native coffee estates of 50 acres and upwards, has been approved of by the Chief Commissioner.

230. Several cases in which coffee estates were partially neglected were brought to notice, and the attention of the Deputy Superintendent was directed to the necessity of calling on the planters to comply with the conditions of their pattás.

231. Instructions were received in the beginning of the year 1871---72, regarding the grant of land for cardamom cultivation.

Cardamom.

232. The demarcation of tracts fit for the above cultivation is under progress.

233. The repeated failure of these worms is a great disappointment to all concerned. The precise cause of the failure has not been discovered.

Japan Silk-worms.

234. A report has been submitted on this subject for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

235. The total area of the plantation on the Biligiri Rangam Hills is 49,000 square yards.

Cinchona.

236. Some strips of the S. Succirubra bark from plants about 4½ years' old were sent in December last to Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist, Ootacamund, for analysis, and the result was favorable. The details are as follow :—

Total alkaloids . . .	7·50 per cent.
Quinine	2·1
Cinchonidine & quinine . . .	5·49
Pure sulphate quinine and crystallized .	1·90
Other sulphate . . .	4·84

237. Mr. Broughton adds that the bark is of high quality for S. Succirubra and quite compares with that of Neilgherry plants. It possesses the defects and excellences of India red bark.

238. The present height of the plants according to a register kept is from six inches to fourteen feet.

239. A fresh supply of cinchona seeds was received from the Superintendent, Government Cinchona Plantation, Ootacamund, in the month of August 1871. A packet of seeds of an Australian tree of a suitable kind for sheltering the plants from the south-west monsoon was also received from Ootacamund.

240. The propagating house, for the construction of which a sum of Rs. 591 was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in March 1871, is partly completed. It would have been completed by this time, had there not been a great difficulty in procuring iron sheeting for roof, &c.

241. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 882—8—7, of which Rs. 400 were on account of the pay of the Overseer, and Rs. 402—8—7 on account of cooly hire, contingencies, &c.

Aroba seeds of Malta.

242. A small packet of these seeds was supplied to this Division by the Chief Engineer of Mysore in December 1870.

243. Colonel Elliot gave a careful trial to these seeds; but the result was not favorable, for nearly all the seeds failed. Four or five plants only came up, but died after six weeks.

Bellary Onions.

243½. A trial was given to this vegetable in the Hassan District from seed sent by Colonel Boddam. The result was favorable in some places.

Carolina Paddy.

244. The cultivation of this grain succeeded well in certain talooks in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

245. The out-turn from 40 seers sown in a piece of land measuring two kolagas in the Chámarájanagara Talook was 60 fold, that is 2,500 seers. The ryot who raised this crop has preserved a supply of seed for cultivation during the ensuing monsoon and seems to take an interest in the matter.

246. The results in Yedatore, Heggadadévanakóte and Talakádu Talooks although not so favorable as the above, shewed an out-turn of two fold.

The Deputy Superintendent will be requested to report what steps have been taken to utilize the seed obtained from last year's sowings, with a view to a further re-production of country-grown Carolina paddy.

Chólam.

247. The seeds of three kinds of chólam (Kurnool, Sydapet and Adoni) were received and tried during the middle part of the year in the several talooks in the Mysore District, but with no satisfactory result; for in some places the seeds did not germinate; while in others the seedlings having attained the height of from six inches to one foot, withered away.

248. A special trial was given to the Sydapet seeds in the compound of the Nanjanagúdu Residency Bungalow; but the result was equally unfavorable, as the stalks grew to the height of one yard and afterwards withered away without filling.

China Giant grass.

249. Eight packets of Chinese giant brinjals were received during the year from Colonel Boddam. The Deputy Superintendent of Mysore describes the experiment to have been on the whole successful.

Forage plant for dry and wet cultivation, sorgho (*sorghum saccharatum*) Northern Chinese sugar-cane.

250. Six pounds of seeds were received from Colonel Boddam on the 22nd May 1871, and distributed to Hassan; but the result was unfavorable as reported by the Deputy Superintendent of Hassan direct to the Secretary in February of this year.

251. The Deputy Superintendents have been enjoined to take more care in selecting proper parties to be entrusted with seeds and in keeping accurate records of each stage of the experiments.

Grass.

252. Guinea grass was sown by Mr. Anderson of Báge on two pieces of Government waste land, which were granted to him at his request on bengár kandáyem. A report of the result will be called for. Mauritius grass appears to have succeeded, but Hurriali grass failed for want of water.

Hinganghát cotton.

253. Another trial was given last year to this plant in the Mysore District, but with the same unsatisfactory results as in the last year.

Maize.

254. Three varieties of seeds, 1 Richmond River, 2 Hojan, 3 Queensland were received and distributed during the year under report to the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

255. The general result of the experiment in both Districts appears favorable.

256. In the Mysore District, the out-turn of Hojan is reported to be 20 fold and Queensland and Richmond River 6 fold.

Havanah and Virginia Tobacco.

257. Two packets of Virginia and five packets of Havanah tobacco seeds were received and distributed during the year under report to the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

258. The result of the sowing of the 72 tolahs of seeds supplied to the Periyápatna Talook is not yet known. At Yedatore three tolahs weight of seed sown yielded an out-turn of sixteen seers.

259. The Hassan report gives no details.

260. There seems to be no difficulty with ordinary care in making the tobacco plant grow in any soil; but the luxuriance of leaf is no criterion of success or of the value of the tobacco in the market. Every thing depends upon the presence in the soil of vegetable and mineral ingredients in certain proportions. This is so much the case

that it is said that if seeds of different countries are planted in the same soil, a chemical analysis of the leaves will shew no difference in the quality of the tobacco as regards strength, but only as regards aroma and flavour. These latter qualities are prized by Europeans, but are over-looked by natives in favor of strength. Hence it may be argued that the tobacco grown from foreign seed will not be appreciated by natives so long as their own produce, raised as it is in suitable soil, contains the qualities which they prefer.

Dariyá Daulat Garden.

261. The receipts during the year, together with the arrears due from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,698—7—11. Of this, Rs. 371—2—3 have been expended on seeds, plants and cultivation.

The establishment employed for this garden is as follows:—

	Rs.
1 Daróga . .	25
1 Mutsaddi . .	10
2 Gardeners at 6 Rs. .	12
1 Peon . .	6
1 Sweeper . .	4
10 Kámátís at 5 Rs. . .	50
12 Chengúlís at 2 Rs. .	24
Contingencies . .	2
Total per month	Rs. 133

Agricultural Stock.

262. The following is an approximate enumeration of the agricultural stock in this Division:—

	No.
Cows and Bullocks . .	836,926
Horses . .	1,021
Ponies . .	6,095
Donkeys . .	10,239
Sheep and Goats . .	664,398
Pigs . .	17,647
Carts . . .	7,533
Ploughs . .	183,724
Boats . .	83

263. The variation in these figures from those of the previous year is not so great as to demand explanation.

264. The total number of bulls supplied to this Division up to date by the Amrat Mahal Department for the improvement of the breed of cattle is 39. Of this, 19 have been distributed to the Mysore, and 20 to the Hassan District. The bulls in the Mysore District are under the charge of influential ryots in the talooks, who have entered into an agreement that they will not part with them. A register of these men is kept in the District office.

265. The bulls in the Hassan District are similarly distributed, some to the coffee planters and some to the ryots.

266. In the Mysore District two bulls died, the remaining seventeen are reported to be in good condition.

267. The subjoined statement shews the rates of rents and produce.

Crops.	Rent per acre.			Produce in lbs.
Rice	5	5	4	1493
Wheat	3	10	8	689
Inferior Grains	3	6	8	724
Cotton	3	4	0	692
Oil Seeds	3	5	4	730
Fibres	3	2	1	194
Sugar	5	0	7	1,179
Tobacco	3	4	7	552
Coffee	...	...	...	267

268. With the exception of cotton, oil seeds, and sugar, the rates of which are higher than in the previous year, all the other items remain unchanged.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

269. The price of produce is shewn below :—

	R.	As.	P.		
Rice . .	2	0	0	per maund of	80 lbs. (3,200 Rs.)
Wheat .	4	11	6	„	„
Dál . .	3	4	7	„	„
Baller . .	2	8	1	„	„
Cotton. .	19	15	5	„	„
Sugar . .	10	8	4	„	„
Salt . .	3	9	3	„	„
Rági . .	0	11	2	„	„
Gram . .	0	15	4	„	„
Jóla . .	0	11	4	„	„
Bengal gram .	3	4	2	„	„
Plough bullocks	18	5	10	„	„
Sheep . .	3	15	10	„	„
Fish per seer .	0	2	1	„	„
Iron per maund	2	11	2	„	„
Brass . .	17	4	0	„	„
Copper .	17	4	0	„	„

270. With the exception of iron, the prices of all other articles have fallen considerably below the returns of the previous year.

271. The weekly returns of current prices of grains is forwarded direct from the Hassan District to the Chief Commissioner's office.

272. The price of labor is given below.—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Wages per diem.	Skilled	0	10	0
	Unskilled	0	3	6
Cart per day		0	11	0
Donkeys per score per day.		2	8	0
Boats per day.		1	0	0

273. The wages of unskilled laborers have risen from *as.*3 *p.*3 to *as.*3 *p.*6.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

274. The number of mines and quarries for the year under report are as follow.

	No. of Mines.
Iron . .	18
Potstone, granite slabs .	4

275. The number of mines in the Mysore and Hassan Districts is seven and fifteen respectively.

276. There is an increase of one mine in the Mysore District over the number shewn in the last year's report.

277. The following table shews the classes of the several manufactures together with their estimated out-turn:—

Manufacture.	Classes.	No.	Estimated annual Out-turn.
	Private Looms or small works.		
Cotton		8,368	6,62,038
Wool		2,292	88,000
Other Fibres		237	17,890
Paper		1	100
Brass and Copper		37	74,592
Mills		1,629	...
	Large Manufactures.		
Sugar		1	...
Coffee		18	...

H.—TRADE.

278. Some of the chief articles produced in this Division are given below. The figures are only approximately correct.

ITEM.	Quantity.	Estmated Value.
Home Produce.		
Mysore District.		
Areca-nut	5,502 Md.	24,714
Betel-leaves	1,555,175 B.	39,717
Castor-oil seed	9,844 C.	44,394
Cocoanut, fresh	191,682 No.	4,559
Cocoanut, dry	539 Md.	1,766
Rice, paddy	160,956 C.	5,58,657
Rági	266,510 C.	6,03,313
Chilles	11,660 Md.	17,412
Dál	2,403 C.	28,650
Hassan District.		
Arecanut	16,700 Md.	83,500
Betel leaves	1,620,000 B.	45,000
Castor-oil seed	30,000 C.	1,80,000
Cocoanut, fresh	100,000 No.	30,000
Coccanut, dry	11,000 Md.	55,000
Rice	310,000 C.	12,40,000
Rági	410,000 C.	12,30,000
Chillies	300,000 B.	3,00,000
Dál	3,000 C.	30,000

279. The exports were chiefly to Ootacamund, Canara, Coorg, Manantoddy, Hásanúr, Gudalúru, Sultán's battery, &c. The imports have been chiefly from Madras, Collegal, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hásanúr ghâts, &c.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

280. The travellers' bungalows, hospitals, &c., in this Division were fully noticed in last year's report. I beg therefore to confine myself to the Chatrams and Dévesthánams. The amount assigned to them during the year under report was Rs.1,77,073—11—8. Add to this the receipts from the lands with which they are endowed, together with the savings, the total amount of receipts for Chatrams and Dévasthánams for 1871—72 was Rs. 1,94,623—12—7. Of this sum, Rs. 1,87,116—1—11 are shewn as expended, so that the balance that remained unappropriated at the end of the year 1871—72 was Rs. 7,507—10—8. The subjoined statement gives the particulars of the above :—

Statement shewing Receipts and Disbursements of the Charitable Institutions of the Ashtagram Division for 1871—72.

No.	ITEMS.	No.	Receipts.									Disbursement.			Balance.		
			In money.			In land.			Siváyi Jama.			Total.					
1	Chatrams ...	31	32,818	4	10	...	...	...	1,187	9	4	34,005	14	2	32,562	9	0	1,443	5	2
1	Dévasthánams ...	584	87,688	11	9	2,242	6	8	11,085	2	3	1,01,016	4	8	95,582	11	9	5,433	8	11
3	Matts ...	15	46,622	4	7	2,924	4	1	...	...	...	49,546	8	8	49,538	11	0	7	13	8
4	Masjids ...	3	2,419	14	2	...	...	...	103	6	2	2,523	4	4	2,465	10	3	57	10	1
5	Fakírs ...	3	85	8	0	...	...	...	0	3	9	85	11	9	83	5	9	2	6	0
6	Yómayadars ...	1	324	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	0	0	324	0	0	...	...	...
7	Hakím ...	2	66	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	3	4	66	3	4	...	...	...
8	Jangam ...	3	92	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	15	6	92	15	6	...	...	...
9	Nánparavarsh ...	14	1,103	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	6	10	1,028	12	0	74	10	10
10	Nagadi Bhat ...	440	2,202	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,202	2	3	1,780	5	1	421	13	2
11	Kháji ...	21	343	11	11	...	...	...	0	9	8	344	5	7	336	15	5	7	6	2
12	Nírganti ...	3	24	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	3	24	2	3	..	...	...
13	Makkán ...	2	28	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	0	28	8	0	...	...	...
14	Darga ...	3	444	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	0	0	444	0	0	...	...	...
15	Taláv Khulaga...	2	20	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	0	19	3	1	1	11	11
16	Varushásana ...	50	2,788	15	3	...	...	...	6	7	0	2,795	6	3	2,738	1	6	57	4	9
	Total.....	1,177	1,77,073	11	8	5,166	10	9	12,383	6	2	1,94,623	12	7	1,87,116	1	11	7,507	10	8

281. The amount received from the Deputy Accountant General during the year under report was Rs. 7,400. Of this, Rs. 6,880—12—2 have been expended.

Prince Gulám Mahomed's charity fund.

282. The total number of recipients was 170. The casualties from March 1869 up to the end of the official year under report were 49, namely, 33 Musalmáns, ten Christians, six Brahmans.

283. The number of vacancies that occurred during the past year was

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

284. The Chaplain located at Mysore pays periodical visits to the out-stations of the French Rocks and Hunasúru, while a Clergyman from Bangalore visits the Hassan District once in a quarter.

285. The churches in connection with the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Missions in the Mysore District are noticed by the Deputy Superintendent in his report. The Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, speaks highly of the labors of the Roman Catholic Missionaries at Shettahalli (Hassan Talook) where there is also a hospital attached to the mission which is doing good work.

B.—EDUCATION.

286. The Deputy Superintendent, Mysore District, states that a greater desire for vernacular instruction than before is now evinced. Of the eighteen English students who went up for the First in Arts and Matriculation Examinations from the school of His Highness, one-third have passed, *i. e.*, one as F. A. and five as matriculated students.

287. The Wesleyan Mission School in Mysore has also maintained its character. Eight of its pupils passed the Matriculation test during the year, and one obtained his B. A. degree.

288. The female school of this mission is said to progress steadily, though slowly, and the Protestant girls' school shews an increase of two pupils in the average number of attendants. The pupils of the Anglo-vernacular schools of Nanjanagúdu and Gundlu appear to have made good progress, and the master of the latter school is specially commended.

289. The Seringapatam Sanskrit school, the only one of its kind in the District, is spoken of well by the Deputy Superintendent, who visited it during his jamábandi tour. A falling off of ten pupils in the girls' school of Seringapatam is said to be mainly owing to caste prejudice, the majority of the girls being Brahmans.

290. The Hindustáni schools at Hunasúru and the French Rocks are favorably noticed.

291. The Deputy Superintendent, Hassan District, makes mention of two Anglo-vernacular, eight vernacular, one normal and three grant-in-aid schools, inclusive of the Sanskrit school at Mélkóte.

292. Mr. Haldwell, Master, is favorably mentioned, and 32 hóbli schools have been opened during the year in addition to the 45 which already existed, so that every hóbli in the District is now said to have its school.

293. The officiating Deputy Superintendent is of opinion that the subjects taught at the hóbli schools are unsuited for the class from which the pupils are drawn, and thinks that to a ryot it would be more useful to be able to read, write and cast accounts than to possess a knowledge of English history and geography.

This is a question of great importance. No doubt the children are taught to read and write in their own language and to keep accounts; but there is probably a tendency on the part of school masters to ventilate their imperfect knowledge of other and less useful subjects, and this causes the ordinary ryot and shop-keeper to take alarm and to keep his sons away from schools which do not teach them how to practically succeed in the pursuits their fathers have followed before them.

294. The Normal School in the District having completed its work was closed.

295. The girls' school at Hassan does not shew any increase in attendance. The Deputy Superintendent alludes to the popular prejudice against sending girls to schools.

296. The Sanskrit schools mentioned by the Deputy Superintendents require encouragement, as being the only institutions in the Division, where the most classical of all the oriental languages is taught.

297. Detailed particulars regarding attendance, &c., in the aforesaid schools are given by the Deputy Superintendents in their respective reports.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

298. Of the literary institutions in Mysore, the oldest is the "Mysore Native Literary Society" established in 1866. This is patronized chiefly by the official class.

299. The Mutual Improvement Society attached to the Mahárájá's school is chiefly used by those connected with the school. The "Mysore Young Men's Club" lately started, is well attended.

PART. V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

300. The number of deaths reported in both the Districts during the year under report is 16,151, or 1,476 in excess of the previous year. This was owing to the prevalence of cholera at the commencement of the official year, both in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. The prevailing diseases of the year and the number of casualties are shewn below:—

Diseases.	Mysore.		Hassan.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cholera	727	578	295	245	1,022	823
Small Pox	177	171	60	69	237	240
Fevers	3,903	2,260	2,398	1,561	5,501	3,821
Bowel Complaints	715	501	259	166	974	667
Suicide	12	8	3	4	15	12
Hurts	22	5	7	2	29	7
Accidents	72	40	39	40	111	80
Snake-bite	14	10	25	7	39	17
Other diseases or causes	697	476	814	569	1,511	1,045
Total.....	5,539	4,049	3,900	2,663	9,439	6,712
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	16,151

301. The death rate per thousand of the population is 12·1 in the Mysore District and 10·3 in the Hassan District. These figures shew a decrease of 1 and 2 deaths per thousand respectively as compared with last year.

302. The deaths by classes are as follows:—

Classes.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Total.
Christians	46	19	65
Mahomedans	679	180	859
Hindús	8,819	6,039	14,858
Other Classes	44	325	369

303. The total births in the Division during the year are as follow:—

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mysore	2,446	2,304	4,750
Hassan	1,499	1,324	2,823
Total.....	3,945	3,628	7,573

304. This gives a rate to the population of 5·3 per thousand for the Division. The compilation of vital statistics, &c., has been entrusted to the District Officers as per Chief Commissioner's orders.

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

305. The number of out and in-patients treated in the hospitals of Mysore and Hassan and Shettahalli in the Hassan Talook is as follows:—

Mysore	Out-patients . . .	19,969
	In-patients . . .	411
		20,380
Hassan		5,661

306. These figures shew as compared with those of the last year a decrease of patients in the Mysore and an increase in the Hassan District. The Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, accounts for the increase by stating that the public are beginning to appreciate the European system of treatment.

307. The new Civil Hospital is said by the Deputy Superintendent, Hassan, to have been completed, although not yet handed over.

308. Circulars were issued this year to the Amildars of talooks regarding the proper distribution of medicines supplied to them by the Surgeon at Mysore and about the mode of treatment, in cases of fever.

309. There were 61 deaths among the in-patients, and 294 among out-patients in Mysore, and six in Hassan. The prevailing diseases were fevers, dysentery diarrhœa, dropsy, rheumatism, abscess and eye diseases.

310. The two largest festivals during the hot weather are,—one at Mélkóte and one at Bélúru in the Hassan District. These are said to have passed off without an out-break of cholera :—

Fairs and Festivals.

C.—VACCINATION.

311. The following statement shews the cost of vaccination and the number of persons vaccinated during the year :—

District.	No. of Operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of Operations during the year.	Total Number of successful Operations recorded to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.		
Mysore	13	14,195	671	14,866	1,754 10 0	14,195
Hassan	11	12,490	272	12,262	1,378 0 0	12,490
Total... ...	24	26,685	943	27,628	3,132 10 0	26,685

312. The number of successful cases during the year is less by 1,236 than that of the last year.

PART VI.
MISCELLANEOUS.

313. The following statement shews the letters received, despatched, &c., in the English Department.

English work.

Comparative Statement of Letters, &c., received and despatched during 1870---71 *and* 1871---72.

	Letters, &c., received.					Letters, &c., despatched.			
	1870—71	1871—72	Increase.	Decrease.		1870—71	1871—72	Increase.	Decrease.
Secretary	935	1,076	141	...	Secretary	809	877	68	...
Judicial Commissioner ...	314	507	193	...	Judicial Commissioner ...	190	361	171	...
Mysore Deputy Superintendent	1,100	1,350	250	...	Deputy Superintendent, Mysore	1,092	1,250	158	...
Hassan Deputy Superintendent	1,089	1,398	309	...	Do. Hassan ...	1,094	1,191	97	...
Miscellaneous ...	850	1,038	188	...	Miscellaneous ...	804	1,193	389	...
Public Works Department	543	417	...	*126	Public Works Department	466	438	...	28
Official Memoranda ...	201	169	...	32	Circulars to Deputies ...	492	566	74	...
Total.....	5,032	5,955	1,081	158	Total.....	4,947	5,876	957	28
	Net Increase.		923	...		Net Increase.		929	...

*The decrease is owing to all letters "from" and "to" Secretary, Public Works Department, being included in the General Secretary's numbers.

314. The great increase is in the correspondence with the Judicial Commissioner, the figure for 1870—71 being 504, and that for 1871—72, 868. This does not include proceedings and resolutions.

Money Order Agent.

315. In consequence of the recent defalcation in the Chituldroog Treasury the Treasury Accountants were relieved from these duties, and officials in the District offices, who are not liable to quit the station on other duty, have been appointed in their places, as requested by the Deputy Accountant General.

316. The Money Order Agents for the Mysore and Hassan Districts are Mr. North, Head Clerk, and Sabhápati Pille, 5th Clerk.

Savings' Bank.

317. It is gratifying to see that the sum deposited in this bank for the year under report in the Hassan District is Rs. 3,112—8—0, or rupees 1,574—8—0 in excess of the last year.

Swinging festival.

318. The insertion of the hook in the muscles of the back as was formerly the custom, has been strictly prohibited —much to the disgust of the performers whose now painless exhibitions are derided by the crowd.

Throwing dead bodies into rivers.

319. The practice of throwing the dead bodies of lepers, choleraic patients and others into rivers has been prohibited in communication with the Collector of Coimbatore with special reference to the Kávéri river. Magistrates have been directed to make use of the Penal Code to enforce this order.

Municipalities.

320. Regular Municipalities are formed in the Towns of Mysore, Hassan, Seringapatam and Hunasúru. In the three former towns the mohatarfa has been handed over to the Municipality on condition of paying for its own Police. This and an octroi upon certain articles of consumption form the main source of income. In the last mentioned place a municipal house tax is in force besides the town octroi.

321. The expenditure during the year under report was as follows :—

	Mysore.	Hassan.	Seringapatam.	Hunasúru.	Remarks.
Buildings	5,071	...	...	...	
Communications	4,647	...	1,884	1,046	
Sewage	2,841	*1,838	...	126	*In addition to this, the inhabitants have contributed stone slabs valued at Rs. 1,872 for V shaped subsidiary drains.
Water Supply	379	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	4,827	426	...	5	
Establishment	42,144	2,573	7,587	833	
Total.....	59,913	4,837	9,471	2,010	

322. In Mysore a slaughter-house, four urinals and two latrines and a Police choultry have been constructed. The well in the Kallyáni square, the water of which was the cause of bad odours, has been filled in and the place enclosed by a wire fencing in view to making a garden there and improving it by erecting a clock tower, &c. The want of proper drainage is much felt in this town and has repeatedly been brought to notice. The surveys having now been finished, all the available funds will be devoted to this purpose.

Mysore.

323. The V shaped drains have been constructed in the most important streets. A subscription of nearly Rs. 2,000 has been collected from the inhabitants and from outsiders who own property at Hunasúru, towards building steps down to the river.

Hunasúru.

324. Good progress has been made towards constructing V shaped drains and repairing streets.

Seringapatam.

325. The main drainage, the want of which was long felt, has been sanctioned by Government and is being carried out by Department Public Works. The towns-people have rendered liberal assistance in the construction of subsidiary drains.

Hassan.

326. Several of the Amildars have improved the sanitary condition of the kasabás. The levy of an octroi in these towns has been recommended. The proceeds therefrom and from the sale of stray cattle, fines, &c., will place sufficient funds at the disposal of the Deputy Superintendents.

Talook Kasabás.

327. As I took charge of the Division but a few days before the close of the official year, I can gather only from the reports of the Deputy Superintendents the general and favorable impression, that as a rule each officer and subordinate official has worked hard and successfully during that period in the performance of the duties entrusted to him. More than this I cannot at present be expected to say.

General Remarks.

328. The reports were received from the District Officers on the dates noted in the margin.

Mysore, 23rd April 1872.
Hassan, 24th do
But the statements on which this report was prepared, were not all received till the 29th May.

329. They do not claim to do more than present a concise and correct record of the doings of the past year, and this I conclude is all that is expected from them. With regard to the report for the Division which I am now closing, I feel that it is little more

than a compilation from the reports of the Deputy Superintendents, as the history of the Division is necessarily made up of those of the Districts of which it is composed, and these histories are also submitted to the Chief Commissioner who comments upon them separately.

I am therefore disposed to recommend with all diffidence, that hereafter the report of the Superintendent should be only a revision of those of the Deputy Superintendents, instead of merely for form's sake following the headings and repeating the substance of that which has already been recorded in detail.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Offg. Superintendent.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASHTAGRAM DIVISION, FOR THE YEAR 1871—72.

A repetition of this information is unnecessary except for correction.

Para 1.

Shews a decrease in total area since last report of $47\frac{1}{8}$ square miles, and of cultivated area of 1,078 square miles, and an increase of waste of $5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, while the culturable waste has decreased by $43\frac{1}{4}$ square miles.

Para 2.

The unappropriated culturable waste at the close of the year was 179,824 acres, against 190,965 acres at the close of 1870—71; 11,141 acres having been taken up during the year, 4,859 in Mysore and 6,282 in Hassan.

Para 4.

The length of Imperial and District roads given in the report is the same as in that for the previous year.

Para 8.

Total rain-fall in Mysore 27·38, in Hassan 27·59, or an average for both of 27·48, being 9·15 below that of the previous year.

Para 13.

The fall was copious during the first five months of the year, but deficient during the remainder.

Para 14.

The temperature in both Districts was as follows:—

Paras 17 to 19.

	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mysore	96°	53°	80°
Hassan	95°	52°	75°

The Mysore Ashtagram Talook was broken up from the beginning of the year, and its seven hóblís divided amongst the Patna Ashtagram, Mysore, Talakádu and Nanjanagúdu Talooks, the annual saving effected by the reduction being Rs. 6,924.

Para 24.

The name of the Patna Ashtagram Talook was changed to Ashtagram only.

The Periyápatna Talook was raised from 3rd to 2nd class at an increased annual charge of Rs. 3,360, and a small additional establishment was entertained at an annual charge of Rs. 1,260 for the transaction of coffee business in the Hassan Malnád.

Para 25.

The Maddúru Talook was reduced from 4th to 5th grade. The Haradanahalli Hóbli of the Gundlupéte Talook was transferred to Chámarájanagara in exchange for the Kelsúr Hóbli of the latter.

Para 28.

Four Sub-Divisions were formed in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, *viz.*, Nanjanagúdu and Hunasúru in Mysore, and Manjarábád and Kikkéri in Hassan.

Para 29.

Under these changes the Division consists of:—

Para 30.

2	Districts.
22	Talooks (of which 13 have been formed into four Sub-Divisions.
165	Hóblís.
9,896	Villages not including those of the Yelandúr Jágír.

Mysore and Hassan are the principal towns with a population of 50,153 and 6,056 respectively. The land revenue was Rs. 19,51,709 and the gross revenue under all heads Rs. 28,69,493.

Para 32.

The number of Revenue and Judicial Officers, &c., was as follows :—

Para 33.

Revenue and Judicial	32
Magistrates	53
	85
Police of all grades	1,957

The distance to the nearest Court must be erroneously stated in the report as at an average of 38¼ miles.

An experimental census of European British subjects was taken on 15th June 1871, and the general census of the population on the 14th November 1871.

Para 34—35.

The cost incurred on these operations in the Division, was Rs. 724—6—0.

The returns of population for the year under report gave a total of 1,420,468; but the figures are not reliable, and the results of the census will be awaited.

Para 37.

The number of houses is returned at 322,223 against 300,992 in the previous year, shewing an increase of 21,231. Of the total number 64,915 are assessed under the Mohatarfa Rules, and 257,308 are exempt from tax.

Para 43.

The survey of 3½ hóblís and 20 odd villages of the Bélúru Talook in Hassan was completed during the year, and the boundary marks erected by the Revenue Survey Department.

Para 44.

Para 48. The gross demand of revenue for the year was Rs. 26,44,112, which added to the balance outstanding from 1870—71, Rs. 2,78,734 made up a total of Rs. 29,22,846 for collection.

Para 49. The gross revenue for the previous year was Rs. 26,64,410, so that there was a falling off of Rs. 20,299, which occurred wholly in Hassan, Mysore shewing an increase of Rs. 4,513, while in Hassan there was a decrease of Rs. 24,812.

Paras 50—52. Of the total amount for collection Rs. 27,05,406 was realized before the close of the year, leaving an outstanding balance on 31st March of Rs. 2,17,440, of which Rs. 2,06,372 was collected up to 20th May, leaving a balance on that date of Rs. 11,068 outstanding for both Districts. Of this sum Rs. 10,361 was for Hassan, and Rs. 707 for Mysore. These results shew a great improvement in the realization of the revenue as compared with the previous year and are especially satisfactory as regards Mysore.

Paras 59—61. The comparative statement (para 54) shews that under the head of land revenue there was an increase of Rs. 2,312 and a decrease of Rs. 23,970, the net decrease being Rs. 21,658, *viz.*, Rs. 3,500 in Mysore and Rs. 18,158 in Hassan. The items composing the increase consisted chiefly of collections from inám lands, the inámdars being absent, and for interest and fees levied on arrears of revenue.

The chief items of decrease are, revenue on wet, dry, mulberry, pasture, and cultivated, but not settled lands, hálat on coffee, and receipts from amaráyi and Rs. 20,685 of the total sum was composed of falling off in the revenue on wet and dry lands and from coffee hálat.

Paras 62—63. The decrease in the revenue from wet and dry lands is ascribed (1) to the fall in prices, (2) to the failure of water supply for wet lands and (3) in Hassan, partly to the working of the Survey Department in the District; all which have combined to cause large relinquishments of land. The two first causes appear to me to be a sufficient explanation, though the large proportion of resignations in the Bélúru Talook seem to point to the introduction of the survey having something to do therewith.

Para 64. The decrease on mulberry lands is stated to be due to the failure of the silkworm industry.

Para 65. The large decrease from hálat on coffee is ascribed by the Deputy Superintendent to short crops, which is no doubt correct.

Para 66. The decrease in the demand for pasture land is singular, and if general, should be made the subject of enquiry. The amount is however small.

The revenue under the head of forest shews a decrease of Rs. 2,520, which is chiefly due to a large falling off from natural causes in the yield of "gallnuts" in Mysore, and from lac in Hassan.

Para 69.

Abkári shews a falling off of Rs. 487, the receipts being Rs. 2,42,158, against Rs. 2,42,645 in 1870—71; 30,964 gallons of spirits paying a still head duty of Rs. 42,226 were issued during the year. Of this quantity 1,936 gallons paying a duty of Rs. 2,857 were issued to the Yelandúru Jahagír, and the Island of Seringapatam, and 29,028 gallons paying a duty of Rs. 39,369 to the rest of the Division, shewing a small increase of Rs. 179 as compared with 1870---71.

Para 75.

Rupees 436---5---1 of the sum realized from still head duty was credited to the Local Fund; but it should have been collected in addition thereto as pointed out in this office docket No 1,424-11, R, dated 21st June 1872.

Para 83.

The amount should be re-credited to the Imperial still head duty, and as it is now irrecoverable as a Local Fund cess, the column for the Local Fund in the abkári form should be left blank for the year under review.

The receipts from license fees shew a decrease of Rs. 1,063, as compared with 1870---71.

The other items under this head do not call for remark.

The receipts under the head of mohatarfa were Rs. 1,08,072, against Rs. 1,00,956 in 1870---71, shewing an increase of Rs. 7,116. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,868 under the head of house, shop, and loom tax, and the net increase was made up wholly by the tax on carts belonging to non-agriculturists which yielded Rs. 9,984.

Para 92.

Of the total number of houses in the Division 49,721 were subject to, and 249,978 were exempt from, the incidence of the house tax.

Para 97.

The total receipts from "Customs" were Rs. 1,05,485, of which Rs. 14,603 were payable to Municipalities, inámdars, &c., leaving a net income from this source of Rs. 88,883, against Rs. 82,103 in 1870--71, shewing a net increase of Rs. 6,780.

Para 100.

Stamps shew a revenue of Rs. 47,983 against Rs. 79,890 in 1870---71.

Para 108.

The large decrease of Rs. 31,907 under this head is partly made up by an increase of Rs. 27,945 under law and justice.

The receipts are Rs. 93,619 against Rs. 65,674 in 1870---71, shewing an increase of Rs. 27,945.

Para 110.

Miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 35,896, against Rs. 45,663 in 1870---71, the decrease being Rs. 9,767 chiefly due to the transfer to the Municipality of Seringapatam of the mohatarfa collections in the island.

Para 113.

The receipts under the head of Local and Municipal Funds were Rs. 1,86,498, against Rs. 1,06,381 in 1870---71, being an increase of Rs. 80,117.

Paras 118—124.

The Municipal revenue was Rs. 96,761, against Rs. 52,678 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 44,083.

The Local Fund receipts were Rs. 88,710, against Rs. 52,942 in 1870---71, shewing an increase of Rs. 35,768, which is wholly due to the levy of Local Fund cess of half an anna in the rupee in lieu of the plough tax formerly collected.

The outstanding balance from the previous year was Rs. 7,418, which, added to the demand for the year under report, made up Rs. 1,93,916, of which Rs. 1,64,087 was collected, leaving an outstanding balance on the 31st March 1872 of Rs. 29,829. Rs. 8,831 appertained to the Municipal and Rs. 20,998 to the Local Fund. It is hoped that the greater part of these sums were collected before the 31st May.

The object of keeping the amount of the cess separate is that it may be available for Local Fund purposes.

Para 133.

I trust to the Superintendent's giving fair and equitable consideration to the claims to advancement to these important posts of all officials in the Districts under their control who have special pretension, and who possess the requisite qualifications to succeed thereto.

Para 144.

The demarcation of the boundary as ordered by the Government of India should be duly carried out or verified and reported on.

Para 146.

This is approved.

Para 150.

If the order in question is found to lead to an indiscriminate felling of trees on kandáyem lands, such should be deprecated in a considerate and judicious manner by the Deputy Superintendents.

Para 158.

The permission, however, is subject to the restrictions deemed necessary to prevent the practice being injurious.

Para 165.

The statements in paras 168—169 shew that the value of toddy produce from date trees, estimated at 541,816 in number growing on the kandáyem-paying lands of the Division, is Rs. 82,160, the assessment levied on the lands being Rs. 57,384. The toddy groves or tópes in the Division number 1,914 with an estimated number of 3,505,624 trees, the produce of

Paras 168—172.

which is stated to be of the annual value of Rs. 7,41,229. These figures are, however, only approximate. The demarcation of 855 tópes in Hassan has, it is stated, been completed. All the groves it is desired to reserve for toddy purposes, should be duly marked off and preserved from spoliation or other injury.

I concur with the Superintendent that, if this is done, these groves will fully suffice for all requirements under this head in this Division.

Para 173. The Government has an interest in the success of this factory which cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the neighbourhood by furnishing a market for produce.

Para 175. The manufacture of the drug should be strictly controlled and discouraged as much as possible, and if it shew a tendency to increase, the subject should be brought to notice for such orders as may be deemed necessary.

Para 179. The result of the maintenance of the establishment during the past year might have been noticed.

Paras 183—186. The return of revenue business (para 183) shews that during the year under report there were including those pending from the previous year—

(1.) 311 Revenue cases, or 256 less than in 1870—71 for disposal, of which 300 were cleared off, leaving 11 outstanding on 31st March 1872.

(2.) 58,355 miscellaneous proceedings, or 5,865 less than in 1870—71, of which 56,344 were dispsoed of, and 2,011 remained pending.

(3.) 266,696 orders reports, &c., or 19,755 more than in 1870—71, of which 263,411 were disposed of, leaving 3,285 pending; and—

(4.) 38,017 petitions, or 427 less than in 1870-71, of which 37,133 were disposed of, leaving 884 outstanding at the close of the year.

The due control and limitation of miscellaneous work is of much importance, and should be enforced so far as may be found practicable.

The large increase in the number of orders and reports calls for attention with this object.

The total number of original cases for disposal was 272 or 246 less than in 1870—71, which is satisfactory. The appeals were 87 against 115, shewing a decrease of 28.

It is however to be noticed that, though the number of cases in Mysore fell from 301 in 1870—71 to 125 in the past year, the appeals increased from 24 to 32.

Of 30 appeals to the Superintendent's Court, the original decree was confirmed in 16 cases, reversed in 3, and remanded in 2, leaving 9 cases undisposed of.

The consideration of this question has been postponed for the present, but will be dealt with by and bye.

Para 188.

The total receipts under all heads during the year aggregated Rs. 28,56,589, or Rs. 1,68,882 in excess of those of 1870—71. Of this amount, Rs. 26,92,517 were on account of land revenue, &c., and Rs. 1,64,072 occurred under the head of local and municipal funds.

Para 189.

The Deputy Superintendents are entitled to credit for these satisfactory results.

The expenditure during the past year shews a decrease of Rs. 1,23,337 under civil and political establishments and other heads named.

Para 191.

The expenditure on public works by Revenue Officers aggregated Rs. 81,951 during the year, of which Rs. 34,581 was from imperial, and Rs. 47,370 from local funds. The works executed included the new Talook Cutcherry at Arakalagúdu, which is still unfinished, certain additions to the Mandya Talook Cutcherry, nine new Anché houses, and various other works and repairs.

Paras 193—194.

This subject has been under consideration in the Irrigation Department, and it is essential that it should be put on a proper footing.

Para 205.

The planting of babúl trees all round the upper margins of tanks where the feeders enter them, should be pushed on as much as possible.

Para 206.

One hundred and twenty-two tanks were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 21,057. The ryots contributed Rs. 6,934-8-0 in cash and labor towards the repair of certain tanks, which is creditable.

Para 207.

The question of the levy of the irrigation and the mode of utilizing it is under consideration.

The report of the progress made during the year in the lines of road and other works specified in these paras appears to be satisfactory.

Para 209—212.

Two hundred and forty-eight thousand, one hundred and sixty one seedlings and cuttings were planted in avenues during the year. The report of the condition of the avenues, and of the measures taken to establish village groves in 5217 out of the 7,360 populated villages in the Division, is satisfactory.

Pras 213.

Much importance is attached to the success of the proposed measures for establishing wood depôts in connection with the District-forest scheme, and for the conservation and systematic working of fuel tracts.

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The utilization of this garden is satisfactory.

Para 261.

Thirty-nine bulls from the Amrat Mahal Department have been distributed in the two Districts. Two of the number have died.

Para 264.

The statements of the rates of rent and produce in these paras do not call for remark; prices generally appear to have fallen, but it is observed that the wages of unskilled laborers have risen from annas 3 to annas 3½ per diem.

Paras 267—273.

The statements of manufactures and trade are merely approximate estimates, and are not reliable. The total value of the chief articles produced in the Division is shewn in para 278 to be about 45¼ lacs.

Para 279.

The statement in para 280 shews that the receipts from cash allowances and lands granted by Government for the maintenance of 1,177 charitable and religious institutions, of which 31 were chatrams, during the year under report, aggregated Rs. 1,94,624, and the expenditure Rs. 1,87,116 leaving an unappropriated surplus at the close of the year of Rs. 7,508.

Para 280.

The receipts from the endowment from Prince Ghulám Mahomed's charity were Rs. 7,400, of which Rs. 6,881 were expended in the relief of 170 persons.

Para 282.

I was much pleased with the results of my visit to Shethalli last December.

Para 285.

The several points noticed in these remarks shall be referred for consideration to the Director of Public Instruction. The progress of education in the Division generally appears to be encouraging.

Paras 286—297.

The returns of vital statistics give a total of 16,151 deaths, and 7,573 births for this Division, being at the rate of 1,137, and 5·3 per mille respectively. The returns are obviously incorrect, and are simply worthless as at present submitted. The Deputy Superintendents should be urged to interest themselves in securing greater accuracy in these statements.

Para 301.

It is observed that there were 1,845 deaths from cholera within the limits of the Division during the year.

Twenty-six thousand and forty-one patients received medical aid from the Civil Hospitals, and Dispensaries during the year; 411 of the number were treated as in-patients.

Para 305.

There were 61 deaths among in, and 300 among out patients.

The distribution of simple medicines to Amildars with instructions for their administration is a good measure in the absence of dispensaries which it will take a long time to establish.

Paras 308—309.

The passing off of these festivals without any epidemic was satisfactory.

Para 310.

The vaccination return shews that 27,628 operations were performed by 24 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 3,133. Of this number, Rs. 26,685 are stated to have heen successful, and 943 unsuccessful. This result, if correct, is satisfactory.

Para 312.

The return of English work in the offices of the Division shews an increase of 923, and 929 letters, received and despatched respectively.

Para 313.

The increase of deposits in the Hassan District Savings' Bank is satisfactory.

Para 317.

The total municipal expenditure by the four municipalities named in the margin was Rs. 76,231 during the year.

Para 320.

Mysore.
Hassan.
Seringapatam.
Hunasúru.

The progress of municipal measures in the above, and in the Kasabá towns of talooks, appears to be encouraging.

In concluding these remarks, I desire to place on record my sense of the loss the Ashtagram Division has sustained by the vacation of his appointment as Superintendent, consequent on his return to Europe, by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, C. B., whose able administration of this Division has been more than once acknowledged by my predecessor.

Para 327.

For the care with which the report under review has been drawn up, my thanks are due to Major J. A. Campbell, Officiating Superintendent, and I notice with satisfaction that he speaks in favorable terms of the manner in which all the officers and subordinate officials under the Superintendent's control have performed their duties during the year under report.

With reference to the remarks in this para regarding the substance and form of the Divisional Reports, I wish them to continue to be drawn up as hitherto.

Para 329.

Though rather full comments were passed on the District Reports for 1870—71, such will probably not be the case in future, and it will always be convenient to have a full resume of these reports from the pen of the Superintendent.

MYSORE.

Para 11.

The average fall of rain as guaged at the talook head quarters is reported to have been only 18 inches or about 2½ inches less than in the previous year, but these results are probably not reliable. At Mysore, however, 27½ inches were registered, the maximum temperature there in shade being 95 and the minimum 55.

Para 12.

The number of talooks in the District was reduced to 12 by the abolition of the Mysore Ashtagram Talook at the commencement of the official year.

Paras 14—15.

The population of the District according to the "Kháneshumári" accounts for 1871-72 was estimated at 787,221 souls, exclusive of the Yalandúr Jahagír, shewing an increase of 20,695 as compared with the returns for the previous year, and with an area of 4,052 square miles as officially recognized, giving an average of 194 souls to each square mile; but the population, as determined by the census of the 14th November 1871, will probably exceed the above figures.

Para 21.

The total demand under all heads of revenue for the year was Rs. 15,65,131-2-9, shewing a net increase of Rs. 55,755-1-2. Of this sum, Rs. 9,71,324-5-10 was derived from land revenue, which, however, exhibits a falling off of Rs. 3,500 as compared with the previous year's receipts. All other items, with the exception of "Stamps" and "Miscellaneous" shew an improvement.

The decrease under land revenue is explained as chiefly due—(*a*) to the relinquishment of land on account of the decline in the price of grain—(*b*) to a failure of water in certain tanks; and (*c*) to a reduction of rates on over-assessed lands in the Maddúru Talook.

Paras 46—51.

From an aggregate demand of Rs. 15,97,751-10-8, including a balance of Rs. 32,620-7-11 outstanding on the 1st April 1871, Rs. 15,65,959-9-0 were collected, and Rs. 12,303-11-9 struck off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance at the close of the official year of Rs. 19,488-5-11.

This sum it is observed has been reduced by certain payments on due dates after 31st March, which reduced the balance on the 17th April to Rs. 3,502-2-7, which the Chief Commissioner trusts has been duly adjusted.

The periodical inspection of Talook Treasuries by the Deputy Superintendent or the Sub-divisional Assistants under the orders of the District Officer, is a point which should always be provided for.

It is noted that the Amildars of six talooks cleared off their revenue balances before the close of the year, and it is satisfactory to find that coercive measures for the recovery of the Government demand were resorted to in a very few cases, as indicated by the amount involved, *viz.*, Rs. 1,600.

Para 52. The administrative and other charges of the District during the year aggregated Rs. 8,12,293-13-11, or Rs. 1,19,940-11-0 less than in the previous year, which is attributed to a reduction of establishment and of expenditure under "Public Works."

Paras 56—78. Under the head "Public Works" the total appropriation and expenditure for the year were Rs. 32,604 and Rs. 31,686 respectively, exclusive of the cost of establishment, which amounted to Rs. 6,760.

From the details of the expenditure, it is observed that several original buildings and agricultural works and communications, as well as the execution of repairs, were taken in hand during the year with good results.

The Chief Commissioner approves of the measures which it is intended to adopt in view to ensure the proper repair and maintenance of Plough Tax roads, as stated in para 78.

Para 87. The cultivation of carolina paddy in the Chamarájanagara Talook by the Gauda of Henginúr is very encouraging. The head yield of 60 fold is probably due to deeper culture and careful sub-soil drainage, without which, it is said, this cereal will not thrive. The experiments with other seeds have not generally been successful.

Paras 93—96. Colonel Meade is glad to hear that the people generally are beginning to appreciate the value of arboriculture. The number of seedlings and cuttings planted during the year, *viz.*, 1,96,625, and the reported condition of the existing avenue trees is very satisfactory.

It is observed that out of a total of 3,146 villages, 538 have yet to be planted with tópes, and it is hoped that every exertion will be made in this direction.

Paras 105—122. Favorable progress appears to have been made by the pupils attending the various educational institutions reported upon in these paras. The number in the Mahárájas' School at Mysore increased from 343 at the commencement of the year to 523 at its' close. Of the new admissions, 81 entered the Kanarese and 77 the Hindustáni classes.

The state of the ten talook Vernacular schools referred to in para 119 does not call for remark. At Nanjanagúdu, however, it is noticed that there has been a great falling off in the attendance.

Thirty-four Hóbli schools were established during the year, which, added to the 57 previously in existence, makes a total of 91 schools of this class, or 3 in excess of the number of hóblís comprising the District.

The number of indigenous schools was 197 during the year.

Nine thousand four-hundred and nineteen deaths occurred during the year, of which 334 were from small-pox and 1,273 from cholera, against 575 in the year before, but the health of the people was generally good. The death rate averaged 11 per mille of population which is doubtless much below the truth.

Paras 126—129.

The number of births during the same period has not been furnished.

Fourteen thousand eight-hundred and sixty-six persons were vaccinated during the year. Of this number 671 cases are reported to have been unsuccessful.

Para 131.

The number of pattás for the year was 1,72,695 classed under 21 heads, of which 132,485 or 77 per cent were renewed, 4,415 were newly issued during the year, and the remainder were unaltered.

Para 150.

The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction that the system of planting babúl trees round the margin of tanks has been carried out in 126 instances, and that steps have been taken to ensure the planting up similarly of all the tanks in the Districts.

Para 152.

Seventeen Amrat Mahal bulls were maintained in the District for breeding purposes. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that the object of Government in this matter is beginning to be fully appreciated by the ryots.

Para 153.

The Chief Commissioner will be glad to consider the proposal referred to herein regarding a Cattle Show for the Mysore District, if submitted in the usual way.

Para 157.

The Chief Commissioner has perused this report with interest, and considers that it gives an encouraging account of the condition and progress of this important District.

Conclusion.

HASSAN.

The area of the District in square miles is estimated at 3,480, intersecting which there are 552 miles of roadway; but the Chief Commissioner has already ruled that for all statistical purposes the figures given in Colonel Mackenzie's survey of 1800 to 1807, *viz.*, 3,292, should be adopted until the Province is resurveyed or until further orders.

Paras 1—4.

The arable area in acres is 5,21,963, of which 22,881 are said to be fallow, 79,342 acres in the accupation of the Amrat Mahal Department and 398,936 at the disposal of Government.

Twenty-four inches of rain were registered during the year at Hassan which has been taken to represent the mean fall of the District; but compared with the average of the previous year, this shews a decrease of 13½ inches. The maximum temperature was 95° and the minimum 52°

Paras 12—13.

The population of the District is estimated at 632,247 or 25,514 in excess of the previous year; but the increase is attributed to more reliable figures having been entered in the returns generally. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1—10—5, the gross revenue being Rs. 10,02,206—6—8.

Para 17.

Revenue Survey operations were completed in three hóblís of the Bélúru Talook and were in progress in a fourth.

Para 19.

The total demand on account of land revenue excluding forests and abkári was Rs. 10,02,206—6—8; but the amount actually due on the 31st March 1872 was only Rs. 8,14,500, which added to the previous year's balance of Rs. 2,21,819 made a total of Rs. 10,36,319 to be collected within the official year. The actual collections however exceeded this amount by Rs. 84,410 owing to the khists that were payable in April 1872 having been in several instances, especially in the Hassan and Manjarabád Talooks, adjusted in March.

Paras 22 and 32 to 34.

The amounts due from the Chennaráyapatna and Attikuppa Talooks were not however fully realized, and the attention of the Deputy Superintendent should be drawn to the point. It is satisfactory to note that the instances in which extreme measures had to be resorted to for the recovery of rents, &c., fell from 123 involving Rs. 1,348 for 1870—71 to 18 in the year under review involving a sum of only Rs. 390.

Eight hundred and twenty two gomals, and all the date groves of the District numbering 3,082 were demarkated during the year, which merits special recommendation.

Para 36.

The actual sum credited to Government was Rs. 12,52,904, or Rs. 95,447 in excess of the previous year, which is accounted for by some of the outstanding balances of the previous year having been recovered and brought to book, while some of the instalments payable in 1872—73 were realized in advance.

Para 36.

The particulars given in these paras regarding the revenue from the several items emunerated do not call for remark.

Paras 37—49.

The total expenditure under the head public works amounted to Rs. 26,294—6—9.

Para 69.

Over 500 miles of road, it is observed, are now provided with avenue trees, of which 5,410 were planted in lieu of decayed trees. In addition to this number, 46,126 trees were newly planted during the year, making altogether a total of 1,40,000 trees.

Para 84.

During his last tour through the District the Chief Commissioner noticed with satisfaction the roads made by the ryots to connect their villages with the main lines. The exertions of the District and Talook Officers in this direction was very commendable, but the endless multiplication of District roads should be guarded against.

The ryots of Manjarábád were rewarded by the Chief Commissioner during his last tour for opening out a new practicable carriage trace of 7 miles, from Wangúr to Huchinge.

Five hundred and twenty village tópes were also laid out during the year, in addition to 2,609 that previously existed, and all are reported to be in a healthy and thriving condition.

The general out-turn of crops was a little below the average of the previous year, as the tanks in some of the Districts did not receive an adequate supply of water during the monsoon.

Para 90.

Only 27 acres of land were newly taken up in the District for coffee cultivation during the year; but a much larger extent is said to have been relinquished.

Para 94.

The out-turn of coffee generally was under the average, there having been a decrease, as compared with the previous year's crop, of 23,421 maunds, which at Rs. 5 per maund represents a loss to the producers of Rs. 1,17,105 and to Government of Rs. 5,855 of revenue.

The duty on cardamoms levied on the 5,66½ maunds exported realized Rs. 1,187, but it is stated that the quantity produced and used for home consumption, which is great, escapes free. This should be brought to notice in the proper way in a separate report.

Para 97.

The experiments with foreign seeds appear generally to have failed.

Every effort should be made to secure reliable information for the trade returns for the current official year.

Para 108.

The total cost of education was Rs. 18,230, or Rs·4,958 in excess of the cost in the previous year due—(1) to the salary of the Head Master of the District School having been increased; and (2) to the establishment of an additional talook vernacular and 22 hóbli schools.

Para 110.

Of the latter class there are now 77, each hóbli in the District being provided with one. The daily attendance of boys and girls was 1,693, and the average annual cost per head was Rs. 9—2—1 or Rs. 1—10—7 more than in the year 1870—71.

The registered number of deaths was 6,570, or 1,026 less than in 1870—71; but the number of births during the year is not stated, the general health of the District is said to have been good, and owing to

Para 116.

the commendable exertions of the Amildars, the great gatherings during the hot season at Mélkóte and Bélúru passed off without any outbreak of cholera.

Twelve thousand seven hundred and sixty two vaccine operations were performed during the year; but the proportion of successful to unsuccessful cases is not recorded.

Para 122.

One thousand two hundred and seventy-seven money orders of the value of Rs. 56,774 were issued, and 244 orders amounting to Rs. 7,687—8—0 were paid during the year.

Para 130.

The Chief Commissioner has perused this report with interest, but thinks it too discursive, and that it might have been presented in a more concise form, the comparisons of figures being more complete.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

NAGAR DIVISION.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASHTAGRAM DIVISION,

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

General Summary.

The year under review was not marked by the introduction of any territorial changes, and among the important measures adopted may be mentioned that of the Local Fund cess, the resources of which were considerably augmented by the imposition of ½ anna in each rupee of assessment and on other heads of income. Though the measure has not met with the approbation of those affected by it, still there can be no question as to its necessity for the improvement of the country. The present land-locked condition of most of the Malnád talooks of the Division is a question for very serious consideration, and though the inhabitants of those parts may not desire the introduction of roads and prefer to repose in their present state of ignorant bliss of all that is occurring outside and beyond them, it is no longer right this should be permitted. Besides there can be no doubt the administration of these wilds must be greatly facilitated by the construction of roads, traversing these parts in every direction, and for which money alone that has been hitherto wanting is now found.

General Census.

2. Another subject deserving of mention is the taking of the general census, which was generally carried out throughout the Division without any opposition on the part of the inhabitants, and it is hoped with a fair approach to accuracy. All hands were pressed into this service, and though in some places rain appears to have fallen the work of the census does not seem to have been retarded by it.

Rain-fall.

3. The rain-fall was an average one, and on the whole seasonable throughout all the Division. In some localities the monsoon set in rather late, while in others it continued till a little after the November crops came to maturity, which consequently suffered slightly.

As usual, the fall was heavy in the talooks bordering on the ghâts, while in the more open country it was comparatively moderate.

4. The season is stated to have been generally favorable to all crops, an average harvest having been yielded, though in some parts of the Chituldroog District dry crops such as chenna, baller javare, &c., seem to have slightly suffered from the weather and diseases. The season however does not appear to have affected the superior staple productions of the Division, *viz.*, areca-nut and coffee; but the exports of the former were considerably diminished owing, it is said, to a sudden fall of the prices at certain depôts in North Arcot and Bellary, to which places this article is principally conveyed, and where large quantities, exports of previous years, are stated to have been in reserve holding out for a more favorable market and demand; consequently there is shewn a fall of revenue from this source as contrasted with previous years. On the other hand there being a better demand for coffee, this article has been freely exported and shews a rise in the revenue derived from it.

Season.

5. The prices of the articles of food remained all throughout the year nearly stationary, enabling the poorer classes to supply themselves with food, while at the same time, it did not compel the agriculturalists to resort to capitalists, whose usurious bargains in the Malnád have been the theme of frequent declamation.

Price of articles.

6. The state of public health has been more or less the same as in last year, although no epidemic such has cholera or diseases in a virulent form prevailed, still a great many fell victims to fevers and small pox, the deaths under which are reckoned at 9,452; the majority of these casualties is confined to the Malnád talooks, the Maidán talooks being comparatively free.

Public health.

7. The operations of the Educational Department were considerably extended by the establishment of normal and hóbli schools and a healthy spirit for receiving education is fast manifesting itself among the lower classes, who have hitherto considered themselves excluded from a participation in its advantages. The orders of the Government of India lately promulgated for the diffusion of education among the Musalmáns will, it is trusted, realize the anticipated results and place them more in a rank with other enlightened classes.

Education.

Endeavours are being made to extend the number of vernacular schools for this class of the population.

8. The revenue settlement for the year amounted to Rs. 36,50,845, against Rs. 35,67,436 in last year, shewing an increase of Rs. 83,409; of which, Rs. 67,345 constitute the realizations over and above the revenue of last year, from the new ½ anna local cess imposed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner in unsurveyed talooks, and one anna cess in the surveyed and settled talooks.

Revenue Settlement.

Trade.

9. The statistics of trade which are recorded by the village and talook officials according to certain forms prescribed by the Deputy Accountant General form the basis of the trade returns, which cannot be considered to be reliable. A compilation of the returns of the three Districts shews the following results :—

	Rs.
Value of exports ..	.. 81,72,511
Do imports ..	.. 30,62,253
Manufactures ..	.. 27,74,248

Public Works.

10. The most important public works requiring mention are, the tracing a line of road over the Hulekal Ghát to connect the table land with the coast, which seems to have been carried out with great skill and energy, the ruling gradients being 1 in 20.

The Súlikere channels, the construction of which is carried on by the Public Works Department.

The construction of a talook cutcherry at Dávanagere, which is being rapidly pushed on.

The construction of a Local Fund road from Harihara to Harapanahalli in Bellary' which is of great advantage for the cotton-growing talooks of the neighbourhood.

And several new works of more or less importance have been completed, while others have been commenced. Due attention has been paid to keep existing roads in fair trafficable order.

Avenues.

11. The planting of avenues and the preservation of the trees that had been planted received due attention, and efforts are being made to carry out the orders of the Chief Commissioner to encourage the planting of trees along the borders of nallahs, and a good start has been made in this respect in the Kadoor and Chituldroog Districts.

Shimoga market and drains.

12. Under the head of miscellaneous public improvement, the construction of a market at Shimoga and of the V shaped drains in the towns of Shimoga and Chikkamagalúru may be mentioned.

Demarcation of Forests.

13. It was not possible to carry out the demarcation of the District-forests as ordered, owing to the frequent changes of Assistants to whom the work had been allotted : and the subject of allotting fuel tracts to the head quarters of Districts is under consideration.

Revenue Survey.

14. The revenue settlement operations have been fully completed in Soraba and Chennagiri, and are in progress in Shikáripura, Pávagada and Molakálumúru.

The Doddéri Talook is the only one which remains to be settled in the Chituldroog District, which it is anticipated will be completed soon.

15. The inám settlement in the Malnád talooks was carried out during the year, but the results of settlements have not yet been brought to book.

Inám Settlement.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

16. The last year's report contains a detailed account of the physical characteristics of the Division, and it is therefore unnecessary to refer to the matter again. It may be mentioned, however, that the area of the Kadoor District, which was set down in the Statistical Returns appended to the last year's Provincial Administration Report at 7,338 square miles, has been computed by referring to the trigonometrical survey maps prepared by Colonel McKenzie, in which the areas of the talooks constituting the Kadoor District are given to be 2,801 square miles, which figure has been taken as approximately correct and entered in the returns.

17. The subjoined statement shews the extent of cultivated and uncultivated area of the Division, the surveyed and unsurveyed portions being distinguished:—

Area cultivated and uncultivated.

7 Surveyed talooks of the Chituldroog District and—

2 Do in the Shimoga District.

Cultivated.	Acres.	Guntas.
Wet	70,090	3
Dry	874,870	34
Garden	26,483	36
Total . .	971,444	33
Arable waste . . .	579,848	17
Unarable waste including Village sites, Amrat Mahal Kávals, grazing land, &c. .	1,086,350	23
.	2,637,643	33

I regret to see that these figures shew so small an extent of cultivated area as compared with the arable waste, the percentage of the three to the whole area settled being as given below. But a fine field is here opened to shew the success or otherwise of the settlements made.

Percentage of cultivated area to total settled area ..	36·80
Do. of arable	22· 0
Do. of unarable	41·20

The comparative table given below speaks for itself. Immediate favorable results can hardly be looked for, as of course the people will take some time to become accustomed to the new system and appreciate its benefits.

	Cultivated area.	Arable waste.	Unarable waste.
	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
Seven Settled Talooks during 1870—71.	780,084—31	388,600— 2	955,743— 3
Do. during 1871—72	778,895—11	390,235—14	965,824—18
Decrease.....	1,189—20	1,635—12 Increase.	10,801—15 Increase.

18. The area of the unsurveyed portion (17 talooks) is according to revenue accounts approximately reckoned at 7,336,963 acres and 2 guntas, of which the cultivated extent is

		A.	G.
.. ..		410,333	14
Wet	135,753 5		
Dry	2,46,333 20		
Garden	28,246 29		
	Arable waste	387,684	2
	Unarable do	6,538,945	26

These figures, however, must be considered as mere guess work.

19. The details under these heads have been given in the last year's report.

Communications, character of the surface, climate.

20. The total rain-fall during the year was 908 inches 38½ cents against 936—7, shewing a decrease of 27—68½.

Rain-fall.

These observations embrace the total rain-fall as registered in all the talooks.

The number of stations in which the rain was registered being 26, gives an average for each talook of 34 inches 94 cents, the average for last year being 36 inches ·027 cents. The maximum fall of rain was at Nagar, where 144 inches 15¼ cents were registered, and the minimum was at Dávanagere, *viz.*, 9 inches 93 cents.

21. Same as in last year.

Winds.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY.

22. The details under this head have been given in last year's report.

D.—POPULATION.

23. A regular census of the whole population was taken on the [redacted] November; but the results cannot here be stated, as all the schedu[redacted]

to Major Lindsay for compilation. From the Khánéshumári returns the total population is computed at 1,237,160, against 1,155,791, shewing an increase of 81,369, which probably arises from the care taken at the census to obtain more correct returns.

The population is distributed as follows :—

Hindús	..	1,182,075
Musalmáns	..	47,969
Jains	..	5,968
Europeans	..	106
East Indians	..	126
Native Christians	..	914
		1,237,160

The ratio of population to area (11,757 square miles) is 105 per square mile.

E.—FISCAL.

24. The actual area surveyed and settled from the commencement of the survey operations up to the close of March last was, as already recorded, 2,637,643*a*, 33*g*.

The revenue settlement was introduced into Soraba and Chennagiri, in the former of which great dissatisfaction was expressed at the highness of the rates; but it yet remains to be seen whether or not there is any real reason for this outcry. The crucial test in the matter being the resignation of land, the clamour raised if correct will be clearly established by the resignations which will be made during the current year.

The Shikáripura, Pávagada and Molakálumúru Talooks are at the present time in the course of being settled.

Operations are in progress in the Anantapura, Nagar, Ságara, Shimoga, and Honnáli Talooks, while in Doddéri every thing short of the settlement has been done. Portions of Taríkere and Kadoor Talooks in the Kadoor District have been surveyed.

25. The prevailing land tenures in the Division have been frequently dwelt upon in the previous reports.

Land tenures.

26. The revenue demand or jamábandi for 1871—72 from all sources including the local and municipal funds as per Appendix No. 3 is Rs. 36,50,845—10—7, which exceeds the revenue of the previous year by Rs. 83,409.

General revenue.

The balances of previous years which had to be collected during the year amounted [illegible] 13,04,488—0—2, which added to the above jamábandi makes a total of Rs. [illegible]—10—9; of which, Rs. 35,69,626—2—11 were collected during the year, and [illegible]—3 remitted.

[illegible] outstanding balance at the close of the official year was Rs. 13,84,582— [illegible] chiefly of sums to be recovered in April and May, the khists having [illegible] the end of the latter month.

28. The jamábandi for the year as distributed over the three Districts is as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Shimoga	16,71,078	0	7
Kadoor	9,55,394	4	11
Chituldroog	10,24,373	5	1
	36,50,845	10	7

29. It will be observed from Appendix No. 3, that the increases have been under the following heads:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Land Revenue	28,397	5	7
Abkári	15,056	5	5
Mohatarfa	16,856	6	2
Law and Justice	15,162	9	8
Local Funds	67,345	6	10

and the heavy falling off has been mainly in customs and stamps, Rs. 44,632—9—2 and Rs. 22,194—10—5 respectively.

30. The principal causes for the increase are,—1st, extended cultivation of waste land; 2nd, the result of the revenue survey settlement in the Soraba and Chennagiri Talooks of the Shimoga District; 3rd, favorable sales of grazing lands; and lastly, the large excise collected in coffee.

31. The value of darkhásts and resignations in the surveyed and unsurveyed talooks is given below :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Increase—					
By cultivation of wast land			53,722	3	3
In surveyed talooks	16,630	6 7			
In unsurveyed „	37,092	0 8			
Shimoga District	20,499	15 3			
Kadoor „	15,321	3 2			
Chituldroog „	17,901	0 10			
Decrease—					
By resignations for lands			64,211	9	10
In surveyed talooks	15,911	14 5			
In unsurveyed „	48,299	11 5			
Shimoga District	22,377	4 5			
Kadoor „	21,964	8 10			
Chituldroog „	19,869	12 7			
Net Decrease			10,489	6	7

The increase of Rs. 28,397—5—7 from land revenue, after covering the decrease of Rs. 10,489—6—7 from resignations as above shewn, is explained in the subjoined statement :—

			Rs. A. P.
Increase—			
By increase of rates in the survey settlement and new assessments brought to book ..	..		54,868 0 10
In the Chennagiri Talook	13,106 14 8		
In the Soraba „	41,761 2 2		
Miscellaneous items, *viz.*, progressive rents, transfers, &c.	..		18,429 2 0
Increase of excise on coffee	..		11,391 3 8
„ of sale of pasture lands	..		6,104 14 2
	Total		90,793 4 8
Deduct Decrease—			
By decrease of rates in the Survey Settlement ..	..		35,658 15 0
In the Chennagiri Talook	11,533 1 8		
In the Soraba „	24,125 13 4		
Land left uncultivated	..		7,066 7 2
Miscellaneous	..		9,181 2 4
			51,906 8 6
	Balance..		38,886 12 2
Deduct net Decrease by relinquishment			10,489 6 7
	Net Increase....		28,397 5 7

32. It will be seen that the rázínámas in the unsurveyed talooks preponderate over those of the surveyed. Much attention has been paid to this point, and the Deputy Superintendents have been called on for the submission of their views as to the cause. Still in spite of every endeavour to arrive at satisfactory and conclusive reasons for this I regret to say all that has been advanced leaves the matter not altogether satisfactorily determined. In the Revenue Survey Reports resignations of lands are very naturally attributed to fall in prices; but it can be demonstrated over and over again that this alone does not rule the point, nor yet the reverse that a rise in prices creates a demand for lands for cultivation. I do not mean to say this rise and fall of prices has nothing to do with the increase and decrease of cultivation, but merely that these rises and falls *alone* do not regulate the demand for and rejection of lands for cultivation. It is moreover an established fact that the character of the season *alone* does not essentially influence the throwing up of land or taking it up, but that a variety of causes and circumstances operate to bring about these results. It is impossible, therefore, if not unwise, to theorize on the subject. The most that can be said is that the ryots as a rule are well aware of what is to their own interests and what is not. It may be prices and seasons have regulated the chief men in some parts, and the others have followed suit in a body. But as a rule I am of opinion that resignations especially are greatly due to individual causes, such as death in a family or the loss of cattle, failures in former agricultural enterprises, difficulty of procuring labor, avariciousness to obtain other and better lands to cultivate, which necessitates the resignation of inferior lands held, and the like.

33. Dry and wet cultivation, &c., have increased in the following proportion :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Wet	2,638	0	4
Batáyi wet	391	2	5
Dry	3,723	2	8
Garden.	2,779	12	9
Sugar-cane	830	4	0
	10,362	6	2

As per Appendices Nos. 7 and 8 which shew that the increase has been mainly in the Shimoga District, and principally due to the enhancements put on by the Revenue Survey

Forests.

34. The revenue under this head amounts to Rs. 36,301—8—0, against Rs. 38,253—4—5, shewing a net decrease of Rs. 1,951—12—5 as shewn in Appendices Nos. 9 and 10. The decrease under the head of timber is 3,496—5—11, most of which has occurred in the Shimoga District, in consequence of a good number of jungles having been closed to traders by which the seigniorage has fallen off.

The sale of jungle pasture, cardamom and pepper has realized small increases.

The revenues from the reserved forests and sandalwood are entirely credited to the Forest Department.

Abkári.

35. Appendices Nos. 11, 12, and 13 shew the abkári revenue of the year under review as contrasted with last year; the result is a net increase of Rs. 15,056—5—5.

Toddy.

36. The increase under this head is Rs. 12,384, which has resulted in the following manner :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Shimoga	2,291	...
Chituldroog	14,385	...
Kadoor	...	4,292

It is stated that keen competition produced the increase in Shimoga, and Chituldroog, while a want of it occasioned the decrease in Kadoor.

Still head duty.

37. A loss of Rs. 2,151—2—1 has occurred under this head, the District details of which are shewn in the margin.* The loss in the Chituldroog District is small and immaterial, but at the same time it is curious that an increase of 41 shops should not have finally shewn an increase from still head duty. I am fairly convinced that the reasons assigned by the Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District are correct, and though there has been an increase of 24 shops in this District, the increase in the number of shops has shewn its natural result from an increase of consumption where the shops were multiplied. There was a decrease of 12 shops taking liquor from

	Decrease.		
*Shimoga	379	14	0
Kadoor	1,733	1	7
Chituldroog	38	2	6

Shimoga Distillery, and a consequent decrease of consumption from that Distillery : there was an increase of 8 or 9 shops to the Ságara Distillery, and an increase in consumption in proportion assimilating the decrease in Shimoga. There was an increase from 15 to 20 shops to the new Distillery at Thírthahalli, shewing a like increase in consumption, and though there is an increase in the number of shops usually supplied from the Sirálkoppa Distillery, I am aware great complaints were made against the high prices charged at Sirálkoppa Distillery.

But the reasons assigned in the Kadoor District report, where the heaviest loss has occurred, are not very clear. On the whole the increase of shops has not been great, the aggregate being but 7, *viz.*, 2 to the Taríkere Distillery where the increase was Rupees 90 assimilating the increase shewn in the Shimoga District. But though there was an increase of 2 shops taking liquor from the Chikkamagalúru Distillery, there is a loss of revenue of Rs. 1,500 and odd, and at the Hariharapura Distillery with an increase of 3 shops the loss shewn is nearly Rs. 300.

On conversing with the Deputy Superintendent on the subject, I am given to understand the reduction in the consumption of liquor, although an increase in the number of shops is shewn, is owing to a loose observance of the terms of the license, which had been in force previously, whereby the liquor was not always consumed on the premises when it was bought, as required by the license, but much was taken home to the purchaser's house and there drunk. The prohibition of this highly irregular and objectionable course when greatly resorted to, would at once account for a great diminution in the consumption.

License Fees.

38. The increase under this head is Rs. 2,483—9—7 caused by 72 new shops having been newly rented during the year as shewn below :—

Shimoga	24
Kadoor.	7
Chituldroog.	41
	72

It may be stated that a careful selection of only certain localities for the sale of liquor has induced people to rent more shops which have only to pay a monthly license fee.

Sale of Licenses for arrack shops.

39. The item has brought a small net increase of Rs. 772—0—7. In the Chituldroog and Shimoga Districts, the increase amounts to Rs. 3,295-4-7, while there has been a falling off of Rs. 2,523—12—0 in the Kadoor District, which it appears was owing to a change of practice in the payment of the money by the purchasers. It was the practice here not to levy any license fees for shops, but only to sell the licenses, the proceeds of which were recovered by 12 instalments in lieu of the levy of license fees. This practice of considering the sale of licenses in the light of license fees was put

a stop to as being irregular, and both sale of licenses and the levy of the license fees were directed to be adopted as was done in the other Districts; but by a misapprehension apparently, the sale money was collected at once, for which there was no real necessity if the people preferred to pay these by 12 monthly instalments.

40. The other items under the head abkári do not call for any remarks.

Assessed Taxes.

41. Appendices Nos. 14 and 15 shew the mohatarfa revenue for the year under report as contrasted with the previous year, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 16,856--6--2, of which Rs. 12,126 is the increase owing to the incidence of the new cart-tax imposed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, and Rs. 3,325—3—0 the increase of rates imposed according to rules, the former rates having been lower than those authorized, and the imposition of the tax on persons relinquishing agriculture and betaking to professions.

Looms.

A sum of Rs. 693 is the increase under the head of looms in the Kadoor and Chituldroog Districts.

Customs.

42. The revenue from this source amounted to Rs. 5,01,832 during the year, shewing a large falling off of Rs. 44,632—9—2, as compared with the last year.

As distributed over the three Districts the increase and decrease are as follows:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Shimoga ..	..	52,837 3 3
Kadoor	11,163 10 6	..
Chituldroog ..	..	2,959 0 5

43. The principal falling off has been under the head of supári, *viz.*, Rs. 64,752-4-5 as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Shimoga	53,104	11	5
Kadoor	9,347	14	9
Chituldroog	2,299	10	3

The main reason urged for this serious deficiency is the fall of demand in the principal trading marts and that consequently large quantities of supári have been kept in store. From the returns it appears that the quantity in store which was not exported amounts to 138,829 maunds, against 102,216 maunds of the previous year. Calculating the duty on the difference of these two quantities it roughly amounts to a sum of Rs. 42,549, and the balance must be accounted for partly by short crops and partly by the well known imperfections of the present system and want of proper control. The Deputy Superintendent of Kadoor brings to notice that the deficiency in his District is to be attributed to extensive smuggling that goes on undetected.

44. Under the recent orders of the Chief Commissioner, the subject of strengthening the sáyer establishments and introducing a more effectual control over the rahadárís and the conveyance of the article, is under consideration, and will form the subject of a separate report.

45. The increase under this head was Rs. 11,257—4—8 distributed as follows:—

Tobacco.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Shimoga	1,040 15 0	..
Kadoor	10,755 0 3	..
Chituldroog	..	538 10 7
	11,795 15 3	

The Deputy Superintendent of Kadoor states that the large increase in his District was owing to detection of smuggling in certain cases, and the condign punishment inflicted on the delinquents, which deterred other exporters from attempting to smuggle. The tobacco crop in this District appears to have been favorable.

Pepper and Cardamom.

46. The decrease from pepper was Rs. 1,530—1—9, chiefly in the Shimoga District, while an increase of Rs. 1,607—15—10 was obtained from cardamoms, mostly from the Kadoor District.

47. The other minor items do not call for special notice.

48. A sum of Rs. 25,112—4—6, which had been credited to the sáyer revenues, has been paid to inámdars on audited bills.

49. In the Kadoor District Rs. 2,068 were realized by fines inflicted in smuggling cases.

Salt.

50. This has realized an increase of Rs. 1,129—3—0 over the revenue of last year, especially in the Chituldroog District, where earth-salt is much manufactured.

Stamps Revenue.

51. The collections under this head aggregated Rs. 34,733—2—10, as compared with Rs. 56,927—13—3 of the year 1870—71, thus shewing a decrease of Rs. 22,194—10—5 for the year under report.

The decrease appears to be mostly nominal, the sale proceeds of Court Fees' stamps having been credited under the head of "Law and Justice," where a large increase is shewn. The sale proceeds of stamps under the General Stamp Act, and postage labels and penalty for unstamped documents, are included under this head.

Post Office.

52. The post office revenue is shewn to be Rs. 11,132—12—9, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 72—11—4.

53. The desirability of opening a postal communication between Ságara and Soraba, rendered necessary by the establishment of a Sub-Divisional office at Ságara to which both talooks are attached, has been the subject of a representation to the Chief Commissioner, and the measure having been objected to on the score of extra expenditure involved, suggestions have since been submitted for a re-allotment of the Anché runners from Shikáripura to Soraba, and posting some of the runners on this line on to the proposed line.

54. There has been an increase of Rs. 15,162 under this head caused by the sale proceeds of Court Fees' stamps being credited to this head. Appendices 24 and 25 shew the details.

Law and Justice.

55. Appendices Nos. 26 and 27 shew the Police revenue, *viz.*, fees, fines and forfeitures, sale proceeds of unclaimed property and other sundries.

Police.

56. Appendices 28 and 29 shew the miscellaneous revenue which comprises various sundry items, the increase under which is Rs. 5,970—2—1, a sum of Rs. 1,557—10—0 being fees for the occupation of 1st and 2nd class bungalows and the toll collection at the Harihara bridge, *viz.*, Rs. 4,522—7—2, have been included under this head.

Miscellaneous.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

57.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Land Revenue	24,01,630 13 3	3,99,306 0 1
Forest	1,61,028 5 11	19,816 5 8
Abkári	2,34,720 11 4	10,267 13 10
Mohatarfa	1,05,419 12 2	..
Sáyer	5,01,973 10 3	20,068 8 0
Salt	9,757 3 2	..
Stamps	34,733 2 10	1,311 0 4
Post Office	11,132 12 9	37,424 8 1
Law and Justice	89,253 10 4	78,540 7 4
Police	783 4 3	1,33,106 9 6
Education	4,309 0 2	28,037 4 0
Miscellaneous	17,821 9 0	974 2 10
Public Works	6,810 0 3	3,64,753 3 6
Survey	..	50,462 1 8
Medical	..	19,868 2 0
Hospital charges	..	3,047 2 4
Pensions and Gratuities	..	14,634 7 1
Chatrams, Dévastháns, &c,.	..	29,117 3 2
Bungalow establishment and contingencies .	..	20,984 11 1
District Fund	1,19,055 12 11	63,499 5 1
Municipal do.	29,395 12 3	22,174 4 10
Other items including remittances to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury ..	35,30,578 7 6	57,03,197 9 4
Total...	72,58,404 0 4	70,20,590 13 9

58. No information is available in this office regarding the money order transactions, issue of currency notes and other treasury details.

Money Orders and Currency Notes.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

59. Several important changes were introduced with regard to this fund, *viz.*, the abolition of the plough tax and the substitution in its stead of local cess of half anna in each rupee of land revenue. The collection of this cess was further extended to abkári, toddy,

District Fund.

sáyer and all contracts. These orders having arrived in the latter part of the year, no collections from this source were available for expenditure on last year's projects.

60. Appendix No. 30 shews the cash receipts, the Budget grants and the expenditure on works in 1871—72.

61. The Budget grant was Rs. 18,904—0—0, out of which Rs. 16,895 was spent on works as follows :—

Shimoga District.

	Rs.
Original..	7,270
Repairs..	5,843
Establishment	3,782
Total..	.16,895

62. Under the head original there are only two works, road from Honnáli to Kumsi and road from Ságara to Sirálkoppa, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 4,722 and 2,548 respectively.

63. Under repairs Rs. 4,970 were spent for the up-keep of local fund communications, and 873 for repairs of 3rd class bungalows, which have been transferred for maintenance from District fund.

64. The Budget grant was Rs. 10,923, from which Rs. 9,823—3—7 were spent on works as below stated :—

Kadoor.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original works	3,032	11	3
Repairs	2,976	1	0
Establishment	3,179	9	4
From Reserve..	634	14	0
	9,823	3	7

65. The original incomplete works on which expenditure was incurred during the year was—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Drains in Bánávára-Sakrepatna Road.	679	13	0
Do. in the Tarikere-Adjampura Road	1,252	12	8
Do. in the Huliyára Road	301	0	0
Do. in the Adjampura Hosadurga Road	799	1	7
	3,032	11	3

66. Out of the expenditure on repairs, Rs. 2,452—14—11 was spent for the maintenance of roads, and Rs. 523—2—1 for 3rd class bungalows.

67. The sum of Rs. 634—14—0 was spent in constructing two tunnels on the Tarikere-Adjampura road; improving two tunnels on the Birúr-Adjampura road; repairing the Santavéri Musáfarkhána, a well at Sakrepatna, and a cattle-pound at Wastára.

68. The Budget grant was Rs. 31,373, and the expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 31,738—9—1 as follows:—

Chituldroog.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original	5,200	9	2
Repairs	15,355	1	2
Establishment	6,276	14	9
From Reserve	4,906	0	0
Total..	31,738	9	1

69. The only original work of importance that was undertaken was the road from Harihara to the Bellary frontier. A bandy-stand for Rs. 1,752 out of the original reserve allotment was commenced and completed, as also a circular well at Hiriyúru, stables to the travellers' bungalow at Aimangala, and three tunnels on the Ujani road from the same fund.

Rupees 13,985—1—2 were spent for the maintenance of District roads and Rs. 1,370 for repairing ten 3rd class bungalows; another sum of Rs. 2,422 out of the repairs reserve allotment was spent on miscellaneous works. All the works except the Harihara-Harpanhalli road have been finally completed.

It is satisfactory to remark here that the District fund works in the three Districts appear to have been creditably prosecuted, leaving very small sum to lapse.

70. Total sanctions under this head during 1871—72 amounted to Rs. 16,470, the actual expenditure from which was Rs. 13,196—6—8, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,273-9-4, of which, Rs. 2,468 were resumed by the Superintending Engineer.

71. The number of works sanctioned from imperial funds, the expenditure thereon, and the balance are shewn in Appendix No. 31.

Petty works.

72. The number of works sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer was eleven for Rs. 4,533, from which Rs. 2,039—2—8 were actually spent on ten works, and the amount of estimate, *viz.*, Rs. 2,468 sanctioned for the Halsúr anicut in the Kadoor District was resumed by the Superintending Engineer.

73. The Secretary D. P. W. sanctioned an appropriation of Rs. 3,500 for the construction of a new talook cutcherry at Dávanagere, which together with Rs. 2,209 under the head of communications (repairs to 1st and 2nd class bungalows) was fully spent.

74. The allotments for the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendents were as follows:—

	Agricultural.	Communications.
Superintendent	2,000	200
Deputy Superintendent, Shimoga	500	..
,, Kadoor	500	..
,, Chituldroog ..	4,000	..

Six agricultural works were sanctioned by the Superintendent for Rs. 1,398 and two works for Rs. 200 under the head of "Communications." The total expenditure on these Rs. 845, Rs. 648 for the former and Rs. 197 for the latter.

75. In the Shimoga District several incomplete works of last year, for which fresh appropriations were provided for, were carried to completion.

76. In the Kadoor District Rs. 493—4—0 out of the allotment was spent on six works, all of which have been completed.

77. In the Chituldroog District the full allotment was expended on 34 works, all of which are reported to have been completed.

78. Appendix No. 32 shews the allotments and expenditure under the different heads of service, the former amounting to Rs. 5,566, out of which Rs. 4,236 were sanctioned for 76 works, and Rs. 3,222 were spent on 68 works, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,014—0—0.

Civil Buildings.

	No. of Works.	Expenditure.
Land Revenue ..	40	2,341 11 6
Abkári	2	145 0 0
Law and Justice ..	1	16 0 0
By Judl. Commr. do. ..	3	130 0 0
Do. Police ..	20	337 8 5
Medical ..	2	251 12 1
	68	3,222 0 0

79. The principal works carried out were—

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Repairing Talook Cutcherry at Chennagiri	290	0	0	Completed.
Constructing Sáyerkatte at Valdi Ságara Talook	175	0	0	do
Amildar's Quarters at Ságara	192	0	0	do
Improvement of the Lock-up at Chikkamagalúru	110	0	0	do
Repairing the Hálatkatte at Jágara	108	0	0	do
Constructing a Sáyerkatte at Koppa	175	13	10	do
Repairs to Talook Cutcherry at Hariharapura	102	13	0	do
Repairing Civil Hospital at Chikkamagalúru	201	14	8	do
Do. the Jail at Chikkamagalúru	101	0	0	do
Do. old Talook Cutcherry at Chituldroog	121	0	0	do
Do. at Jagalúru	174	0	0	do
Do. at Molakálumuru	111	0	0	do

80. The other works are of insignificant character deserving no mention.

81. Rupees 2,500 were allotted to this Division for conserving avenue trees, which appears to have been fairly carried out. Most of the sum appears to have been spent in digging wells for watering the trees and the establishment appointed for watering purposes.

Arboriculture.

82. In the Shimoga District the number of trees newly planted was 3,550, in Kadoor 1,677, and in Chituldroog 3,098, where a good number of wells were excavated along the lines of roads to keep up a supply of water during the hot weather.

83. In Kadoor 7,503 trees are reported to have been planted near villages to form village tópes, and in Chituldroog 289 groves have been planted by villagers. In the former District a good beginning appears to have been made in planting the borders of nullahs and the edges of tanks, which were ordered by the Chief Commissioner to be much encouraged.

84. A plantation of eucalyptus or blue gum trees was formed at Santavéri in 1870; but out of 5,000 planted only 1,000 are alive and in a healthy condition. About 40

plants of this kind were also planted on the Jógimatti Hill near Chituldroog; but only three of them are stated to be in good condition. The others in the Jail and Palace gardens are thriving.

85. A supply of 50 silver oaks, 18 apple, and 12 peach plants were obtained from the Superintendent of Lál Bágh by the Deputy Superintendent, Chituldroog, who had them planted on the Jógimatti Hill, Jail, and Palace gardens, and these with a few exceptions are stated to be in good condition.

86. One hundred graft mango plants were sent for by the Deputy Superintendent, Kadoor, from the Lál Bágh, and distributed to all the talooks, where they are reported to be coming on well.

87. It does not appear that sufficient attention has been paid to pruning the young avenues as directed by the Chief Commissioner, but the attention of the Deputy Superintendents has been again drawn to the subject.

C.—RAILWAYS.

88. None.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

89. The details under this head were given in the last year's report.

90. Rice, rági and chólam are the principal grains consumed by the masses of the country. The latter is not cultivated in the Malnád talooks.

Coffee.

91. This is chiefly grown in the western talooks of the Division. The revenue for 1871—72 amounted to Rs. 50,301-12-7, which gives an increase of Rs. 11,391-3-8 over the revenue of 1870—71.

The excise was levied on 2,525 tons, 105 lbs., 20 tolas, which is the actual export of the year.

The quantity exported by Europeans was 308 tons, 5 cwts., 17 lbs., 34 tolas, and that by Natives 2,216 tons, 15 cwts., 87 lbs., 26 tolas.

Cinchona.

92. The proposal to extend the cultivation of cinchona on the Bábábudens was abandoned, in consequence of the opinion expressed by the Madras Government Quinologist, who arrived at the conclusion that the yield of febrifuge alkaloids was inferior to that of the trees of the same age grown on the Nílgiris. A small establishment of a gardener and ten coolies is kept up for preserving those that have been already planted. There are at present 34,626 trees alive. Last year 6,700 young plants were given to different coffee planters in the Hassan and Kadoor Districts and to certain Patéls in the neighbourhood.

The Deputy Superintendent states that there are at present in the nursery about 10,500 plants, and recommends their being planted in a favorable site near the lower plantation. This is deserving of consideration, as it would not be well to allow the plants which have been reared with great cost and labor to go unutilized.

93. The yield from cardamoms was Rs. 3,734-8-7. The orders of the Chief Commissioner promulgated regarding the cultivation of cardamoms on certain conditions have not been availed of by any, except Captain Gaskell, a planter in the Koppa Talook, who is understood to be trying an experiment with this cultivation.

Cardamoms.

The duty of two rupees a maund on this article appears very light. A maund is known to sell from 50 to 80 Rs., and a higher rate would seem but proper.

94. Cotton cultivation in the Division is limited to a few talooks. The extent under cotton cultivation during the year was 38,131 acres, against 36,276 of the previous year, shewing an increase of 1,855.

Cotton.

The cultivation of this article is not sought after with the same avidity as in former years, on account of a fall of price and the cultivation of cereals being more eagerly desired.

95. Appendix No. 35 shews an approximate calculation of the losses in live stock, which during the year amounted to 39,444 against 52,885, shewing a decrease of 13,441.

Loss of Cattle.

No murrain or any diseases of a bad type were prevalent, except in certain isolated localities (Malnád) where no considerable loss was caused.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

96. The current prices of the principal articles of food, &c., as compared with those prevalent during the two preceding years are shewn in Appendix No. 36, from which it will be seen that there was no perceptible rise in the prices over last year. Rice, 1st sort, averaged from 10 to 13 seers a rupee; rági from 25 to 40 seers, and horse-gram from 20 to 50 seers.

The rates of skilled and unskilled labor do not shew any fluctuations.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

97. As per last year's report.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

98. The value of principal manufactures in the Division, as far as could be ascertained from information furnished in the trade returns, is given below:—

	Rs.
Arrack	1,13,388
Cumblies	1,02,406
Chunam	16,000
Piece goods	3,93,920
Cotton thread	33,040
Earthsalt	80,000
Gunny	1,000
Iron	1,72,825
Jaggory	3,40,114
Pottery	25,000
Snuff	40,120
Steel	25,000
Oils	2,30,365

The only manufactures deserving to be mentioned are,—cumblies in the Dávanagere, Harihara, Chituldroog and Kanakuppá Talooks; and cloth and silk manufactures in the Molakálumúru Talook.

H.—TRADE.

99. The information furnished in the trade returns is far from reliable. The returns shew the value of imports and exports, the principals of which are as follows:—

		Rs.	
Areca-nut	.. .. ..	20,74,049	
Coffee	.. .. ..	10,16,856	
Rice	.. .. ..	1,69,000	
Rági	.. .. ..	92,527	
Jaggroy	.. .. ..	1,44,233	
Gold	.. .. ..	47,000	import to Shimoga.
Iron	.. .. ..	88,932	
Sugar	.. .. ..	7,968	
Horse-gram	.. .. ..	1,81,098	
Wheat.	.. .. ..	83,562	
Tobacco.	.. .. ..	1,53,424	
Cotton.	.. .. ..	5,49,290	
Cocoanut	.. .. ..	1,24,325	
Salt.	.. .. ..	1,39,037	
Chillies.	.. .. ..	67,061	
Cumblies	.. .. ..	1,45,800	
Brass.	.. .. ..	62,160	

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

100. There is nothing to be said under this head more than what has been reported in last year.

B.—EDUCATION.

101. It is gratifying to remark that great attention continues to be bestowed on this subject. The Anglo-vernacular school at Shimoga has attained a high character in the estimation of the inhabitants, and the exertions of the present Head Master Mr. Taylor are commendable. Four students educated in the school matriculated with success in December last, and an F. A. class has lately been formed. Major Hay examined the school in March last, and was, it appears, much gratified at the progress made and the popularity of the school, which has attracted a large number of pupils, some of whom have come from the surrounding country to receive education.

102. The school at Chituldroog, its condition, and the qualification of the Head Master Mr. Clapham are favorably spoken of by the Deputy Superintendent.

103. In the Shimoga District a talook school at Anantapúra and two hóbli schools and nine of the latter class in the Kadoor District and twelve in Chituldroog were newly established in convenient places, abolishing three of the fifteen which had existed before.

104. The indigenous schools require no mention.

The girls' school at Shimoga has collapsed and the one at Chituldroog is getting on favorably. The missionaries at Shimoga have come to the aid of the girls at the station and on the ruins of the old school have founded a new one.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

105. The returns of vital statistics have been kept according to the new forms prescribed for adoption.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year were 9,165, male 4,660, female 4,505, against 7,872 in last year.

Deaths.

The number of deaths as per Appendix No. 37 is stated to be 14,269 as follows, against 14,194 in last year :—

		Rate per 1000 of Population.
Shimoga	6,903	14
Kadoor	3,332	11
Chituldroog	4,034	8

The mortality from different causes is shewn below :—

Cholera.	6
Small pox.	758
Fever.	8,694
Bowel Complaints ..	2,131
Suicide	46
Wounding	26
Accident	170
Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	63
All other causes	2,375

The ratio of deaths per total population was eleven per thousand.

It does not appear that the six deaths stated to have occurred from cholera resulted from an actual attack of that epidemic, but that they have been shewn under that head apparently by misconception of the causes.

106. The former system of collecting the statistics has been directed to remain in force until the reorganization of the police, and writers for the compilation of the statistics have been appointed in the three District offices on Rs. 20 each.

The returns received shew a decided improvement, and the system has worked fairly, all things considered.

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES. C.—VACCINATION.

107. It is not necessary to enter into any details as the Medical Department submits a separate report.

108. The Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga brings to notice the necessity of establishing a branch Dispensary at Ságara with a native Hospital Assistant attached to it. Fevers generally prevail in the Malnád and no medicines are within the reach of the population, and further the location of the Ságara Sub-Division office at Ságara still more necessitates the proposal being taken into consideration.

109. It is highly desirable that well-paid vaccinators at the rate of one for each talook should be permanently employed and vaccination made compulsory. In the Malnád small-pox periodically makes its appearance and continues during a great part of the year, and the inhabitants are under the ignorant notion that the appearance of the disease is a call for death. There is no doubt a great disinclination on the part of the people to submit to vaccination, but this will, it is hoped, gradually wear away as results become successful.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

110. Appendix No. 38 shews the receipts and disbursements in connection with this fund.

Municipalities.

111. *Shimoga Town.*—The collections from this municipality amounted to Rs. 12,178, and the actual expenditure on works was 8,084-7-3 as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Original works	2,230	10	7
Repairs	..	..	..
Establishment	5,926	6	3
Refunds of fines	27	6	5

The Budget grant for the town was Rs. 15,044; but several works entered therein were postponed.

The works carried out were :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Construction of a Police Tannah	219	9	4
Do Market	1,985	1	3

A road leading from the Péte to the bridge was partially carried out by convict labor, and consequently no expenditure is shewn on this account.

Out of the establishment charges, Rs. 3,050-7-3 was on account of the Town P[illegible] establishment, and the balance for the conservancy and supervising establishments.

There is nothing which requires any particular mention.

112. The details of receipts and expenditure in the other municipalities are subjoined.

113. Although the main expenditure is here shewn in the table to have been spent on establishments, it must not be supposed that pay has been drawn, and there is nothing to shew for it; on the contrary the strictest attention to cleanliness has been always observed, the pay of the establishment being given for this purpose; in other words conservancy is what has been chiefly attended to, as it is difficult at first to do more than this.

It is very desirable to alter the nature of the present so called municipalities, and treat the arrangement in the talooks simply as conservancies, for which much less will be required from the community, and all that is necessary under present circumstances can be done. The sums already collected can be usefully disposed of in desirable local improvements.

	Ságara.			Honnáli.			Nyámti.			Chennagiri.			Shikáripura.			Soraba.			Tírthahalli.		
Receipts including balance ...	2,168	8	9	1,637	9	7	2,547	0	0	886	5	6	1,782	11	4	1,338	13	7	1,696	15	4
Disbursements.																					
Original works ...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Repairs	7	0	0	...	0	0	22	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment...	426	14	0	237	0	6	537	12	11	326	13	5	418	14	10	447	0	10	198	9	7
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	433	14	0	269	0	6	560	12	5	326	13	5	453	13	6	447	0	10	198	9	7

114. *Chikkamagalúru.*—The Budget grant for this town for 1871-72 under all heads was Rs. 7,213, out of which Rs. 3,832-10-5 was expended. The principal works undertaken were:—

Kadoor District.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Planting trees in the town	362	0	0
Constructing side drains	750	0	0
Repairing roads in the town	418	15	0

115. In the other municipalities of this District there were no Budget grants for original works and consequently none were executed, and the expenditure incurred was for the establishment and repairing the roads in the towns.

116. *Chituldroog Town.*—The Budget grant for this town was Rs. 2,212, out of which Rs. 2,141 was expended, leaving very little balance.

Chituldroog District.

The original works and repairs undertaken were:—

	Rs.
Construction of latrines..	100
Repairs to Karánji cisterns	100
Do of roads and drains within the town ..	400
Total	600

117. *Harihara.*—The Budget grant was Rs. 1,965, and the expenditure Rs. 1,884. Under the heads of original works and repairs the whole of the Budget grants have been utilized and the nature of works executed was the construction of several tunnels on the roads in the town and the repair of roads.

118. *Dávanagere.*—The Budget grant was Rs. 1,564, and the expenditure Rs. 1,449 under all heads:—

Original Works.

	Rs.
Constructing Latrines	100
Do Dust box	50

Repairs.

Repair of roads and drains in the town. ..	100
	250

119. Appendices Nos. 39 and 40 shew the revenue business disposed of during the year in the Courts of the Division.

The appeal work disposed of in the Superintendent's office is as follows :—

	1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase	Decrease
Regular appeals	13	16	3	..
Miscellaneous do	27	30	3	..
	40	46	6	..

Original regular revenue cases disposed of in the three Districts including Talook Courts are as follows :—

Shimoga	118
Kadoor	26
Chituldroog	63
	207

against 194 of the last year, shewing an increase of 13 cases.

The number of appeals disposed of in the District Courts was 47 against 32.

Miscellaneous appeals disposed of were—

Shimoga Deputy Superintendent's Court	3
Kadoor „	3
Chituldroog „	1
	8

against 4 of last year.

The other miscellaneous proceedings disposed of were—

Applications for lands for coffee cultivation	1,357
Tenders for cultivation of Government lands..	7,071
Tenders for Government produce	129
Exchanges and surrenders	10,891
Concealments and encroachments..	11
Conversion and changes of assessment	36
Orders and reports	235,875
Petitions	20,123

120. It may be here remarked that many revenue cases disposed of, which ought to have been properly classed under regular cases, are included in the head of "Miscellaneous" owing to a misapprehension of the system; and consequently very little work is shewn under the head of "Regular Cases." However, on the whole, the character of the Revenue Courts has been much improved and the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code are, as far as practicable, followed in the investigation of revenue cases.

Jamábandi Rules.

121. The new jamábandi rules prescribed by the Chief Commissioner have been followed as far as practicable in the conduct of jamábandi; but owing to the census and the inám settlement in the Malnád talooks, which called away the attendance of officials and shánbhógs, the jamábandi had to be commenced later than usual and consequently there was not sufficient time available for a strict observance of the rules in the matter of examining the ordered percentage of fields and other examination of accounts.

122. The jamábandi was conducted by the following officers :—

Shimoga District.

Chennagiri	By Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Eliott, Dy. Supt.
Honnáli	
Kávaledurga	
Shimoga	By Mr. Shanmugavélu Pille, Assistant Supt.
Shikáripura	
Anantapura	By Captain Ludlow, Assistant Superintendent.
Soraba	
Nagar, and	
Ságara	

Kadoor District.

Chikkamagalúru-	By Major Mottet, Offg. Deputy Superintendent.
Teríkere	
Lakkuvalli	
Koppa	
Wastára, and	
Bánávára	
Kadoor	By Mr. M. Srínivás Rao, Assistant Superintendent.

Chituldroog District.

Búdihálu, ...	By Mr. J. Rámaiya Náidu, Assistant Superintendent
and the Nine other Talooks	By Mr. P. Krishna Rao, Offg. Deputy. Superintendent.

Breeding Bulls.

123. Sixty-two bulls have been allotted to this Division, out of the Amrat Mahal Cattle for the improvement of the breed of the country. These were distributed as follows :—

Shimoga	8
Kadoor	11
Chituldroog	43
	62

Those intended for the Chituldroog District have all been taken and distributed to the ryots on the payment of the nominal prices set on them, on the condition that they should not be disposed of, without the orders of the Deputy Superintendent.

In Shimoga and Kadoor, eleven bulls have not been taken over on the ground that the animals are wild and untractable.

As the bulls were only distributed in the latter part of the year, no results of the crosses can be given. The supply of the bulls is however appreciated as a great boon.

124. The following Officers have been in charge of the Districts during the year, and the Division office was all throughout presided over by Major Hay.

	Names of Officers.	From.	To.
Shimoga District.	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Eliott	1st April	14th Sept.
	Captain Ludlow	14th Sept.	16th Oct.
	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Eliott	16th Oct.	31st March.
[redacted]door District.	Captain C. J. Pearse	1st to	17th April 1871.
	Captain H. M. S. Magrath	17th April	19th May 1871.
	Major M. E. Mottet	19th May	31st March 1872.
Chituldroog.	Mr. P. Krishna Rao		all throughout.

Conclusion.

125. In concluding this report I must regret that the detailing of the administration of the past year should not have fallen on the late Superintendent, to whose able conduct of the affairs entrusted to him, I feel, proper justice has not been done here. Indeed the report has been mainly drawn up by the Revenue Sheristadar, Mr. Srínivásaiengar, to whose labors I am much indebted.

The original reports of the Deputy Superintendents are herewith submitted, regarding whose qualifications the Chief Commissioner is well aware. Having, however, visited Chikkamagalúru and having seen the many numerous improvements since I was last here, I am able to say much credit is due to the officers who have undertaken them, and to Major Mottet for the trouble and care he has taken in having the new Cantonment planted out with trees and the success he has met with.

H. M. ELIOTT,
Offg. Superintendent.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NAGAR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1871—72.

1. There can be no question of the urgent necessity for improving the means of communication in the Malnád, and the funds raised from the local fund cess, which has taken the place of the plough tax, will greatly aid in carrying out the measures necessary for that object.

2. It is gratifying to find it stated that the census was carried out without difficulty in this Division. The revenue returns give the population at 1,237,160, or 117 to the square mile, the correctness or otherwise of which will be shewn by the results of the census.

3. The rain-fall is stated to have been an average one, but the setting in and close of the monsoon were somewhat irregular. The average for the whole Division was 34·94, as against 36·27 in the previous year. The greatest rain-fall was at Nagar, the least at Dávanagere, the quantity registered at these places being 144·15 inches and 9·93 inches respectively.

4. The season was generally favorable for the crops, and the irregularities of the rain-fall did not affect the superior staple articles of produce.

The prices of food remained easy, but did not fall so low as to compel the agriculturists to have recourse to money lenders.

5. The state of the public health was much the same as in the previous year; but the number of deaths from fever and small pox was, as usual, very considerable.

6. The remarks on the increased facilities for education among the poorer classes and their desire to avail themselves of the same are satisfactory.

The measures under consideration for increasing the number of Hindustáni schools will, it is hoped, prove beneficial to the class for which they are designed.

7. The revenue demand for the year was Rs. 36,50,845, as against Rs. 35,67,436 for 1870—71, shewing an increase of Rs. 83,409; of which, Rs. 67,345 was due to the imposition of the local fund cess in lieu of the plough tax.

8. The returns of trade and manufactures give the totals shewn in the margin. These returns are not, however, reliable.

Exports Rs.	81,72,511	
Imports „	30,62,253	
		1,12,34,764
Manufactures	...	27,74,248

9. The public works in progress during the past year do not call for special remark.

Those whose object is to provide easy lines of communication between the table land and the coast, and at the same time to open up the Malnád, are of the highest impor-

tance to that part of the Province, and will, I trust, be pushed on with the utmost vigour.

10. It is satisfactory to find that the planting of avenues and trees generally continues to receive due attention in this Division.

11. The demarcation of the District-forests and the allotment of fuel tracts should be pushed on and completed as soon as may be possible.

12. Settlement operations were in progress in five talooks, and were completed in two during the year, while the survey of eight others was being carried on.

13. The inám settlement was also in progress in the Malnád talooks during the year.

14. The correction of the area of the Kadoor District in the present report appears to be quite proper.

15. The nine settled talooks of the Division represent a gross area of 2,637,643 acres; of which, 21·98 per cent is culturable, and 41·18 per cent unculturable.

ivated	...	971,445	
Ka	*Waste.*		
	rable	579,848	
	ulturable	1,086,350	
			1,666,198
	Total..	...	2,637,643

There was a decrease in the occupied lands in these talooks in the year under report of 1,190 acres; but no deductions as to the popularity or otherwise of the settlement can, it seems to me, be traced therefrom, the decrease in the case of some of the unsettled parts of the Province being far larger.

16. The area of the seventeen unsettled talooks of the Division is estimated at 7,336,963 acres; of which, only about 5·3 per cent is culturable, and the remainder barren.

Cultivated	...	4,10,333	
	Waste.		
Culturable		287,684	
Unculturable		6,538,945	
			6,926,630
	Total.....		7,336,963

This large proportion of the latter, if correctly stated, is doubtless due to the peculiar physical characteristics of a large part of the Division; but the figures are hardly reliable.

17. The total demand, including the balance from the previous year, was Rs. 49,55,333; of which, Rs. 35,69,626 was collected during the year, and Rs. 1,125 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 13,84,582 on 31st March 1872, including the khists falling due in April and May.

The collections on this account up to the end of 31st May aggregated Rs. 13,04,334, leaving an outstanding balance at that date of Rs. 80,248.

18. Under the head of land revenue, there was a net increase of Rs. 28,397.

The resignations of land aggregated Rs. 64,211, while fresh land valued at Rs. 53,722 was taken up. On the other hand, there was an increase of revenue from the survey rates of assessment, the excise duty on coffee, and the sale of waste lands, which after all deductions for reduced rates, &c. left a balance in favor of the revenue of Rs. 38,886.

19. There is, in my opinion, no general connection between the late large resignations of land and the operations of the survey, though individuals may of course be dissatisfied with the latter and throw up their lands. The other causes at work are quite sufficient to account for these resignations.

20. Under the head of forests, there was a decrease of revenue of Rs. 1,951, which is ascribed to the closing of certain jungles hitherto worked under the license system.

21. The revenue from abkári shews a net increase of Rs. 15,056, which is chiefly due to that derived from toddy, the net amount of which was Rs. 12,384.

The reasons assigned for the falling off in the receipts from still-head duty are not clear, and the whole question should be carefully investigated. Any increase in the number of shops ought to be accompanied by an increased consumption, instead of the opposite result; but it should be borne in mind that it is entirely opposed to the views of Government to increase the number of liquor shops without a clear necessity therefor, and that such should never be done without full consideration.

There appears to be some ground for the suspicion that the low abkári revenue in Kadoor may be due to illicit distillation or smuggling, and the Deputy Superintendents should take fitting steps to trace out such practices if they exist.

There was a small net increase of Rs. 772 from sale of licenses for arrack shops.

22. There was an increase of Rs. 16,856 under the head of mohatarfa revenue, which was chiefly due to the general levy of the cart tax.

23. Customs shews a large falling off of Rs. 44,632, which was chiefly due to a decrease in the excise duty on supári owing to reduced exports of the nut.

The Deputy Superintendent of Kadoor ascribes the deficiency in his District to extensive smuggling which is carried on with impunity.

There can be no doubt of the necessity of strengthening the Sáyer establishment at certain points, and introducing a more effective control over the issue of rahadáris in this Division, and the Superintendent should carefully consider and report on the whole subject with that object.

24. The duty realized on tobacco shews an increase of Rs. 11,257, which chiefly occurred in the Kadoor District, and is ascribed by the Deputy Superintendent to the deterring effect of the severe punishment imposed on certain parties who were detected in smuggling this article.

25. There was a decrease of Rs. 22,194 in the revenue from stamps, which was principally due to the transfer to the head of "Law and Justice" of the sale proceeds of Court Fees' stamps.

There was, however, apparently a considerable falling off independently of this cause as the increase of revenue under "Law and Justice" was only Rs. 15,162.

26. Under the head of "Miscellaneous," there was a net increase of Rs. 5,790.

27. Under the head of finance, the total actual receipts in and disbursements from the several Treasuries of the Division, including remittances to the Chief Commissioner's Treasury during the year under report, aggregated Rs. 72,58,404 and Rs. 70,20,591 respectively.

28. Under the head of public works, the total allotments from District Funds aggregated Rs. 61,200, of which, the sum of Rs. 58,457 was actually expended within the year, and Rs. 2,743 lapsed.

The expenditure under the several main heads was as shewn in the margin, from which it appears that the percentage cost of establishments was 22·6 on the total outlay and 29 on the outlay on works. This proportion is excessive, and the attention of the District Officers will be drawn to the necessity of reducing it as much as possible.

	Rs.
1. Original Works	21,044
2. Repairs	24,174
3. Establishment	13,239
Total Rs...	58,457

The works executed from the District Funds are stated to have been creditably carried out. They do not appear to call for remark.

29. The aggregate allotments for the year from Provincial Funds for works carried out by Civil Officers was Rs. 13,312; of which, Rs. 12,649 was actually expended within the year, and Rs. 663 lapsed.

The expenditure under the several main heads was as shewn in the margin, from which it appears that the total percentage cost of establishment on this class of works was 32·6 per cent on total outlay, and 48·4 per cent on works.

	Civil Buildings and Communications.	Agricultural.
Original Works	5,048	...
Repairs	858	6,743
Establishment	2,859	3,263
Total.....	8,765	10,006
Grand Total...	.....	18,771

The construction of a new Talook Cutcherry at Dávanagere appears to have been the chief work in hand under the head of civil buildings. The other works do not call for remark.

30. The allotment for conserving avenue trees in this Division was Rs. 2,500, most of which is stated to have been expended in digging wells for watering the trees and the establishment required therefor. It is hoped that systematic efforts will be made to increase the number of trees annually planted, especially in those parts of the Division which are at present almost demanded of them. The subject requires an intelligent and practical attention on the part of all the Civil Officers.

The number of trees stated to have been planted out in this Division, during the year under report, appears to have been quite insignificant, and at such a rate of progress the improvement looked for in this respect can never be attained during the present generation at least. I trust that more practical energy will be thrown into the treatment of this important question by all the District Officers concerned.

The failure of the blue gum trees at Santavéri is to be regretted.

The proper pruning and trimming of the avenue trees should be insisted on.

31. The quantity of coffee exported and on which excise duty was levied was *2,525 tons. The duty realized was Rs. 50,301, or Rs. 11,391 in excess of that collected in the previous year.

*European plantations	$308\frac{1}{4}$	tons	
Native do	$2,216\frac{3}{4}$	„	
Total...	2,525	„	

32. The number of cinchona trees in the plantation on the Bábabuden Hills was 34,626. The establishment maintained for keeping up the plantation consisted of one gardener and ten coolies.

Six thousand and seven hundred young cinchona plants were distributed during the year.

The proposal to plant out the young plants still remaining in the nurseries should be separately submitted.

33. The yield from the hálat on cardamoms was Rs. 3,734.

34. The area of land under cotton cultivation was 38,131 acres, as against 36,276 in 1870-71.

35. The loss of cattle during the past year is stated at 39,444, as against 52,885 in 1870-71, shewing a large decrease.

36. The prices of food grains and the rates of labor were much the same as in the previous year.

37. The remarks on the condition and progress of the educational establishment in the Division are generally favorable. The collapse of the girls' school at Shimoga is to be regretted.

38. The returns of vital statistics give the number of deaths and births in the Division during the past year as 14,269 and 9,165 respectively. The mortality in Chitul-droog is by the returns only 8 per mille of the population, and it is clear that these statistics are so grossly inaccurate as to be worthless. The time has arrived when better results than these should be attained, and I trust that the Deputy Superintendents will exert themselves to effect this object.

The present results are worse than useless and are a discredit to all concerned.

39. The question of the establishment of a dispensary at Ságara should be separately reported on, as should also that of the arrangements connected with the employment of vaccinators in the Malnád talooks, if deemed necessary.

The attention of the Superintendent is requested to the correspondence noted in the margin on this subject.

Letter from the Dy. Inspector Genl., I. M. D., No. 142. dated 3rd April 1871.
" to do do do No. 120-38, dated 11th do
" to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept. No. 896-30 G, dated 19th May 1871.
" from the Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., No. 1242, dated 14th June 1871.
" to do do No. 1496-58 G, dated 23rd June 1871.
" from do do No. 1598, dated 28th July 1871.
" from do Home Dept. No. 3207, dated 12th August 1871

40. The total Budget allotments for all the Municipalities in the Division during the past year aggregated Rs. 26,330 against a total available income of Rs. 3,519, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 22,811. The works executed appear to have been of a satisfactory and useful character, but do not call for special mention in these remarks.

	Rs.
Original Works.	4,315
Repairs.	1,952
Establishment.	11,668
Police.	3,050
Miscellaneous.	1,826
Total.....Rs.	22,811

The suggestion at the end of para 113 should be submitted in a separate report, if deemed necessary.

41. The number of original revenue cases disposed of in the District and Talook Courts was 207, as against 194 in the previous year.

The number of appeals to the District and Divisional Courts was 47 and 46, as against 32 and 40 respectively in 1870—71. There were also eight miscellaneous appeals to the District Courts.

The remaining work comprised 21,495 miscellaneous applications and cases; 235,875 orders and reports; and 20,123 petitions; making up a total of 277,493 under all heads. It is satisfactory to learn that the character of the work of the Revenue Courts is considered to be much improved, and that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code are duly attended to by them.

42. The cause of the nondistribution of the Amrat Mahal bulls supplied to the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts calls for special report. The reason assigned in the report is not a sufficient or satisfactory one. Every proper effort should be made to utilize the supply of these animals in the most advantageous manner for the benefit of the country generally.

43. I have perused this report with interest, and think that as far as it goes it gives an encouraging resume of the condition and progress of the Division during the past year.

The thanks of Government are due to Major Hay for his able administration of it during the year, and I beg also to express my acknowledgments of their labors to Lieutenant-Colonel Eliott, Major Mottet, and Mr. Krishna Rao, whose management of their Districts merits my approval.

Review by the Chief Commissioner on the District Administration Reports.

SHIMOGA.

Para 5. The average rain-fall as registered in the nine talooks comprising the District is stated to have been about 52¼ inches, against an average of 55 inches in the previous year.

Para 12. The formation of a Sub-Division comprising the Talooks of Ságara, Soraba, Anantapura, and Nagar under the jurisdiction of an Assistant Superintendent with full magisterial powers, has supplied an acknowledged want.

Paras 13—16. The census of 14th of November 1871 is reported to have been taken under favorable circumstances, as the people cordially co-operated in the undertaking. The population according to these returns is roughly estimated at 502,316 souls, or about 12 per cent more than the recorded number of the previous year. The Khánéshumári accounts make the population 467,057.

Paras 18—21. The progress of the Survey and Settlement Department has been satisfactory. Measuring operations were completed, and classification was in progress in Shikáripura, Ságara, and Honnáli. Measurement work was also in progress in the Anantapura, Shimoga, Kávaledurga and Nagar Talooks, the two last having been taken in hand during the year. The completion of the settlement of the Soraba and the Chennagiri Talooks, portions of which were brought under settlement in 1868 and 1870—71, respectively, was effected during the year with the following results :—

Talooks.	Area in Acres.	Present Assessment.			Former Assessment.		
Soraba	277,150—14	2,42,819	4	0	1,96,678	12	4
Chennagiri	255,466—12	1,59,414	4	0	1,58,138	12	10

Para 23. The total demand for the year under all heads aggregated Rs. 16,71,078—0—7, which compared with the previous year's revenue exhibits a net increase of Rs. 25,748—11—7, which is satisfactory considering that the decline in the sáyer revenue during the year involved a loss of so large a sum as Rs. 52,837—3—3: with the exception of four other items under which there was a slight falling off, the remaining heads of revenue shew an increase.

Para 66. From a total demand of Rs. 22,92,325—7—7, which includes a balance of Rs. 6,21,247—7—0 on account of the previous years, the collections amounted to Rs. 16,38,631—14—9, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 895 for which remission was granted, leaving a balance on the 31st March last of Rs. 6,52,798; of which again Rs. 1,961—5—0 was on account of previous years demand. It is observed that of this outstanding the sum of Rs. 61,695—6—6 was collected on the 31st May.

Para 68. The Government demand was recovered by the attachment and sale of property in 147 instances which appears to be a large number.

Para 81. One thousand five hundred and fifty three money orders were issued and 375 were paid during the year of the value of Rs. 76,004-15-0 and Rs. 18,398 respectively.

Paras 106—107. The reported thriving condition of the avenue trees is gratifying. The great desirability of selecting suitable fruit bearing trees for this purpose especially in the Maidán talooks should be always kept in view.

Para 120. It is observed that only two out of the eight Amrat Mahal bulls, supplied for breeding purposes, were allotted to cattle-owners; but it is not stated why the remainder were not similarly disposed of. The advantage of a superior breed of cattle for agricultural purposes cannot be overrated, and every effort should be made for the furtherance of the object of Government in this matter. The stacking of dry fodder for cattle for use in the hot weather is a point that should engage the attention of the Deputy Superintendent, and every opportunity should be taken of explaining to cattle-owners the necessity for some measures with this object.

The value of manufactures is stated to be Rs. 1,96,680, and that of imports and exports Rs. 9,89,922 and 19,55,932 respectively, shewing a sensible decrease as compared with the returns of the previous year under both heads. Greater attention is clearly called for in collecting the information on this head, the present returns being unreliable.

Paras 130—131.

The number of deaths from all causes is stated at 6,903 or 13·75 per mille of the estimated population, while the number of births is given as only 3,427 or 6·82 per mille of population, which shews that the returns are wholly unreliable and therefore valueless. The adoption of same more stringent measures are necessary to ensure greater accuracy in their preparation, and the Deputy Superintendent should see that this is done.

Paras 141—149.

The average daily attendance of sick at the Shimoga Dispensary which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 4,670-4-0 for the year, was 92 persons. The suggestion to establish a branch dispensary at the head quarters of the Ságara Sub-Division should be submitted through the Superintendent in a separate communication in which information should be given as to whether the inhabitants of the locality are willing to subscribe any portion of the cost.

Paras 150—151.

Six thousand six hundred and eighty-two vaccine operations are stated to have been performed; of which 5,508 or 82·43 per cent were reported successful, and 1,174 or 17·57 per cent unsuccessful.

Para 152.

The report has been drawn up by Captain Armstrong who did not however take charge of the District till after the close of the year to which it refers.

KADOOR.

The District was administered by three officers during the year. Captain C. J. Pearse, the permanent Deputy Superintendent, on obtaining furlough for two years made over charge of the District on the 17th April 1871 to Captain H. M. S. Magrath, who was relieved by Major Mottet on the 20th May following.

Para 1.

The Chief Commissioner regrets to hear that small-pox of a very virulent type prevailed in some of the talooks, and that in several instances in the Lakkuvalli Talook, where its ravages appear to have been mostly dreaded, whole villages were deserted on its approach. No effort should be spared to instil into the minds of the people the great advantage offered by vaccination as a preventive of this dire disease, and the subject of the prevalence of this dire disease in this talook seems to call for special medical enquiry.

Para 5.

Para 6. Eight thousand two hundred and twenty-six head of cattle are reported to have died from murrain, due apparently more to neglect on the part of the owners to segregate the diseased cattle from the healthy ones. The necessity for prompt action in this respect should be impressed strongly on herd-owners to prevent such serious loss.

Paras 7—8. The data on which the area of the District was computed at 7,367 square miles, and so entered in the previous year's report, was quite erroneous. As officially recognized, until more accurately defined by the survey, it is 2,294 square miles, and of this, 700 are reported to be under cultivation.

Para 11. The average rain-fall in the hilly tracts or Malnád Proper, was 110 inches during the year, while in the plains it seldom exceeded 30 inches.

Para 21. According to the "Khánéshumári" accounts, the population of the District shewed an increase of 19,871.

Para 23. The Chief Commissioner observes that the information afforded regarding the progress of the revenue survey is very meagre, and does not shew the actual amount of work done during the year.

Para 25. The revenue of the year from all sources was Rs. 9,55,394—4—11, or Rs. 19,351-6-1 in excess of the previous year, which, it is observed, accrued chiefly under land revenue, mohatarfa and sáyer, &c. Under "Abkári" and "Stamps" there was a falling off of Rs. 7,620 and Rs. 7,348—11—3 respectively.

Para 28. Out of a total demand of Rs. 12,26,869—10—10 including a sum of Rs. 3,03,365-8-4, the amount of the two last instalments for the preceding year which did not become due until April and May 1871, a sum of Rs. 8,87,692—3—10 was collected up to the close of the official year, leaving Rs. 3,39,042—8—4; of which, however, Rs. 3,03,525-11-8 were collected up to 31st May 1872.

Paras 55—60. The Chief Commissioner has perused with satisfaction the favorable mention made of the three Amildars named, through whose instrumentality several cases of smuggling were detected, and the perpetrators duly punished, the effect of which is reported to be an immediate increase of more than Rs. 10,000 in the revenue from tobacco over the amount realized in the previous year in the Maidán talooks. On the other hand, the apathy evinced by the Amildars in the Malnád talooks in this respect as reported in para 57 does not appear to have been sufficiently noticed. The Deputy Superintendent should in all such instances bring promptly to notice the name of any Amildar who has failed in this important part of his duty.

The operations of the Inám Department were resumed during the year in the Koppa, Wastára, Lakkuvalli and Chikkamagalúru Talooks, and were approaching completion in the former, at its close.

Para 85.

Five hundred and ninety six money orders were issued during the year for Rs. 22,626, and 204 orders of the value of Rs. 12,458—10—0 were cashed.

Para 97.

The contributions to "Municipal Funds" aggregated Rs. 7,441—14—8, and towards "District Funds" Rs. 24,448—3—9, the largest portion of which was realized from the half anna cess.

Paras 98—99.

Under the head "Public Works," some important minor buildings and irrigation works are reported to have been taken in hand and completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,249, of which Rs. 4,736 was defrayed from imperial revenues and Rs. 6,513 from District funds.

Paras 101—113.

Little progress is reported in planting avenue trees and village tópes, &c. As these measures are calculated to produce most beneficial results hereafter to the country at large, the Deputy Superintendents should see that the orders issued on the subject are not a mere dead letter, and the attention of the Superintendent should be given to the subject. It is not stated whether any steps were taken to prevent the attack of white ants on the eucalyptus or blue gum tree, of which, out of 5,000 planted at Santavéri, only 1,000 are reported to be alive. The condition of the other acclimatized plants seems to be satisfactory.

Paras 115—123.

With regard to the remarks herein, the Chief Commissioner does not understand why the subject of conserving District-forests has been allowed to remain in abeyance.

Para 124.

In addition to the 8,226 head of cattle that died from murrain, 2,376 were killed by wild beasts, being 1,147 less than in the previous year; but the loss is very serious.

Para 140.

Eight additional hóbli schools were established during the year. Good progress appears to have been made in all the schools in the District, and the continued interest taken in them and their periodical inspection by the Deputy Superintendent will no doubt have good results.

Paras 171—175.

One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four births and 5,332 deaths were reported, a large proportion of the latter being from fever, and 283 only from small pox. The return of births is clearly inaccurate, and the Deputy Superintendent should take immediate steps to ensure a more reliable registry on this head.

Para 177.

Two thousand six hundred and eighty-six persons were treated during the year in the Government Dispensary, of whom only seven died.

Para 182.

The number of vaccine operations is stated to have been 5,199, of which 4,654 cases were successful.

Para 183.

The Chief Commissioner has perused this report with interest and is glad to find the officiating Deputy Superintendent able to speak with satisfaction of the services of the subordinates named by him.

CHITULDROOG.

The area under cultivation in the settled portions during the year was less than in the previous year by about 1,189 acres, while in the unsettled talooks there has been a slight increase of about 75 Kandís.

Para 2.

The new road between Harihara and Harapanahalli was opened out during the year.

Para 6.

The average rain-fall of the District calculated from the talook registers was about 18 inches; but though the fall was on the whole more seasonable than in the previous year, none of the larger tanks were filled.

Paras 9—11.

The population of the District according to the Khánéshumári accounts was estimated at 474,828, or 41,791 souls more than in 1871—72; but the result of the census of the 14th November 1871, which will shortly be published, will give more exact information, and its figures will be adopted hereafter.

Para 17.

Survey operations in the Doddéri, Pávagada and Molakálumúru Talooks are stated to have been progressing satisfactorily.

Para 26.

The preservation of survey boundary marks, especially on the frontier lines, is a matter which should engage the constant attention of the Deputy Superintendent. The orders issued to plant good babúl trees, along the line in places where no natural boundaries exist, are judicious, and, if properly carried out, the results will be of great value hereafter.

Para 28.

The mortality among cattle, though still serious, was considerably less than in the previous year, the figures being 15,671 against 22,035. Of this number, 678 were killed by wild beasts.

Para 30.

The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction that all the Amrat Mahal bulls (47) supplied to the District were purchased by herd-owners for breeding purposes. With proper care and management

Paras 32—34.

there is every reason to believe that a superior breed of cattle will be gradually reared for agricultural purposes, the advantages of such a result should be impressed on the parties concerned.

Paras 35—42.

The total demand for the year under all heads excepting "Local Funds" was Rs. 9,72,750—10—6, against Rs. 9,37,903—13—11 in the previous year, shewing a net increase of Rs. 34,846---12---7, which, it is observed, accrued chiefly under abkári, assessed taxes, miscellaneous, and law and justice, the last item, however, being counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease under "Stamps."

The year's demand including the balance outstanding on 31st March 1871 aggregated Rs. 13,18,818---11---7, and the collections amounted to Rs. 9,55,571---7---7, or 72½ per cent of the total sum.

With reference to the remarks herein, the Chief Commissioner considers that a great deal more might be done in the way of preventing fraud in the collection of the sáyer revenue, if the existing establishment were more carefully supervised. The establishment of a special sáyer agency may be necessary in certain special localities, when strong reason therefor exists, the subject should be reported for orders. But there can be no doubt that the existing arrangements are susceptible of far greater efficiency than at present.

Para 77.

The value of money orders issued during the year amounted to Rs. 91,457—14—4, and of those paid Rs. 9,138—8—0.

Paras 81—89.

Several important buildings and minor irrigation works were constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 37,278—4—0, of which Rs. 11,816—9—8 were provided from imperial revenues and Rs. 25,461—10—4 from District funds.

Paras 90—97.

Greater attention appears to have been paid to the planting of avenue trees and village tópes by the ryots than heretofore, and the results of the steps taken to introduce English fruit, flower and other trees and plants appear to be generally encouraging.

In an arid District like Chituldroog, every effort should be made to plant quick-growing indigenous acclimatized trees. The babúl and other acacias should be planted round the margins of tanks, and the growth of the karáchi and other trees that are known to thrive well in poor soil and in bare tracts should by every possible means be encouraged. Probably the ankóle and some of the ficus tribe would succeed well in the barren talooks of the District, where shade and water are so much required.

Paras 117—118—126.

The experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy was not successful. It requires deeper culture and better sub-soil drainage than the indigenous kind. This should be carefully attended to in future experiments.

There was also only partial success in the attempt to grow sorgho, tobacco, and other seeds that were sent for experimental culture.

Paras 136—144.

The Chief Commissioner notices with satisfaction the improvement reported in the Government school at the head quarters of the District. The numbers increased from 60 in April 1871 to 109 in May 1872, but of these only three were Mahomedans and 100 Hindús.

Three hundred and sixty-eight boys attended the talook kasabá schools, giving an average of 37 boys educated at each, at 10½ annas per month.

Of the 15 existing hóbli schools, three were abolished during the year, but 12 of a similar class were established at desirable localities, making a total of 24 schools attended by 607 boys, at an annual cost of Rs. 1,495—4—4 or Rs. 2—7—5 per head. The periodical inspection of these institutions by the Deputy Superintendent and the Amildars cannot fail to have its good effect.

The number of indigenous schools increased from 219 to 242, and the attendance at them aggregated 2,897 pupils. Of these schools, three were exclusively for Mahomedans.

Paras 146—147.

It is encouraging to note that the girls' school at Chituldroog, with 25 scholars and supported chiefly by voluntary contributions, is making fair progress. If necessary, a separate report might be submitted on the subject of the latter para.

Paras 149—153.

Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six births and 4,034 deaths were registered during the year; of the latter 2,513 died from fever and 396 from bowel complaints. This last item seems to call for some investigation. It is noticed that March, April, July and September appear to be the worst months for fever; that no deaths occurred from cholera. On the whole the general health was good.

Para 159.

There were 5,989 admissions in the hospital during the year, of whom seven died. The total number treated was 30,389, or an average of 83·2 per diem.

Para 161.

Twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-five vaccine operations were performed during the year, of which 10,338 only are reported to have been successful. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,332—9—0, or an average on each successful case of Rs. 0—2—1.

Paras 165—179.

The attention paid to municipal matters is satisfactory; every opportunity should be taken of inculcating on the people that cleanliness is a great preventive of disease. Attention should be given to the utilization of the sewage as well as to its being drained from the houses. It should be duly collected, and, where practicable, applied to the land.

Para 190. The total number of pattás issued during the year, including receipt books in settled talooks, aggregated 78,184. In 17,153 of these pattás, the names and amount of assessment were altered, while 5,797 were newly issued.

The Chief Commissioner has perused this report with interest, but thinks it might have been somewhat more concise.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

INAM DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE INAM COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS THEREON.)

I have the honor to submit the Report of the operations of the Inám Commission for the past year, and to state that Colonel Clerk proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 2nd of March 1871.

2. The Assistants were employed during the year under review as follows :—

ASSISTANTS.	Talooks.	No. of Cases.	Previously settled.	Settled in the year.
Mr. V. N. Narasimmaiengar	1. Hiriyúru	181	179	2
	2. Pávagada	836	828	8
	3. Honnáli	599	597	2
	4. Gudibanda	1,660	1,658	2
	5. Góribidanúru	989	...	989
	6. Chikka Ballápura ...	2,414	303	2,111
	7. Koppa	692	...	692
	8. Lakkuvalli	335	...	26
	9. Soraba	832	...	832
	10. Anantapura	262	...	262
		8,800	3,565	4,926
Mr. C. Subba Rao ...	1. Toomkoor	2,181	2,176	5
	2. Honnavalli	888	882	6
	3. Kunigallu	1,514	1,381	133
	4. Ambájidurga	3,361	2,447	815
	5. Sidlaghatta	4,039	1,644	2,443
	6. Turivékere	1,181	1,081	100
	7. Maddagiri	461	438	23
	8. Ságara	389	...	389
	9. Nagar	447	...	447
	10. Wastára	672	...	518
	11. Chikkamagalúru ...	857	...	255
	12. Honnáli (Kumsi Mágani) ...	78	...	78
		16,068	10,049	5,212
Mr. Syed Nasiruddín ...	1. Búdihálu	380	379	1
	2. Chikkanáyakanahalli ...	717	700	12
	3. Málúru	3,965	3,786	179
	4. Bétmangala	4,207	3,429	782
	5. Kolár	1,993	706	1,287
	6. Kávaledurga	2,132	...	2,132
		13,394	9,000	4,393
		38,262	22,614	14,531

3. At the close of the year previous there were 5,820 cases pending, and the total number received during the year amounted to 18,362, making an aggregate of 24,182 for disposal; out of this, 22,101 cases were checked and reviewed, and 18,446 were finally confirmed, resumed or otherwise disposed of by me.

4. The disposal of these cases, as contrasted with the year previous, is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

	1870—71.	1871—72.
1. Confirmed	8,239	8,296
2. Resumed	649	1,891
3. Attached	300	103
4. Reviewed and referred to the Survey for final disposal, being Registers of Village servants	2,470	8,156
Total.....	11,658	18,446

This gives an increase of 6,788 cases disposed of during the year over the number settled during the year previous.

5. The extent of inám land settled by this Commission, its assessment, former jódi, &c., are shewn in the following table:—

Description of Cases.	No. of Cases.	Area in Acres.		Assessment.			Former Jódi.			Quit-Rent.			Combined Quit-Rent.		
		A.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Confirmed ...	8,296	88,361	20	75,988	7	7	17,504	4	9	9,923	0	5	27,421	10	2
Resumed ...	1,891	3,819	34	8,763	4	11	609	5	0	6,657	15	8	7,134	8	5
Attached ...	103	1,417	85	1,510	11	8	108	11	11	1,401	15	9	1,510	11	8
Referred to Survey ...	8,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	18,446	93,368	85	86,262	8	2	18,222	5	8	17,982	15	10	36,066	14	3

It will thus be seen that the enhanced revenue to be derived from the quit-rent imposed by the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 17,982, or more than one-sixth of the total cost of the Department per annum.

6. The different descriptions of inám lands found by the Department and disposed of was as follows:—

Description.	Confirmed.		Resumed.		Attached.		Total.	
	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
1. Dry, Acres ...	79,820	23	2,947	47	1,311	28	84,078	98
2. Wet „ ...	7,670	26	856	03	105	09	8,631	38
3. Garden „ ...	870	71	15	84	1	48	888	03
	88,361	20	3,819	34	1,417	85	93,598	39

7. The assessment on these lands is shewn below :—

Description.	Confirmed.			Resumed.			Attached.			Total.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Dry	75,988	7	7	8,763	4	11	1,510	11	8	86,262	8	2
2. Wet												
3. Garden												

8. During the progress of this settlement it would be advisable in future to contrast the different rates of assessment for the several descriptions of soils, the former jódi on the land, and the quit-rent imposed by this Department. When we bear in mind that the greater portion of the inám lands of Mysore were permanently alienated long ago by the several dynasties of the Mogul, the Anégondi Rájas, the chiefs of Mysore, Ikkéri and Nagar, the Péshwas, and the several minor Pállégárs who used to rule over the several component parts of the Province of Mysore, as also by Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultán, and the late Mahárája, it cannot be expected that the operations of the Inám Commission will result in any large restoration of Government lands; but, at the same time, the alienation of such lands will not be found to entail such a serious loss as was at first anticipated, inasmuch as most of the agrahára, temple and other ináms were resumed by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultán; and the Diván Púrnaiya, when restoring them after the capture of Seringapatam and the downfall of the Mahomedan dynasty, imposed a jódi on all grants that had been previously rent-free, generally at half the rate of assessment. In many cases of minor ináms the combined quit-rent, which consists of the former jódi and the quit-rent imposed during our settlement, is found to be higher than the survey assessment on the land. In such cases, the inámdars have the option of holding the land at the survey assessment on an ordinary pattá and of resigning their ináms; but they generally prefer to retain the inám title-deed and the honor and position thereby conferred.

9. The subjoined tabular statements will exhibit the average assessment per acre on the several descriptions of land confirmed by this Department, and the percentage of the old jódi and quit-rent on the assessment. The form of accounts hitherto kept will not [illegible]t of my shewing it for each description of land, without delaying this report.

Description.	Acres.		Assessment.			Average per Acre.		
1. Dry	79,820	23	75,988	7	7	0	13	9
2. Wet	7,670	26						
3. Garden	870	71						
	88,361	20						

Percentage on the Assessment.

Description.	Assessment.	Percentage of Jódi.	Percentage of Quit-Rent.	Percentage of combined Quit-Rent.
1. Dry ... ... 2. Wet ... ... 3. Garden... ...	75,988 7 7	23 0 6	13 0 11	36 1 4

It will be observed that the old jódi amounted to nearly one-fourth of the assessment, and that the addition of our quit-rent will raise the jódi to nearly one-third of the assessment, so that about two-thirds of the rent may be considered as permanently alienated.

Personal Ináms.

10. I will now proceed to review the results exhibited in the tabular statements attached to this report. The particulars of the disposal of the personal ináms are noted below:—

How enfranchised.	Number.	Extent in Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.	Jódi.	Quit-Rent.
Optional	2,531	56,720	34,879	10,938	14,197
Compulsory at $\frac{1}{8}$ Quit-Rent ...	737	4,481	4,326	619	1,510
Compulsory at $\frac{1}{2}$ Quit-Rent ...	802	2,237	2,402	73	1,296

On a consideration of these figures it appears that the old jódi on the lands, the enfranchisement of which was optional, amounted to Rs. 31—5—9 per cent of the assessment, and that the addition of the quit-rent, imposed by this Department, raised the jódi or revenue payable to the Government to no less than Rs. 40—11—3 per cent of the assessment, leaving only Rs. 59—4—9 per cent as the net inám. The percentage of the jódi and combined quit-rent to the assessment on the lands, the enfranchisement of which was compulsory, owing to defective title, was respectively Rs. 10—5—8 and Rs. 41—11—1.

Dévádáya Grants.

11. There were 933 ináms to religious institutions confirmed during the year rent-free. Their extent was 10,151 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 9,052. The number of dévádáya grants confirmed on the existing jódi was 272, with an area of 3,611 acres, and an assessment of Rs. 4,032. The details of the dévádáya ináms, which were compulsorily enfranchised, are noted below:—

	Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Quit-Rent.
On $\frac{1}{8}$ Quit-Rent.	71	289 Acres	Rs. 517	176	239
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „	359	839 „	„ 1,278	104	678

12. Similar details of the disposal of the dévádáya or temple service grants are given below :—

Dévádáya Service.

	Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Quit-Rent.
Free of Tax	10	44	100	...	...
On existing Jódi	4	360	331	105	...
„ ¼ Quit-Rent	9	41	61	15	23
„ ½ „ „	30	44	76	13	36

13. There were 5 charitable grants, comprising an area of 72 acres with an assessment of 44 Rs. confirmed tax-free; and 21, with an extent of 660 acres, on an assessment of Rs. 537, were confirmed on the existing jódi of Rs. 183.

Dharmádáya Grants.

14. As the settlement of the kodigi ináms, granted for the construction and maintenance of tanks, is in abeyance, pending the disposal of the general question relative to the up-keep of the tanks in the Province, I shall briefly allude to the subject elsewhere. The kerebandi ináms, which were granted for the annual petty repairs of tanks to persons who had, from time to time, to convey earth on buffaloes and execute such repairs as were required, were ordered to be abolished on the grounds that the repairs were not executed and that the system was practically useless; but I would venture to assert that the fault lay with the local Revenue Officers in not enforcing the system; as such repairs must be attended to to prevent larger losses both to the Government and the people. There was only one kerebandi inám of 4 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 8—11—8, confirmed rent-free; and 19 such ináms of 112 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 264, were enfranchised on half quit-rent, the condition of service having been done away with.

Kerebandi Ináms.

15. These ináms were granted for the digging and up-keep of wells, chiefly in some of the talooks of the Kolár District. There were 18 such ináms, comprising an area of 8 acres, bearing an assessment of 62 Rs. confirmed as tax-free grants, and 3 ináms of an area of 3 acres and an assessment of Rs. 12 were confirmed on half quit-rent. In addition to those ináms borne out by the regular chór inámti account, I found the following ináms, which were not borne out by any accounts further back than 1859, and there was no trace whatever of their origin, and some of them were only to be found in the accounts of the past three or four years. I resumed these ináms; but, apprehensive that the lands irrigated by these wells might not bear any higher assessment than that now levied on them, I addressed the Superintendent of the Division and proposed, in the correspondence ending with your No. 3721—198 of the 13th October 1869, that the assessment on the resumed portions of the inám lands should not be levied, pending the survey settlement. I am of opinion, and the Survey Commissioner verbally concurred with me, that this Department is bound to resume all unauthenticated grants, and that the mere levying of the additional assessment, on the revision of the existing assessment, should remain in abeyance pending the survey settlement. The number of ináms thus resumed was as follows :—

Bávadi Dasavandam Ináms.

Talooks.	Number.	Area.		Assessment.		
		A.	C.	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Gúmanáyakanapálya	572	304	69	2,738	0	5
2. Sidlaghatta	84	023	50	204	11	10
Total.....	656	328	19	2,942	12	3

16. The ináms of the following village artizans, *viz*:—

Village Artizans.

1. Carpenter,
2. Black Smith,
3. Gold Smith,
4. Barber,
5. Washerman,
6. Potter,

1. Shánbhóg.
2. Patél.
3. Tóti.
4. Talavár.
5. Nírganti.

and of those of the village servants marginally noted in inám villages are finally reviewed and disposed of by me. The details of such ináms disposed of during the year are as follows:—

	Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Quit-Rent.
1. Tax-free	782	1,308	2,306	...	...
2. On existing Jódi ...	650	1,861	3,555	1,576	...
3. „ ⅛ Quit-Rent ...	123	253	480	193	228
4. „ ½ „ „ ...	188	166	364	14	184
Total	1,743	3,588	6,705	1,783	412

17. The disposal of several miscellaneous kinds of ináms met with during the year is exhibited below.—

Miscellaneous Ináms.

	Number.	Area.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-Rent.		
1. Tambittu Mánya or Inám for performing certain ceremony with what is known as Tambittu when the Tank is full ...	1	0	46	2	12	3	0	14	0	1	0	0
2. Gidagával or forest watchman	5	11	11	40	9	6	6	1	11	23	6	0
3. Désakulakarni or former Head Shánbhóg for certain number of Villages	69	1,995	58	2,473	5	3	1,369	15	9	1,688	2	0
4. Sáyer Shánbhógs	4	9	90	23	9	10	...	...	...	11	6	0
5. Sunnakallu or for bringing chunam to the Cutcherry	1	5	01	4	15	9	3	7	10	4	4	0
6. Measurer	2	8	04	12	14	8	...	...	...	6	8	0
7. Hastántri or village Shroff	5	12	11	12	4	9	8	11	7	10	4	0
8. Setti Mánya	11	24	10	60	14	2	70	2	8	31	6	0
9. Chalavádi or servant of the Setti ...	2	1	47	3	6	3	...	...	...	1	4	0

18. There were 22 dévádáya and 121 personal villages confirmed during the year, against 19 and 129 respectively of the year previous. Their extent, &c., were as follows:—

Whole Villages.

Description.	Extent, Acres.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Combined Quit-Rent.	Net Quit-Rent.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Dévádáya	11,219	6,565	468	491	23.	4	11
2. Personal	58,952	30,683	11,713	15,377	3,663	11	5
Total.....	70,171	37,248	12,181	15,868	3,687	0	4

The dévádáya grants to temples, matts, &c., are generally rent-free, and no quit-rent is imposed on them, as they are not allowed to be enfranchised. Their survey would only be useful for statistical purposes and for the imposition of the local fund cesses.

There were three villages confirmed during the year, whose holders were vested by their sannads with the full powers of alienation. Their total area was 2,120·75 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,956—0—0. No sannads conveying such plenary powers had been met with before by this Commission.

Unenfranchised Ináms.

19. Enfranchisement was only declined in 10 cases during the year, out of 8,296 cases settled. These ináms comprised an area of 51·40 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 81—2—3. In the previous year the cases amounted to 32 out of 8,239.

Ináms placed under attachment.

20. There were 103½ ináms placed under attachment during the year under review, against 300 of the year previous. Their extent, &c., are noted below.—

	Acres.
Dry	1,311·28
Wet	105·09
Garden	1·43
Total..	1,417·85,

bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,510-11-8, on which the jódi amounted to Rs. 108—11—11, leaving Rs. 1,401-15-9 as the net value of the inám.

Village Service Ináms.

21. The village service ináms are registered, checked by the Assistants and reviewed by this Department, and the registers are then referred to the Revenue Survey Department, on which devolves their final disposal in connection with the general question of the remuneration of the village servants in connection with the scheme for the revision of the Police establishments of the Province. There were 8,156 village service ináms so registered and referred to the Survey Department, against 2,802 in the year previous. This includes 1,439 cases of the Málúru Talook, which had been erroneously included in the return for 1869-70.

The subjoined statement will give the number of service ináms registered in each talook during the year.

Toomkoor District.		*Kolár District.*		*Chituldroog District.*	
Talook.	Cases.	Talook.	Cases.	Talook.	Cases.
1. Toomkoor ...	281	1. Kolár ...	744	1. Pávagada	11
2. Koratagere ...	9	2. Bétmangala ...	1,277		
3. Maddagiri ...	70	3. Gudibanda ...	264		
4. Sirá ...	8	4. Sidlaghatta ...	254		
5. Kunigallu ...	71	5. Chikka Ballápura ...	5		
6. Kadaba ...	306	6. Málúru ...	1,778		
7. Turivékere ...	310	7. Gúmanáyakanapálya...	1,047		
8. Honnavalli ...	3	8. Ambájidurga ...	1,496		
9. Huliyúrdurga ...	6	9. Goribidanúru ...	216		
Total.....	1,064	Total.....	7,081	Total.....	11

22. The quit-rent registers, embodying the results of the inám settlement for 6,070 title-deeds, were forwarded to the District Officers for the adoption of the requisite measures for the recovery of the quit-rent imposed by this Department, against 3,900 of the year previous. In those talooks in which the inám settlement precedes that of the Survey Department, I am afraid the quit-rent imposed by this Department has been lost sight of in the preparation of the "Survey Jódi Patrikas," and it is requisite that the District officials should be careful to see that the combined quit-rent, and the assessment on the excess lands found in ináms, are brought to book in each talook.

Quit-Rent Registers.

23. There were 6,779 title deeds prepared during the year, out of which 6,016 were issued, against 8,499 and 7,302 respectively for the preceding year. The hands in this Department were also much occupied in the preparation of the return of rent-free grants called for by the Secretary of State.

Title-Deeds.

24. There were 2,163 pages of fair sheets of the inám registers copied out during the year by three copyists, against 3,095½ done in the previous year by four hands. More progress might have been made, but nearly two months were taken up in searching the registers and making out the statement of tax-free ináms, called for by the Secretary of State. I was also desirous that all the fair sheet registers hitherto made out, none of which had been forwarded to your office, should have the abstract village statements made out, and be forwarded to you complete, so that the Department might be considered as having finally disposed of those talooks. The registers for the talooks as marginally noted were forwarded to your office.

Fair Sheet Department.

Chituldroog District.	No. of Ináms.
Harihara Talook	532
Dávanagere „	371
Kanakuppá „	113
Chituldroog „	168
Molakálumúru „	122
Hosadurga „	126
Doddéri „	148
Hiriyúru „	120

25. The miscellaneous work of the office, as contrasted with the year previous, is shewn below :—

Miscellaneous Office Work.

	1870—71.	1871—72.	Increase.	Decrease.
English Office	1,876	3,267	1,391	...
Vernacular „	3,155	4,235	1,080	
Judicial „	1,036	1,036	..	...
Total.....			2,471	...

This gives an increase of 2,471 papers over the year previous. There were only 192 papers pending at the close of the year.

26. My attention has been drawn to the necessity of completing the stray cases in the talooks already settled by the Commission, so that the inám settlement might be finally completed by Talooks and Districts, and the records appertaining to them be finally lodged in your office. The subjoined statement will exhibit talookwár the number of cases pending on my assuming charge of the office, the number disposed of, and the balance at the close of the year under review.

Talooks.	Balance up to 9th March 1871.	Disposed of from 10th March 1871 to 31st do. 1872.	Balance on the 31st March 1872.
1. Molakálumúru	1	1	...
2. Doddéri	1	1	...
3. Hiriyúru	5	5	...
4. Búdihálu	18	18	...
5. Pávagada	42	40	2
6. Shimoga	8	7	1
7. Chennagiri	55	26	29
8. Shikáripura	2	2	...
9. Honnáli	9	9	...
10. Kadoor	3	3	...
11. Taríkere	13	13	...
12. Bánávára	15	15	..
13. Toomkoor	374	374	...
14. Honnavalli	22	22	...
15. Maddagiri	55	55	...
16. Turivékere	96	96	...
17. Kunigallu	765	765	...
18. Sírá	5	5	..
19. Koratagere	388	388	...
20. Huliyúrdurga	81	81	...
21. Chikkanáyakanahalli	30	30	...
22. Kadaba	584	578	6
23. Málúru	1,930	1,930	...
24. Gudibanda	1,630	1,630	...
25. Gúmanáyakanapálya ..., ...	3,260	3,260	...
Total.....	9,392	9,354	38

27. The general statement marked C shews at a glance the result of the settlement of the muzaráyi inám. The number of cases disposed of during the year under report is 177, against 103 of the last year. The number of cases, including the last year's balance, reviewed and confirmed is 180, against 114 of the previous year. While the

Muzaráyi Ináms.

number of cases appears large, the actual value of the ináms confirmed in 1870—71 was Rs. 4,125, against Rs. 2,521 of the year under report. Money ináms of Rs. 49—10—0 were commuted into land in 1871—72, whereas none appear under that head in the previous year. The amount merged into the jódi, however, was only Rs. 8—12—0, against Rs. 105—13—4 of the previous year. The amount of resumptions in 1871—72 indicate a slight decrease, being Rs. 71—3—0, against Rs. 89—1—11. The abstract shews the particulars of the settlement of this description of ináms, and every encouragement was given to inámdars for the commutation of money ináms into grants of waste land, especially those belonging to Dévastháns. The rule that commutation of ináms of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards should not be allowed has been strictly adhered to.

28. A large number under the head of "Gógrása" were registered in some of the talooks of the Kolár District, the value of some of them was found to be so low as 8 annas per annum. These were either grain payments made in kind at the division of crop under the batáyi settlement, or small contributions in kind or money levied at the sáyer kattes of the kasabá villages from merchants passing through them. On the assumption of the management of the sáyer revenue direct by Government, the payment of these allowances was converted into money, and ordered by the late Sir Mark Cubbon to be confirmed as life grants to the recipients. It was enjoined that particular attention should be paid in identifying the present recipients.

29. It has been brought to my notice that people residing without the limits of the Province, and one of them so far as in Oudh, draw their allowance by proxy. The stipends are paid at the Talook Treasury on production of the powers of attorney, executed years ago, and no enquiry appears to have been made as to whether the absent recipients are in existence or not. It should be enjoined that the holders of money ináms should at least once in a year, if not once in six months, appear before the Deputy Superintendent for examination and identification. In the case of grants confirmed for one or two lives, this examination is necessary, as in the former case the stipend should be resumed at the expiration of that life, and one half mulcted in the case of two lives when the first one expires.

30. At the settlement of the Chikka Ballápura Talook, the existence of a money contribution levied on ináms in four of its villages was brought to notice. The origin of this money cess is enveloped in obscurity. It is known under the mame of Máré, and is shared by the Government and the village servants. In 1815, when the Amilder saw that a large amount of Rs. 205—4—11 was levied by the village servants, he directed that a portion of it, Rs. 96—8—2, should be credited to the Government, and the balance of Rs. 106—14—9 be left to them without further interference. As it did not appear that the cess in question was levied for any defect of title or validity of the inám, I have not treated the Government portion of this cess as jódi, nor the share enjoyed by the village servants as a money inám. The retention or abolition of this cess I have left to the Survey Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Division at the revision of the emoluments of the village servants. Their claim to the registration

of Rs. 106—14—9 was therefore rejected in Proceedings No. 1 of 1871, copies of which were furnished to the authorities above named and to my Assistants.

31. Except the "Gógrása" allowances above referred to, which are of the same nature as the Kanabiksha and Chamóna Miráś grants noticed in para 101 of the report for 1870-71 and governed by the same rules, no other tenures turned up in the year under report.

32. The statement marked [illegible] shews the operations of the Judicial branch of this Department. In the Central Office, the number of original suits filed in the Civil branch is 1, against 8 of the previous year. This suit, however, is for the recovery of an inám village in the Kánakánahalli Taloq, not yet visited by this Department;—the amount involved is Rs. 13,600. This case however, was not disposed of, but adjourned to the 28th of June next. Three revenue suits were filed in the year under report, against four in the previous year, and they were disposed of before the 31st March last. They involved boundary disputes, and no preliminary investigation was conducted by my Assistants, who visited the villages and held the enquiry on the spot as referred cases. On the appellate side 28 civil and 2 revenue suits were filed in 1871-72, against 34 and 6 respectively of the previous year.

33. The number filed, together with those pending disposal of the previous year, amounted to 31 civil and 2 revenue suits, of which all but one civil appeal were disposed of before the 31st March last. In the year under report there were no special appeal suits, civil or revenue, hereas the numbers in the previous year were 2 civil and 2 revenue. Under the head of remand and review there were 3 and 2, against 2 and 5 respectively in the year 1870-71.

34. Miscellaneous appeals in the civil and revenue side were 662, against 108 of the previous year, the being an evident increase of 554 petitions disposed of during the year under report.

35. There is a marked increase in the number of suits filed in the Courts of the Assistants, as will be shewn in the annexed statement. The number of cases pending disposal is due to suits having been filed towards the close of the official year, and to their [illegible] posted for hearing after the 31st of March last.

Names of Assistants' Courts.	Civil.			Revenue.	
	1870—71.	1871—72.		1870—71	1871—72.
		Filed.	Balance.		
Mr. Narasi[illegible]	45	54	2	3	1
„ Subba [illegible]	25	24	2	1	...
„ Syed Na[illegible]	4	15	3	2	2
	74	93	7	6	4

36. [illegible] Inám Courts, both on the original and appel[illegible] Court, is Rs. 17,380, against

Rs. 12,767 of the previous year; the increase is due to the value of the original suit pending disposal as yet, which when deducted renders the amount of the property sued for less than that of 1870-71 by Rs. 8,987.

37. The yield of stamp revenue under the operations of the Judicial Department, including penalties, is Rs. 1,867-7-2, which with that derived from sundry petitions presented amounts to Rs. 2,119-3-2, against Rs. 1,597-0-5 of the last year.

38. As observed in para 47 of the report for 1870-71, the cost of the Judicial Department for the year under report may be said to have been recovered by five-sixths.

39. The number of appeals to the Chief Commissioner is 4, against 3 of the previous year. Of which one was remanded, one modified, one confirmed, and one still pending disposal.

40. During the year under report the question of mortgages of inams, when the mortgagors or their heirs are said to have become extinct, was finally settled in the correspondence noted in the margin. Where an inám was in the hands of a mortgagee who may not have acquired a final right by foreclosure or under para 7 of the More Limitation Rules, a formal notice was issued in the name of the mortgagor to redeem the mortgage within a certain time, which did not extend more than one year. When the latter or his heirs did not put in their appearance, the mortgaged inám was confirmed on a combined quit-rent at ⅛, when it was found that the land equivalent to 1per cent on the loan did not exceed the value of the land involved in the case. But when the reverse was the case, and the land involved in the mortgage transactions exceeded in equivalent of 12 per cent, a portion only of it, equal to 12 per cent on the loan, was assigned to the mortgagee, and the remainder fully assessed and incorporated with the Government land of the village. Very few cases of the description falling under the latter head came into operation in the year under report.

Inám Commr.'s letter No. 11 of 3rd May 1871.

Secretary's docket No. 1178—26 of the 8th June 1871.

41. It was observed on the review and confirmation of the cases that inams were alienated with impunity by gift, bequest, mortgage, &c., and were sold by Courts in satisfaction of decrees for private debts, even after the operations of this Department had been commenced and the Inám Rules sanctioned. This matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner in this office letter No. 18 of 9th May 1871, and he was pleased to rule, in the Secretary's letter No. 949—22 of the 22nd idem, that all alienations of personal ináms made subsequent to the promulgation of the Mysore and Inám Rules, namely 14th December 1867, should not be recognized unless they were of the character described in Clause A of the Land Inam Notification No. 83, embodying this ruling, was passed and published at page 308, of 17th June 1871, No. 12, Vol. XI, and the Courts in selling ináms, or entertaining suits involving of the Inám Rules and before they were

42. I must now pass on to a brief review of the leading topics that have attracted my attention during the year under review.

Survey of whole villages.

43. The question of the survey of whole inám villages has been discussed and so far finally disposed of in the Secretary's No. 6013—133 of the 21st March 1872; but I would venture to remark that it would not be advisable to leave it to the concurrence of the inámdars, as no uniformity will be secured, and the main object of securing a complete survey of each talook and village, and the requisite data for statistical purposes, will be frustrated. It has been decided that the cost of the survey of these villages should be borne by the Government, and the cost of the erection of the "Survey Bánds," or boundary marks, will alone fall on the inámdar and his ryots. The adoption of the survey rates of assessment will be entirely optional, and the Government will in no way interfere with the interior management of the villages, or with the existing arrangements between the inámdar and his ryots. The Survey Settlement Officer will give the results of his assessment to the inámdars, and it will rest entirely with them to introduce the new rates or not. After giving such an explicit declaration of the wishes and intentions of the Government, I see no reason for stipulating for the concurrence of the inámdars, or for our dealing with them as if they were independent princes with whom our relations existed on a treaty basis.

44. It had been decided that all land, however much in excess of the grant, found within defined and recognized boundaries of inám villages, regarding which no disputes had been made by the surrounding Government villagers and local officials, should be allowed to the inámdar. In the case of minor iná ms no excess is allowed, if Diván Púrnaiyá's Akshaya Paimáyish (1805-6) be found; but it is a curious fact that that Paimáyish is seldom, if ever, found for those inám villages in which the present area is far in excess of that shewn in the other jári inámti accounts, which contain mere conjectural areas and not measurements; though it might be presumed that the subsequent accounts contain the Akshaya Paimáyish area, which, it is natural to suppose, ought to have been adopted in all subsequent accounts; but it is only in the Kadaba Talook that we have found the Paimáyish area adopted.

45. The only financial object to be gained by a survey of these villages is a more accurate basis of valuation for the calculation of our quit-rent and of the local fund and irrigation cesses, which will probably prevent the inámdars affording their concurrence to the measure. The question of excess will not be affected by the survey, as it has been decided that all land found within *recognized* boundaries should be made over. The question arose in the Madras Presidency, and was disposed of by that Government in the subjoined extract from the Proceedings, No. 597 of the 8th April 1864.

"The Board again, to whom Mr. Taylor had furnished a copy of his present letter,*" "remark that the rule which they approved in relation to" "Purla Kimedi had reference, they thought, to *minor* iná ms" "only. They see no reason why, where whole inám villages are concerned, the right of"

*11th January 1864, No. 158.

"the inámdars to the whole area comprised within the village boundaries should not"
"be admitted, although the extent of area may be found to be greatly in excess of what"
"the zamindar stated it to be when furnishing the accounts of the estate to the Com-"
"missioners who framed the permanent settlement."

"The intention of the zamindars may have been to deceive the Commissioners"
"as to the capabilities of their estates, and that with this view the area of Seri villages"
"and inám villages alike was under-stated; but where the fact of the whole village"
"having been granted as inám is undisputed, then the Court see no reason why the"
"inámdar should be punished for a mis-statement to which he was no party, and which"
"was directly opposed to his interest."

"His right to the whole village, whatever its extent, appears to the Court to be"
indefeasible."

"The Government agree with the Board. They do not, moreover, see any necessity for the distinction proposed to be observed in treating these villages in *Government* and *Zamindári* Talooks. It appears to them that whole inám villages in surveyed and unsurveyed districts, in zamindárís or in reverted estates, where there is no reason to suspect encroachments, where the boundaries of the village are well defined, and the village for aught that appears to the contrary has been held at its present area from time immemorial, should be settled in their entirety according to the Inám Rules rates. It must be remembered that the title under which such villages are held is long prescriptive enjoyment, of which the entry in the Government accounts 60 or 70 years ago is only a collateral proof; the tenure itself dating back from a much greater antiquity. As the Board of Revenue have observed, if any mis-statement in regard to these villages was made by the zamindars that should not prejudice the inámdars, who were neither cognizant of, nor participant in, such mis-statement. But in truth it is not at all clear that such erroneous returns did proceed from fraudulent motives. They very probably arose from ignorance or indifference, the zamindars being careless as to close accuracy in respect to villages from which they were to derive no advantage. The Circuit Committees and other accounts of the assets of northern zamindárís were notoriously drawn up very loosely; land being set down without survey or measurement, by mere guess work or eye inspection. This would be more particularly so in the case of inám villages paying little or no revenue to the Government or the zamindar, or held on a lump jódi, bearing no reference to their extent or value."

"The Government do not consider that the Secretary of State's order about excess applies to villages thus situated. The chief point to look to in these cases is whether the boundaries have been overstepped. The area is of no consequence except when the grant and records make it perfectly clear that Government intended to assign only a certain number of acres and was deceived as to the contents of the village."

46. The Assistants did not visit the villages or inspect the boundaries, unless a dispute existed regarding the correctness of the boundaries; and consequently the

villages were settled on paper, and, where no dispute had existed, no boundary marks were put up in the talooks in which the inám enquiry preceded the survey. I was not satisfied with our mode of adopting, either the area given by the petty surveyors attached to my Assistant's Office, whose work received no check, or that given by the inámdar himself. The title-deeds issued by the Department contained either the one or other of the areas so obtained, and I was not satisfied that the areas so assigned away by me were correct; and I therefore mooted the point. It must be borne in mind that I am no advocate for the arbitrary introduction of survey *and assessment* into these inám villages, but for the survey alone. The inámdars, bearing in mind that this Province is destined to be handed over to Native rule and that the advantages of future security conferred by this settlement are incalculable, ought themselves to appreciate the benefit of their title-deeds containing the accurate area of their villages, as a Native Ruler would not scruple to resume all the land that might be found in excess of that shewn in our title-deeds.

47. The mode of settling the excess found in minor ináms by the Survey Department has also been under discussion with the Survey Commissioner; but, with due deference, I would submit that our rules received the sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and that they have already been carried out in five out of eight Districts of this Province. These rules have long been in force in the Madras Presidency and were adopted by Colonel Clerk, when submitting his proposals for the formation of the Commission. I would subjoin paras 7 and 8 of the Proceedings of the Madras Government already referred to, as clearly exemplifying the principles of the rules, to which the Secretary of State, in his despatch No. 38 of the 29th June 1860, accorded his sanction in the following words.

"Where the excess as proved by actual measurement does *not exceed that also found* in the Government lands, it may reasonably be treated as part of the original inám; and I am willing to allow the exemption to be extended to any excess not beyond ten per cent of the extent of the grant."

It is only necessary to be careful that the conversion of the native measure into acres is correctly done; and that an accurate unit of measurement be adopted in conjunction with the Survey Department.

48. The disposal of kodagi ináms is still in abeyance, pending the settlement of the question of the treatment of the tanks generally in the Province. In cases, however, in which the kodagidárs had failed to attend to the up-keep of their tanks, their ináms were resumed. The subjoined statement will give the particulars of such resumptions during the year under review.

District.	Number.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Assessment.	Jódi.
Kolár	123	206·04	169·96	4·92	380·92	1094—2—11	65—6—3
Toomkoor	2	...	7·41	2·75	10·16	69—14—7	...

49. Separate lists of such resumptions will be forwarded to the Deputy Superintendents of Districts through the Superintendents, and to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and I would suggest that the Executive Engineer should at once be informed of the resumptions, as the repairs and up-keep of these tanks devolve upon the Government.

50. There were 616 kodagi cases checked and admitted as valid, out of which there were 307 cases in the Bétmangala Talook and 170 in the Ambájidurga Talook of the Kolár District, in which most of the kodagi tanks are to be found.

51. The number of kodagi ináms registered and reviewed up to date is shewn below.

District.	Number.	Area.
1. Chituldroog	3	24·41
2. Toomkoor	13	86·55
3. Kolár	610	2,082·92
Total.....	626	2,193·88

52. These ináms were directed to be enfranchised in your letter No. 2283—139 of the 29th of July 1869, but the question was ordered to be kept in abeyance in your No. 3748—125 of the 20th of October 1870. Considering the smallness of many of the ináms and their utter inadequacy for the up-keep of a work of irrigation, as also their fraudulent origin as having come into existence apparently with the connivance of the village officers, the chór kodagi ináms may be resumed at once, and the connection of their holders be at once separated from the tanks. These ináms must have come into existence between 1836 and 1859, as they do not appear in the account and Paimáyish of 1835, which were specially prepared for this description of tenures only. The title-deeds prepared for the jári kodagi ináms are withheld and not issued, pending the final orders of the Government of India; and the large amount of quit-rent of Rs. 3,068—2—9, charged for their enfranchisement, cannot be brought to book till the kodagi system is finally abolished.

53. The eras of the sannads examined during the year under report range between A. D. 1335 and A. D. 1830. The oldest of them dated in A. D. 1335 was a grant from one of the chiefs of the late Anégondi dynasty, which at one time held sovereign sway in Southern India. No sannads from the Delhi emperors have as yet been met with. The sannads examined by the Assistants embrace the alleged period from B. C. 3000 up to the present day. The oldest of which is said to be a grant to the Gouj Agrahár from the Emperor Janaméjaya of Hastinápura, which was said to have been granted on the occasion of a solar eclipse and as a reward to the priests who officiated at the great snake sacrifice said to have been performed by him for the extirpation of snakes in revenge for the death of his father, caused by a snake-bite. The account of this

sacrifice was given in the Audiparva of the Mahá Bhárata, although the exact locality where it was performed was not therein stated. However, the sannad produced is inscribed on copper, and bears all the appearance of great antiquity; and although it may be doubted that it is as antique as it is represented to be, it is certainly the oldest of the grants that has yet been met with. I have had a *fac simile* made of it, as also a translation, and propose to submit it with a separate memo; but I may mention that the 111th year of the Kaliyuga as popularly calculated would be 3102 B. C.; but Professor Wilson and others have declared that Sandracoptus of the Greek-writer was the Chandragupta of Hindu history. Adopting this basis for Hindu chronology Janaméjaya must have existed in the 12th Century, B. C.

54. The next one examined at Thírthahalli was the one produced by the priest of the Bhímanakatte Matt of the Kávaledurga Talook. This and the one above are said to have proceeded from the last of the Pándava race, the great Janaméjaya; but the dates vary, and further particulars in the case of Gouj Agrahár sannad will be ascertained and recorded, when the ináms to which they refer come before me for confirmation. The Assistants have been requested to record all available information which throw light on the origin and date of these grants, and whether the Janaméjaya therein represented as the author was the great Janaméjaya of Hastinápura, or another chief who may have had that name and flourished at a more recent period.

55. The sannads granted by the Kiládi chiefs, as observed in para 60 of the last report, were extravagant in their character; but in no case were the ináms conveyed by them for the benefit of private individuals exempted from enfranchisement, as they had been resumed and granted on a fresh tenure almost by the subsequent Governments of Hyder, Tippu, and Púrnaiya. Almost all the Malnád sannads were found on copper plates, or in the shape of inscriptions on stones in a pagoda, or in a conspicuous part of the village. Either these plates must have been engraved at the time of the grant, or subsequently obtained to avoid destruction from dampness or from fire, to which this part of the country is more subject than any other. As observed before, if they are not genuine old grants, they are unquestionably old forgeries, and 50 years' enjoyment conveys validity under our rules. These copper plate sannads were written in Sanskrit, describing the nature and object of the grant, the particulars of the property alienated, its value in money and yield under the name of Gadyána and Gadibhatta, together with the pedigree of the granter and grantee and their "Sútra" and "Gótra," the tribe and caste to which they belonged.

56. These grants were of two kinds, the first are called Rájadatta, and the second Ráyadatta. The former were spontaneous acts of the ruling sovereign, actuated by motives of piety and charity. Where the grants involved the property of others, it was either purchased or equivalents were assigned before the inám was constituted. The Ráyadatta grants are those made by wealthy individuals after having purchased the land from the occupants. In such cases they had paid the sovereign a kánike, or nazer, for granting a sannad or parvána for the inám. These sannads shew that property

in land was an old institution in the country, and that private rights were scrupulously respected by the sovereign. The amount of the kánike was generally ten years' rental of the land, which shews that the idea of a redemption of the land tax existed in those days. Agrahárs and ináms which were then formed cannot, in the face of these documents, be regarded as a mere assignment of revenue and not as the grant of the land itself.

57. In the Kávaledurga and other talooks forming the South Nagar Malnád, we find that the Agrahárs are merely the spots selected for the residence of Brahmans, and the vrittís or lands for the support of the residents are no more than individual fields in several villages. The Malnád Agrahárs are fictitious whole inám villages, and the lands of which they were formed were treated and confirmed as minor ináms within the limits of the village in which they were situated.

58. Where it has been found that the sáyer and abkári were not expressly alienated by the terms of the grant, or not included in the assets of whole inám villages, as per Púrnaiya's settlement accounts, these items of extra revenue were reserved. When these items were borne out by the accounts a compensation was awarded for their resumption. These items, however, were not resumed in the villages of the Huliyúrdurga Talook held as inám for charity by Vrijalál Dás, as the ináms were confirmed tax-free, and an enormous sum of money would be required for the payment of compensation. The same course may, with advantage, be followed in the case of the Síbí Dévasthán and large village jahagírs, when compensations for these items of revenue cannot be granted by merging it into the jódi, or the quit-rent imposed by this Department. As directed by the Chief Commissioner in his review upon the Administration Report for 1870—71, the inámdars were told that they were not to draw toddy from their date trees, and that the best mode of deriving this item of revenue would be to lease out the trees to the Government contractor.

59. In connection with this subject, the settlement that I have made with the owner of the jódi village of Kotahalli of the Sidlaghatta Talook may here be explained. This village was granted to the ancestors of the present holders by a former Pállégár of the country, for improving the commerce at Sidlaghatta, and thereby enabling him to collect a large amount of the sáyer revenue. The condition of service was done away with, and the village resumed by Hyder Ali. One of the descendants of the grantee represented the hardship of the resumption to the late Mahárája, who was pleased to cancel it, and restore the village, reimposing the former obligation.

60. In the course of time, this inám was mortgaged and the alienation came before the notice of the Chief Commissioner, who, in the Secretary's letter No. 1498—14 of the 4th August 1863, observed as follows.—"The sannad did convey the grant as one of service and that it cannot be alienated without the knowledge and sanction of the Government, whether the service was demanded or not." It is properly liable to resumption on the service being no longer required, but the Chief Commissioner does not think it wise to press this. One year's revenue should be paid by way of fine to treat

this property as purely private. This fine was paid, and, under the foregoing ruling, the present holders of the village claimed the inám at this settlement as already a free hold, and not liable to enfranchisement. I rejected the claim as the payment of one year's revenue was demanded and levied, not to confer absolute powers of alienation in future, but as an indemnification fee for the removal of the condition of service, and to put it on a footing with all the other jódi villages, which are held as personal ináms, and void of all obligation for the performance of the conditions of service originally attached to the grant.

Taking this view of the case, the village was enfranchised at $\frac{1}{8}$ quit-rent instead of $\frac{1}{2}$, which was the rate at which the ináms attached to extinct offices were enfranchised and made personal.

61. In the year under report the villages noted in the margin were confirmed as heritable and alienable property, under Clause A of the Land Inám Rule 6, on the terms of the sannads issued by His Highness the late Mahárája.

1. Jakkarasakoppa.
2. Tukkallu.
3. Rangasandra.

62. The most difficult question that has arisen during the year, if not since the formation of the Commission, was the treatment of the ináms in the wargs of the Malnád or hill tracts of the Nagar Division. The question has been under consideration since 1868, and, as the general principles to be adopted by the Inám Department had been decided by a Committee, presided over by Mr. Bowring, C. S. I., the late Chief Commissioner, on the 15th of January 1870, I determined to undertake the settlement of the nine Malnád talooks, which alone remained to be settled to complete the Nagar Division, and ordered all my establishments to proceed to the Malnád by the 1st of November last, so as to complete the settlement before the unhealthy season began. The registration of the ináms in eight of these talooks has been completed, and the remaining talook will be finished early next month.

63. The extraordinary nature of the tenures in these talooks will be best gathered from my memo on the ináms situated in the Malnád or hill tracts of the Nagar Division, which is annexed as Appendix No. 1 of this report.

64. The following is a brief resumé of the main features of the settlement.

The inám investigation of the Nagar Malnád talooks, noted in the margin, was taken up in the year under report. They formerly formed the ghát portion of the ancient empires of Vidarbha and Anégondi. The Ikkéri or Kiládi dynasty sprung into existence in 1560—61, and governed the country up to 1763 A. D., in which year it was conquered and added by Hyder Ali to the kingdom of Mysore.

1. Nagar.
2. Ságara.
3. Anantapura.
4. Soraba.
5. Kávaledurga.
6. Koppa.
7. Lakkuvalli.
8. Wastára.
9. Chikkamagalúru.

65. One of the princes by name Shivappa Náik, who was a great financier, flourished in A. D. 1648, and he revised the old Anégondi shist upon the land by experiments of the actual yield of each description of land, and his assessment is preserved up to date in the accounts.

66. The Malnád talooks lie along the eastern plateaus of the Western Ghâts, and the scenery presented is picturesque and diversified from a happy combination of hill, dale, wood and stream. There is little or no dry cultivation in the purely Malnád talooks, and the cultivable lands consist of rice lands and areca gardens formed in the valleys and ravines between the hills. These valleys are called kógús, "or Kóvús," and if the valley be small, it consists generally of one kógu, which bears its number and designation in the revenue accounts; whilst, if the cultivation exists in successive ranges of fields passing from one winding valley to another, a number of kógús are to be found duly marked off by some natural boundary, such as a stream, &c., along the entire stretch of the cultivable lands.

67. The sloping lands on each side of the field and gardens are either grass lands with a few trees and shrubs on them, and are called "Hankalu" or "Hakkalu;" or are covered more or less densely with brush wood and the smaller trees, and are designated "Hádya." The former are required for the grazing of the cattle of the cultivators of the fields below, and the latter furnish to these cultivators their firewood and leaf-manure. In the old accounts, and indeed in our own accounts, the assessed lands are alone shewn; and as these hankal and hádya lands were unassessed waste, they are not exhibited in the accounts. But they nevertheless, most indisputably, formed a part and parcel of the holdings.

68. In some localities, the hádya lands are covered with the larger forest trees, and are preserved for the sake of the bhagini or sago palm trees, from which toddy is extracted, of the wild pepper vines and of certain gum trees. Such lands are called "Káns" and some of them have had a shist or assessment imposed upon them, and are held on such shist, whilst others have been enjoyed with the hádya lands free from all taxation.

69. The most extraordinary feature in the land system, however, is the formation of wargs or farms. The word warg means a farm or holding. In the purely Malnád talooks, the warg consists of all the fields held by a ryot. These fields are seldom located together, and are situated not only in separate kóvús or valleys of the same village, but in different villages and sometimes in different máganís, or ancient sub-divisions of a talook. The warg is no where to be found in the ancient accounts, records, or sannads, and the term is only first met with in the pahani or chitta accounts of 1834 to 1836. It is a very evident fact that the Superintendent of Nagar at that time, anxious to procure, after our assumption of the Government of the country, an accurate record of each man's holding, directed the pahani account and the holding of each man to be shewn therein. The *modus operandi* was apparently left to the Shánbhógs, the local accountants; for we find in the Kávaledurga Talook that each field, or "gunè" in a kógu, has its number and extent, whilst in the Koppa Talook the kógús and fields are mentioned in the earlier pahani accounts; but the more recent accounts only shew the total area. This formation of the warg system is of great importance as bearing on the point at issue as regards the inâms in the Malnád.

70. Much has been said by Colonel Clérk in paras 34 to 44 of his administration report for 1869—70, and the correspondence therein quoted, on the subject of the much vexed question as to whether the Malnád ináms were grants of land or cash payments. I have since taken up the question and satisfied myself thoroughly that land was the inám originally, as shewn in the correspondence noted in the margin, explaining the grounds on which my decision was arrived at. It is therefore not necessary to reopen this discussion, as both the late and the present Chief Commissioners, and the Survey Commissioner have evidently changed their former opinion to the contrary, although they consider that it was not necessary to restore the former state of things, when the identity of the land has been lost from the absence, neglect, or other lâches of the inámdar.

To Secretary, No. 95 of 1871.
From Survey Commissioner, No. 17 of 1872.
To ditto No. 399 of 1872.
General Memo on the Ináms situated in the Malnàd or hill tracts of the Nagar Division, dated 26th January 1872.

71. The deliberations of the committee dated 15th January 1870, of which Mr. Bowring was the President, declared that, where the inám could not be identified in a warg, it should be confirmed as a cash payment at the inám settlement, reserving to the inámdar, however, the right of selecting any field in the warg as his inám after the survey operations might be concluded.

72. The proceedings of the committee above mentioned are noted in full in the margin for ready reference.

Present.
1. Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
2. Inám Commissioner.
3. Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
4. Superintendent of Revenue Survey.
5. Special Assistant to Inám Commissioner.

In the case of inám in wargs where the land cannot be defined, a sum equal to that mentioned in the sannad, or to that which shall be proved to have been paid to the inámdar, shall be paid from a Government Treasury.

Inám Commissioner shall issue to such inámdars a title-deed specifying the amount so payable.

At the time of the introduction of the survey settlement, should the inámdar prefer land to cash payment, he may be permitted to select in the warg in which he holds the money assignment, so much land as will yield the sum mentioned in the title-deed on the condition that he shall not interfere with the existing proprietary right. Should he desire to select available unoccupied land elsewhere assessed by the survey settlement, he may be permitted to do so up to the value specified in the title-deed.

73. The Chief Commissioner, after carefully considering the Inám Commissioner's proceedings and explanatory letter, approved of the committee's deliberations with one exception, namely, that the inámdar can elect to commute his money into a grant of land after the survey settlement is introduced; but the question of selection should rest with the Survey. In other words the inámdar cannot select any land he chooses, but should take the land that the Survey Department will assign to him or mark off as inám.

74. Appendix No. contains general instructions for the treatment of the Malnád ináms, which were based upon the Inám Commissioner's Proceedings Nos. 17, 18, and 19, and letters noted in the margin. They do not call for any special notice.

To the Secretary, No. 95, dated 4th December 1871, and correspondence which accompanied it.
To Superintendent of Nagar Division, No. 368.
From Shimoga Dy. Superintendent, No. 1, dated 13th December 1871.
To do. No. 354, dated 20th December 1871.
From do. No. 593, dated 3rd January 1872.
To do. No. 379, dated 6th January 1872.
To Secretary, No. 108, dated 4th January 1872.
From Survey Commissioner, No. 17, dated 6th January 1872.
To do. No. 399, dated 18th January 1872.
Memo on the Bhadrarájpúr Mágani of the Kávaledurga Talook.
Do. on the Káns of the Malúr of the same Talook.

75. It may, however, be mentioned that great misapprehension exists on the subject of the nashta lands to be met with in the Malnád talooks. Nashta, it may be explained here, is of two kinds. The first is the Swabhánu nashta, and the second is the Sóbhakrut nashta. The former is a remission of the assessment of certain sundry additions to the original land revenue, and it has generally no connection with land. At Diván Púrnaiya's settlement, it will be observed, that Swabhánu Nashta was generally not charged upon Sarkár and inám lands. The latter, the Sóbhakrut nashta was a remission of a portion of the original land assessment under one or other of the following heads.

(1.) Shistu nashta, where a kandi of land say has been assessed at Rs. 20, and on some revision the assessment was reduced to 15 Rs., and 5 Rs. were recorded as nashta instead of being at once written off for good. It is similar to the bériz báki.

(2.) Amánat nashta, where land equal to the full extent or value of the grant is not to be found.

(3.) Zamín nashta, where a portion of the land has disappeared by the action of rains, mountain streams, &c. These three sorts of nashta I hold to be "Aiyen Nashta," or dead loss, for which I do not intend to find any substitute or to grant in any shape. The word rékha (originally the Sanskrit ರೇಖಾ) is used in Kanarese as réke (ರೇಕೆ) or réke (ರೇಖೆ) which means a line or stroke, and also the standard assessment; and rékha nashta is therefore a striking off of the standard assessment:—that is to say, the loss sustained by the writing off of the assessment on lands, which were waste from some cause or another, but which we may now find in whole or partially cultivated and enjoyed. This is the proper construction of the word; but I find that it is here meant to apply to lands which were never brought under assessment, in fact that the lands themselves were written off as unassessed waste; such cases will be treated as chór ináms are elsewhere and are provided for in para 47 of the Proceedings No. 17.

(4.) Simple nashta or assessed waste bearing its share of the jódi.

(5.) Kula nashta, where the remission or non-collection of the revenue is on account of non-appearance or desertion of the cultivator. The land is to be found if searched for, and may be termed the simple nashta.

76. The Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District thought at one time that nashta meant "non-existing" land originally. This view is altogether incorrect, as we find ináms in the nashta land as well as nashta ináms. It would be absurd to suppose that if nashta was a "non-existing land," the former rulers of the country, impelled by religious or charitable motives, would have granted as inám land which had no existence. We also find that the nashta land has been more or less cultivated, and that the extent of cultivation of *such lands* is shewn in the revenue accounts and the assessment thereon levied. It would have been a mockery of a religious and charitable gift to assign "non-existing land," and then levy half the imaginary assessment thereof!

77. This subject may be concluded by passing a few remarks on the question of the settlement of the Bhadrájpura Agrahár village of the Kávaledurga Talook. The case

was fully stated in my Memo of 4th January 1872. In the statement accompanying it, it will be observed that the resumed Kattugade, or lapsed shares, bear a proportion of ·01 to 1·24 to the land held as inám. The site of the former is not known, and the assessment upon it is paid by the vrittidars in proportion to their shares. The real difficulty here is not how to identify the inám, but how to find out the Government land of the village. Nevertheless, instead of merging the amount paid to Government in the jódi upon the inám portion and confirming the entire village as inám, I have recommended that these villages should be surveyed by the Survey Department, to enable me to ascertain the exact extent of the village and thereby determine by proportion the exact area of the resumed portion in dry, wet, and waste lands. I was unable to conduct this measurement by the aid of my Surveyors, as they are not provided with theodolites and other instruments necessary for the survey of villages, which in the Malnád are made up of hill and dale, and which present difficulties for ordinary measurement with a chain. All that should be done in such cases, after the survey operations are concluded, is to confirm the village on a quit-rent calculated upon the inám and the full assessment charged upon the resumed portion. No excess to be charged if the land, whatever may be its extent, is within the recognised limits and undisputed by the adjoining Government villages.

78. Having passed through the Malnád Talooks of the Nagar Division, it may not be out of place here to state concisely what I have noticed and found to be certain shortcomings in the village fiscal administration, and to suggest a few measures of speedy reform. I have stated before that a Malnád warg is not an estate as understood by that term in Coorg and in Malabar. It comprises lands situated in several villages, but credited against one village. Some of these are situated at considerable distances and even in different máganís, and it so happens in some cases that lands situated within the limits of one village are under the control and revenue supervision of more than one shánbhóg, according as they are included in the wargs attached to the máganís of these shánbhógs. The village of Kávaledurga for instance is not said to be intact in one locality, but in pieces, like isles amidst an ocean, in other villages; in the same manner as Kávaledurga itself, contains in plots the lands of other villages within its precincts. This state of affairs should be rectified, and the Survey should, where such things exist, demarcate and register all lands situated within the limits of one village as belonging to it, and this measure does not affect the interests of the wargdar, inasmuch as he may obtain kandáyem pattás for the land he holds in each village. A measure of this kind is necessary, as it will enable him to resign what field or fields he does not want, without any difficulty; whilst, under the present system, he cannot throw up any field without giving up all the fields of the other villages mentioned in the pattá for the warg. The same facilities might be afforded when a man wants to take up a particular field, which he cannot now do without applying for the whole of the warg of which it is a part. This reform can at once be carried out by the Revenue authorities at the next settlement, by issuing a pattá for the land in each village forming the entire warg, without waiting for the advent of the survey.

79. In connection with the warg I may say that I have met with certain pattás for Sarkár and inám wargs in the names of persons, who have ceased to exist long ago. The holders of these lands are in some cases alienees, not even connected with the deceased occupants. This should be attended to at each settlement and the names of the deceased struck off, and pattás issued to the living holders. The revenue accounts are incomplete, and do not represent the existing state of things. When I have visited the fields and asked the shánbhóg for the number of the field and the name of the owner, he has been perfectly bewildered and betrayed his ignorance. He was obliged to depend upon the actual cultivator and resident for the information regarding the locality, in the same manner as the wargdar and the inámdar are often obliged to do. In the pahani and ságuvali chittás, the names of the deceased were often mentioned, although the field in question has been divided and sub-divided among a certain number of Námadári tenants, so that the old field entered in the year in which the pahani was first introduced has either become divided infinitessimally or enlarged, just as suited the circumstances of each cultivator, and have, therefore, lost all traces of identification in the accounts. This is the result of the shánbhóg not visiting each field and recording in his pahani or ságuvali chittás the current transaction of ea ch year. From the enquiries I have made, I was given to understand that a few weeks before the Amildar's settlement of the talook, the shánbhóg leaves his home and proceeds on a supposed tour of inspection in the villages of his mágani, but stays at some of the big villages, sends for the wargdars and their cultivators, and records a few particulars for the information of the Amildar, who sometimes visits only the kasabá of each shékdar's sammat, which is generally composed of more than one old mágani, and returns quite satisfied with the shánbhóg's and shékdar's jamábandi of the mágani. As some of the máganís are like large talooks, composed of hill and dale, and some generally contain inaccessible and unhealthy spots, one shánbhóg cannot be expected to do justice to the duties imposed upon him. The number should be increased, and villages divided into convenient groups, and alloted one or two to each, according to circumstances, and their emoluments rightly fixed so as to make the post an object worth having, if not one of actual competition. The actual state of cultivation should be inspected and a per centage of it annually checked as already directed by the Chief Commissioner. It is then alone we can secure efficiency, and put an end to all chapávani or concealed cultivation.

80. If every thing is thrown upon the Survey Department a good deal of the reform at once required would be put off without reason, and the existing abuses get stronger and more deep-rooted by the time that the survey operations are introduced and the village reform commenced. I trust I shall not be considered as casting reflections upon the revenue administration, but my only apology for submitting the few foregoing remarks is to bring to notice what I have observed with my own eyes in the course of my enquiries connected with the ináms of the Nagar Malnád country. It is the result of allowing a faulty system to continue, pending the advent of a survey which may take years to reach the talooks concerned.

81. There is no fear of the inámdars not liking to have their lands surveyed

which is every day done. But all that should be attended to is that the survey of the inám villages should be conducted along with the inám settlement, and that there should be no *ad-interim* quit-rents. To effect this, a survey party should measure and demarcate in the villages I take up, and work in communication with me, retaining, of course, the usual relationship of subordination between the officer at its head and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey. If I put a quit-rent and say that it is not final, but subject to revision after the survey operations are concluded, the inámdar having the option may decline the measure.

82. As each talook is completed, I shall furnish quit-rent registers, the demand in which should be the future revenue from iná ms, and all jódi held in abeyance and written off annually under the head of irrecoverable balance, not brought to book in the said quit-rent registers, should be struck off finally from the demand, collection, and balance statement.

83. The Superintendents of Divisions, when called upon to account why a large amount of the jódi had been left uncollected, have stated that the jódi in question, ever since it was imposed by Diván Púrnaiya, had been allowed to remain uncollected, on account of the opposition from the inámdars; and that no peremptory orders had been as yet issued for the collection of the arrears. Under these circumstances, it was not considered fair to apply the rule that non-payment of the jódi in any one year involved the loss of the inám, as it had not been collected from a series of years.

84. As the Superintendents of Divisions, when consulted upon the subject of permitting inámdars to resign portions of ináms after the title-deeds have been issued, have declared in favor of the proposal, provided the portion resigned formed a whole number, I have adopted this course, but in settled talooks the Deputy Superintendents will have to note the resignations on the title-deeds, and the requisite alterations will have to be made in the quit-rent registers and also in the fair sheet registers, sent to the Secretary's Office. When this indulgence is once sanctioned, the principle of the sub-division of ináms should be strictly attended to, as in the inám title-deed or the register the assessment and combined quit-rent of each field are not generally given, although its extent and number are recorded. The quit-rent will have to be split up and a proportionate amount deducted. In the return I have called for shewing the transactions of sale, &c., connected with enfranchised ináms in the talooks settled by this Department, I have occasion to find that where portions not separately recognised in the register were sold or otherwise alienated, the assessment or quit-rent does not appear to have been fairly apportioned. As this involves also the interests of Government more or less, the Officers of the Registration Department may be prohibited from registering such transactions, unless the share involved has already been charged with its share of the liability by this Department; or that a certificate is produced of its subdivision from a competent authority.

85. Although the ináms of the Gúdibanda and Gúmanáyakanapálya Talooks were registered in 1870—71 and the cases sent to this office at its close, they were reviewed

Mannu Kandi=8 Krishnarája Kandi.
Pitcha Kandi=1 Krishnarája Kandi.
Under the Bhyraságara village 1 Kandi=1¼ Krishnarája Kandi.

and confirmed in the year under report. The old accounts of these, as also of some of the máganís of the Góribidanúru and Chikka Ballápura Talooks, were much complicated, and the difficulty of unravelling became still greater by having two different standards of local measure, and by the circumstance of the inám of one individual though situated in a number of villages, being entered in the jári accounts of one village, generally the chief or the kasba of the mágani or group of villages styled after its name. This is known under the designation of the "Vantu" system.

86. In some cases it was found, that the village against which the inám was entered in the jári accounts did not contain it, and that the inám existed in some of the others of the vantu. At first it was considered that the ináms situated in the other villages were unauthorized grants, and that the one in the village containing the entry had been resumed or had otherwise disappeared. Suspicion was further excited by the villages containing the inám not being exactly dákhlís or hamlets of the village against which it was credited in the accounts.

87. These doubts were removed by some of the sannads and tákíds produced by the inámdars and by entries in the accounts of the Akshaya Paimáyish of 1806 and Sidhárti Paimáyish of 1859. The former conferred validity upon the inám under rule three, and the latter supported the statement of the inámdar and the shánbhóg as to its locality.

88. It would have facilitated the operation of charging excess, if the value of the entire inám were to be confirmed in the village against which it was entered, and the rest charged with one-half quit-rent or wholly resumed. But as the inámdars have been accustomed to think that they have their jári inám in all the villages of the vantu, and as the local revenue authorities have in 1851 prepared an account, apportioning the extent and assessment of the inám recorded in the jári accounts upon all or some of the villages of the vantu, I have followed the existing practice, remarking on the register that the excess should be charged after the survey operations are concluded, and after ascertaining the equivalent of the old measure in survey acres.

89. No chaturbhágam tenures noted in the 98th para of the report for 1870—71 turned up in the year under report.

90. The tenures noted in the margin were enfranchised as personal ináms, void of all condition of service on one half quit-rent, as the offices for the performance of which they were originally granted, have become obsolete, nor are they recognised in the revised lists of the village servants.

1. Kerebandi.
2. Bávadi Dásavandam.
3. Thambittu mánya.
4. Gidagával.
5. Désakulakarni.
6. Sáyer Shánbhóg.
7. Sunnakallu.
8. Measurer.
9. Hastántri.
10. Setti.
11. Chelavádi.

91. In the case of désakulakarani ináms one-fourth quit-rent was adopted in the case of the marginally noted whole inám villages, as the sannads in possession of their holders, shewed more that they were subsistence than service grants, although entered in the vumli lists in all the inámti accounts. In the case of minor ináms, where no such sannads or Nirups were produced, throwing light upon the nature of the grant, they were charged with one-half quit-rent generally.

1. Jódi Karahalli.
2. Jódi Mádamuttanahalli.

92. The Patna Setti is generally the head man of the Lingáyet caste, and charged with the settlement of caste and religious disputes. These offices are retained where they are exercised, and required to be performed on service tenure. But where it has ceased to be rendered, the inám of the Setti and of his peon, Chelavádi, whose duty was to assemble people, &c., was either resumed or charged with ½ quit-rent.

93. Having thus reviewed the results of the operations of the Inám Commission, and the different subjects which had engaged its attention during the past year, I would proceed now briefly to shew the total results of the working of the Department since its formation.

94. The different descriptions of ináms disposed of during the year under review as contrasted with the year previous, are exhibited in the subjoined statement.

	1870—71			1871—72		
	Whole Village.	Minor Ináms.	Total.	Whole Village.	Minor Ináms.	Total.
1. Religious and charitable	18	3,063	3,081	22	1,684	1,706
2. Personal agreed to	111	2,684	2,795	102	2,540	2,642
3. Do compulsory	19	1,551	1,570	14	1,767	1,781
4. Do not enfranchised	...	32	32	...	10	10
5. Miscellaneous Service Ináms enfranchised ...	...	237	237	3	943	946
6. Village Artizans confirmed on service tenure.	...	842	842	...	1,750	1,750
7. Bávadi dasavandams	...	1	1	...	10	10
8. Personal with full powers of alienation ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total...	148	8,410	8,558	143	8,704	8,847

I may here note that 1,439 cases of village servants in the Málúru Talook had been, from a mis-apprehension of the orders at first on the subject, written off as disposed of in 1869—70; but they were really checked in this office and referred to the Survey Department during the year under review.

95. Adopting the same form, the total results of the operations of the Department up to the close of the year will be apparent from a glance at the statement given below:—

	Whole Villages.	Minor Ináms.	Total.
1. Religious and charitable	67	5,852	5,919
2. Personal agreed to	397	9,731	10,128
3. Do. compulsory	35	3,885	3,920
4. Do. not enfranchised	...	49	49
5. Miscellaneous service ináms enfranchised	3	1,185	1,188
6. Village Artizans confirmed on service tenure	...	2,614	2,614
7. Bávadi Dasavandam	...	11	11
8. Personal with full powers of alienation	2	...	2
Total——	504	23,327	23,831

96. The total resumptions since the formation of the Department are similarly shewn:—

	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Net Value.		
	Acres.	Cts.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	R	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rule VII.	6,700	43	665	93	12	60	7,378	96	8,248	12	5	2,665	9	7	5,583	2	10
Do IX.	119	22	20	99	...	...	140	21	172	9	3	14	13	5	157	11	10
Do XIII.	2,920	09	637	08	14	37	3,571	54	7,691	9	9	540	14	3	7,150	11	6
Voluntary Resignations	1,137	17	396	44	2	22	1,535	83	2,440	5	10	996	10	4	1,443	11	6
Total.....	10,876	91	1,720	44	29	19	12,626	54	18,553	5	3	4,217	15	7	14,335	5	8

97. According to the returns furnished to this Commission on its formation, the total value of the land and money ináms in the Province was set down at Rs. 11,14,208 as noted below:—

Jári Ináms.

			Rs.
1. Minor Land Ináms...			5,77,969
2. Sarvamánya and Jághír Villages ...			3,39,852
3. Jódi Villages			1,88,648
			11,06,469
Deduct the Jódi paid to Government.			
1. On Minor Ináms ...	1,79,281		
2. „ Jódi Villages ...	1,31,954		
		3,11,235	
	Net Ináms		7,95,234
Stala or Chór Ináms.			
Total... ...	50,000		
Jódi	33,054		
	Net	16,946	
	Total		8,12,180
Nagad Tasdik or Cash Grants.			3,02,028
	Grand Total		11,14,208

It will be observed that the jódi villages already pay as jódi more than two-thirds of the assessment of their villages. These figures, especially with regard to the chór ináms, are merely approximate, though not, I believe, far out.

98. The total net value of the results of the operations of the Department is R 38,916 or Rs. 52—0—0 per cent of the annual cost of the Inám Commission. This shews that the cost of our labors will be repaid to the Government in a few years.

99. It was finally ruled, in the Secretary's letter quoted in the margin, that I should send only one set of fair sheet registers to the Secretary's Office, and the English and vernacular quit-rent registers to the Deputy Superintendent of the District and the Amildar of the Talook. The English quit-rent registers for the Deputy Superintendent are in course of preparation, and vernacular quit-rent registers which have already been sent in fragments, will be recalled, and one neat book will be sent after the inám settlement of each talook.

No. 3021—73, dated 15th September 1871.

100. In conclusion, I would beg to bring to the favorable notice of the Chief Commissioner the active and intelligent co-operation afforded me by my Assistants. The Special Assistant, Mr. B. Gópálaiya, was specially obtained on the formation of this Commission, from the Madras Inám Department. He is thoroughly conversant with the revenue systems of both Madras and Mysore. He is an intelligent and zealous officer; and I have every confidence in his integrity. He has discharged his duties during the past year to my entire satisfaction.

101. The three out-door Assistants, marginally noted, worked most efficiently and zealously during the year. Special credit is due to them for the careful and prompt manner in which the registration of the ináms in the Malnád was carried out. I beg to recommend that their relative position on the general list of the Assistants may be defined and secured to them. The Manager of my office, Mr. Rájagópálaiya, has discharged his duties most efficiently.

1. Mr. V. N. Narasimaiengar.
2. „ C. Subba Rao.
3. „ Syed Nasirudín.

102. My special thanks are due to Colonel H. M. Eliott, Deputy Superintendent of Shimoga, to Mr. Krishnaiengar, Deputy Superintendent of Kolár, and to Major Mottet, officiating Deputy Superintendent of Kadoor, for the ready aid and co-operation afforded by them to the Officers of this Department. The Talook officials marginally noted deserve to have their services brought to the favorable notice of the Chief Commissioner, especially Mr. B. J. Wouterz, Amildar of Chikka-Ballápura, B. Nanjundaiya, late Amildar of Bétmangala and Mr. Saldanha, officiating Amildar of Kávaledurga.

1. Narasinga Rao, Péshkár of Sidlaghatta.
2. Lakshminarasimaiengar, Amildar of Nagar.
3. Tirumal Rao, Amildar of Wastára.
4. Rámaiya, Amildar of Chikkamagalúru.
5. B. Nanjundaiya, late Amildar of Bétmangala Talook, now Amildar of Kolár.
6. Bálakrishna Rao, Record-keeper of Bétmangala Talook.
7. Mr. Saldanha, Amildar of Kávaledurga.
8. Venkatramanaiya, Revenue Gumásta of the said Talook.
9. Doddaiya, acting Shánbhóg of Agrahár Mágani, do. Talook.
10. Subbaráya, Shánbhóg of Mundakar Mágani do
11. Guru Rao, Péshkar and acting Amildar of Soraba.
12. Mr. B. J. Wouterz, Amildar of Chikka Ballápura.
13. Vélántaiya, „ „ Koppa.
14. Tirumalachári, „ „ Góribidanúru.
15. Syed Táyer, „ „ Anantapura.

103. In conclusion I would venture to hope that the results of the labors of this Commission will be considered satisfactory. The system was inaugurated and carried out by Colonel T. Clerk, whose abilities and services are too well known to the Government for me to offer any comment.

ROB. COLE,
Offg. Inám Commissioner.

Annual Report by Mr. V. N. Narsimiengar, assistant inam commissioner for the Year 1871-72.

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No. 26.

The official year of 1871-2 dawned upon this Establishment at Chikkaballápura, the settlement of which Talook had been started on the 10th March previous. The work performed in it is exhibited in detail in the annexed statement, marked A. Before commenting seriatim on the settlement of each Talook, it will be apposite to remark here that in point of mere numbers, the results for the year just expired compare unfavorably with those of the previous official year, the figures respectively being 4531 and 7864.

2. A variety of causes has contributed to this falling off. In the first place, where the tenures are of the ordinary kind and where there is not much dispute, as in the absence of several co-sharers, the average daily work is expeditious. On the other hand, when an inam is particularly troublesome, with conflicting accounts to refer to on the questions of extent and enjoyment, and when there are a great many clamorous claimants distracting one's attention, the work turned out falls into a minimum. Secondly, change of the scene of operations bears injuriously on despatch. It is almost a truism to state that 400 cases in one place, give less trouble and occupy less time than half that number in several. For, when a new Talook is entered, the whole of its accounts and tenures have to be gone over, its shanbogues and officials instructed in the procedure of this Department, which is more or less strange to them, and the habits and temper of the inamdars to be studied in view to avoid all possible friction between them and our rules. This process has to be repeated invariably in every Talook taken up, and the time and labour which it costs materially affect the duration of the settlement. Besides, mere numbers afford no safe criterion of activity and industry. In addition to the foregoing circumstances, we had in the year under comment to go back to the Nagar Malnad, and the distance between Chikkaballápura, where this office received the *route*, and the Malnad occupied nearly a month to travel. Hence the falling-off above referred to was unavoidable.

3. I now proceed to review the work of each Talook in the order of settlement.

4. As stated at the outset, Chikkaballápura was in hand at the commencement of the past official year. The circumstances of this Talook are somewhat exceptional. Naturally its situation and resources are favorable to the developement of agricultural wealth and fertility. Roughly divided into two important sections by a ridge of hills which runs north and south, one part of it is called above and the other below the ghats. In the latter wet crops are raised more profitably than in the former,

from the facilities afforded for irrigation by the Pennar, and other brooks. The inams in this Talook are mostly very rich and valuable, many of them towards Chikkaballápura often growing as many as 3 crops in the twelvemonth. In proportion to their fertility they form the hot-bed of litigation : old claims long defunct were revived with an utter disregard to the statute of limitations and the security afforded by immemorial possession. As will be observed from a subsequent para, the majority of suits disposed of during the year, irrespective of miscellaneous disputes hardly less troublesome, are fathered by this Talook. It is besides the home of thousands of Brahmans, whose ancestors found it a fertile tract to colonize, and whose readiness to fight is almost unparalleled. The total number of cases to be settled in the Talook was 2,184 out of which 2074 were disposed of, leaving 110 in arrears up to the 10th October 1871, when the Establishment was removed under the Inam Commissioner's orders from Chikkabllápura enroute for the Malnad. There were altogether 54 whole Inam villages in the Talook and under the Inam Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4 dated 24th April 1871, their measurement and demarcation form a *sine qua non* for their settlement. The agency available for this operation being a single measurer, though trained in the survey Department, 19 villages remain unsettled from want of survey. As it had been determined by the Inam Commissioner that the Malnad settlement should be taken up at the same time by the whole of the Commission, and finished in a single season, it was found necessary to leave Chikkaballápura unfinished and proceed betimes towards the west. This Talook occupied 7 months, during which period 2356 cases inclusive of 35 whole villages, have been settled. Details will be found in the appendices.

5. Simultaneously with Chikkaballápura, the Talook of Goribidanoor was taken up. The work commenced on the 14th April 1871 and terminated on the 30th September 1871. As attention could not be confined solely to its work, this comparatively small Talook could not be put out of hand earlier. There were 691 cases altogether, inclusive of 12 whole villages: up to the 10th October last 685 cases have been settled. The balance consists of 6 whole villages which for reasons stated in the above para, could not be measured, and hence they were left in abeyance to be registered next season. A noticeable feature in the tenures of this Talook is the ample use made by the ryots of waters of the Pennar. The bed of the river is shallow and sandy and the villagers along its valley scoop out the sand and lead off the water in canals, which fertilize large tracts of land. Inams situated in such favored localities likewise share in the liquid wealth, not however without paying a tax, either in kind or cash called " Neersarti " to Government.

6. In accordance with the programme laid down by the Inam Commissioner, this office started for Soraba in the Shimoga District on the 10th October 1871, and after a wearisome march arrived there on the 1st of the following month. In 1869 an attempt had been made to take up this Talook, but the Vurg Inam difficulty arose and it had to be given up. The Survey settlement had in the mean-time been fully introduced into this Talook, and our operations formed therefore a natural sequence thereof.

According to the standard accounts, it was estimated that the Talook contained 379 Inams, but the result of the settlement shows 832 cases. This figure embraces the *umbli* lands, which had been brought on the Inam Patrike by the survey Department. Except in a few instances, the inams in the Talooks, as generally in the Malnad, were jódi paying. The jódi is termed Sirkar or Pagadi in the accounts, thereby leading to the notion that in each inam there is a bit of sirkar land. Were a discussion of the question permissible in this place, it may easily be shown that such a theory is fallacious. But annual reports are to be restricted to a review of the work actually performed. As per resolution of a Committee appointed for the purpose, the ruling principle of the Malnad Inam settlement is that, where the land is identifiable, it is to be confirmed under the Inam rules without prejudice, however, to the right of occupations of the Vurgdars. In cases in which the land cannot be spotted, a cash allowance from the treasury equal to the recorded béreez of the Inam is to be made from the treasury commutable at the option of the Inamdar after survey. This provision has since been modified into denying the cash allowance. It may well be questioned whether Soraba has any just claim to be classed with the Malnad proper as it resembles the neighbouring open Talook of Shikáripura in more respects than one. But it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the point here. In 343 cases, land was identifiable, and in 12 it was not. The settlement terminated on the 24th December 1871, having occupied 54 days. Some of the cases of this Talook have been disposed of in the next Talook. There were 8 Agrahars falling under the ruling contained in the Inam Commissioner's Proceedings' Nos. 2,22 & 16 dated respectively 2nd April, 26th May 1869, and 13th February 1871, and they were treated as whole villages.

It has been subsequently held that the Malnad Agrahars are to be registered as minor inams. But the Soraba Agrahars are not at all distinguishable from those in the Mydan, and the extension of the survey thereto removes the last objection to the prior rule being applied to them. The excess land over the recorded area in the inain lands of this Talook have been dealt with under Proceedings No. 17 dated 13th February 1871.

7. The case of Here shakuna, in which the temple of Ranganàthadévaru of Soraba had an inam, was disposed of in this office under the orders of the Inam Commissioner. It was a complicated case, jàri and chòramànya inams being mixed up together. The confirmable value has been commuted into land on the Survey assessment.

8. The settlement has next been extended to the Anantapura Talook. The total No. of cases was 195, out of which 175 have been disposed of. The remainder consists of Agrahars which could not be registered before, for reasons stated in this office No. 8 dated 5th April 1872. The Inam Commissioner has since ruled in No. 10 dated 15th ultimo, that they may be registered vrittivàr for final settlement in the Central Office. In 130 cases, land is not point-out-able, but in 65 cases it is. This Talook was finished with the aforesaid exception in 22 days after which the office was removed to the Koppa Talook.

9. With only 2 or 3 others, the Koppa Talook may be said to constitute the core of the Malnad. Its physical geography, climate, and products, stamp it with peculiar features appreciable even to the most casual observer. The tenures are also distinguishable. Elsewhere the territorial unit is a village, but here it is a kòǵu or valley which is cultivated in terraces by ryots of several localities. A fuller account of this Talook has been submitted in the completion Report. The number of inams in this Talook is 696, of which 692 have been settled leaving 4, of which 2 belongs to the Sringéri Matt, and which have been left untouched pending their survey as per Inam Commissioner's No 310 dated 6th March 1872. In 291 cases, the inam land can be identified but in the rest it has lost all individuality in vurgs. The settlement lasted one month and 21 days.

10. On the 25th March 1872, the office was removed to the Lakkavalli Talook, but by the end of the month only 26 cases could be registered. The settlement of this Talook therefore more legitimately falls in the current year and need not be further noticed here.

11. From the foregoing resume, it will have been perceived that the operations of this office were extended during the year under review to 5 Talooks and embraced altogether 4,531 cases. Under the circumstances noticed in para 2, it is to be hoped that the mere numerical decrease will not detract much from the merit of the work performed in this office.

12. The civil side of this office has been heavily worked during the year under review, 76 suits were filed against 64 of the year before, showing an increase of 12. Of these, 63 have been disposed of up to the close of the official year, and the balance was adjourned for further hearing. The removal of the office to the Malnad necessitated the posting of these cases in the current year. In 22 cases, the verdict was in favor of the Plaintiff, and in 20 against him, 6 suits were compromised. In 16 cases, the judgments of this Court were appealed from, and in 5 of them the appellants succeeded. The aggregate value of the property litigated for in the year was Rupees 4,516—7—10, as against Rs. 3,642—12—,, of the preceding official year. Fuller particulars will be found in the annexed table B.

13. The striking increase of suits this year calls for particular comment. It is due, as far as I have been able to guage popular feeling, to the finality of our operations, and to the fact that the settlement extinguishes all former disputes touching proprietory rights in Inam lands, and that if the parties neglect to prosecute their rights when the Court is in the Talook in which their inams are situated, their claims will not be noticed, except by special leave, and it is infinitely more troublesome to conduct their suits when the Court is removed to another part of the country. In this manner, there has been a sudden rush of suitors, and nowhere was it more marked than in Chikkaballápura. As already remarked, that Talook is the peculiar abode of litigious people, whose appetite for litigation has been whetted by the valuable nature of the property involved. Besides, it is very easy to create evidence

in this Talook as will doubtless be testified to by every Officer connected with the administration of justice in it. Hence the civil file has become exceptionally heavy in the past official year, despite the endeavours of the undersigned to induce disputants to settle their differences out of Court. It may be added without the fear of contradiction that were it not for the deterring nature of the Court fees which are required to be paid, the number of suits would have been more than quadrupled. Boundary disputes were not few and far between. Each case produced an amount of hearsay and false evidence that the actual inspection of the boundaries preceded its final disposal. This duty could not be evaded as the whole villages have to be demarcated by this Department. There were altogether 16 boundary disputes disposed of in the year under report. There were 3 more, one of which belongs to Mudilodu in Gudibunde, which was reserved for next season under the Inam Commissioner's No. 176 dated 1st September 1871 ; another related to the Inam village of Shirakaradi in Koppa which was reserved for the survey Department under the Inam Commissioner's No. 307 dated 4th March 1872.

A similar disputed tract of land in the village of Gavaturu in Anantapura belonging to the Sringéri Matt was inspected by the undersigned, but as the Malnad villages are not to be surveyed by this Department, the dispute has been left to the Survey for disposal.

14. Under the present system, by which the out-door members of the Commission know so little of the final of their performances, it is of course impossible for this office to gain the financial results of the operations here reviewed. The quit-rent is liable to revision in the Central Office, and very often the finding of the Assistants is disapproved there. Moreover, the final orders are unknown to us. For these reasons, the omission here to state the effect of the settlement on the revenue of the Talooks embraced thereby is one of unavoidable necessity.

15 The materials for the archæology and ancient History of southern India may very profitably be supplemented by the sannads under which the Inams now brought under settlement are held, could they be produced. But in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, they are not forthcoming, the plea being that all the vouchers have been lost either in fires or in the political revolutions, which the country has undergone from time to time. The MAGNA CHARTA, as it were, of the Inamdars is Divàn Pùrniah's jàri accounts, which unfortunately shed no light on the origin of the grants registered therein. In only a very small proportion of cases are sannads produced, which however clearly prove that the Inamdars have by no means been treated in times of yore with that tenderness and solicitude which their descendants ascribe to the former rulers, and which they now specially lament. An instance of this is the significant act that no Inam remains at present what it was in extent and value when granted. There may be exceptions to this, but they only prove the rule.

16. The reasons set forth in the foregoing para render any list which may be compiled of the original donors of Inams, highly imperfect. The following names

and dynasties may however be mentioned as the most prominent among them, noted during the year in question.

1. Aunégondi rulers of Vijayanagar.
2. Nandi and Goommanàyikanapàlya Pallègàrs.
3. Kelàdi dynasty, of which, Basappanaik and Sómashĕkharanaik were the principal.
4. Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan.
5. Divàn Prùrnaiya
6. The late Mahàràja of Mysore.

17. Stone inscriptions have been noticed in some localities, particularly at Kooppagaddè and Aunavatti of the Soraba Talook, and at Gowja of Anantapura, which are believed to reveal more than one page of the history of the Kadamba and Aunègondi primes, who had once held sway over this realm. But unfortunately the undersigned could not spare much time to decipher them, composed as they are of old Canarese and Nàgari characters.

18. Copper grants were likewise not wanting. In the Anantapura Talook, there is one belonging to the Gowja Agrahar, and another in Soraba in the possession of Inamdars of Kooppagaddè Agrahar. These two, if genuine, are the oldest records extant, being attributed to Genamèjaya, who flourished in the 1st and 2nd centuries of the present Kali yuga.

On the former of these, it is stated that antiquaries have been engaged from sometime past, but it is not known with what result. Translations have been separately submitted to the Inam Commissioner.

19. Of special grants of inams brought under the rules during the year under report, the following may be noticed as above the common dead level.

I. Tow inams in the Anantapura Talook, granted by His Highness to the heirs of 2 villages headmen, who aided the royal troops in escaping an ambuscade set up by the rebels, in 1830-1; vide Register of Genasinakoone.

II. Palankeen Inam in Koppa, granted to Hedase Timmiah to enable him to keep a Palankeen and establishment; vide Register of Hedase.

20. It was a rule of the former Governments, acted upon with profusion in the days of His Highness the late Mahàràja in the Koppa Talook, that persons, reclaiming Government land from a state of nature, were assured of the grant of the same as inam in one half assessment as jódi, for religious and charitable purposes.

These cases are by no means infrequent in that Talook. It is hardly necessary

to say that since the advent of the British Government, there has been no fresh accession to their number.

21. In the Talook of Chikkaballàpura, Inam lands were liable to a peculiar tax in kind called "Myare" levied, it is said, without regard to the seasons, which was equally shared by the Government and the village officials. It was doubtless very oppressive and was keenly felt by the Inamdars, as the Government ryots were exempt. On a reference from this office, the question of its abolition has been referred to the Revenue Department.

22. Demon worship finds its chief votaries in the Malnàd. Every kògu or valley has its tutelary Demon or Bhùta, which undoubtedly holds the most prominent place in the local pantheon. In Koppa, there are no less than 126 Inams dedicated to the Bhùtas, and although it is generally asserted that only the lower castes are addicted to their worship, it is often found that Brahmans likewise pay court to them. This subject has been separately dealt upon by the undersigned.

23. In the Talooks settled in this office, there were muzràyi or ready-money Inams. Those of Soraba and Anantapura had been settled in 1869-70 by the Inam Commissioner. This office had therefore only to do with the allowances of the remaining Talooks numbering 40. They are of two kinds, namely (*a*) grants originated or renewed by His Highness the Mahàràja, and confirmed by the present Government as evidenced by the Tasdeek Patties, (*b*) Gòghràsa allowances, not borne out by those vouchers. These were assignments on the sayer collections, intended as the name mplies, to supply the cattle of Brahmans with food; these have been allowed by the present Government as life grants. Of the former, there are 23 inams, and 17 of the latter excepting the muzràyi inams of the Koppa Talook, which could not be taken up for want of certain information not received till after the close of the year, all the above cases have been daily recorded. In connection with this topic, it must be remarked that there was no great eagerness on the part of the stipendiaries for commutation. This is certainly a suicidal short-sightedness, but argument and persuasion were thrown away on most of them. It is not inconsistent with a particular phase of human nature that present ease and indemnity from taxes are preferred to future plenty and security, if the road to the latter lies through industry. Details of this branch of work are furnished in the Appendix. A.

24. The usual statement of receipts and expenditure is also annexed, and requires no special remarks, except that on the creditor side, the receipt from stamps and court fees present a respectable appearance.

25. The departmental fines have comparatively been homœopathic in the year under report. This is owing chiefly to the active co-operation of the Talook officials who in the case of two Districts have been stimulated to exertion by the kindly feeling entertained towards the Department by the District officers.

26. The following officials are entitled to the thanks of Government for their

efficient aid during the past official year in the furtherance of our operations, in the orders in which their names are mentioned.

1. Guru Row Peishkar and sometimes Amildar of Soraba.
2. Mr. Woutersz, Amildar of Chikkballàpura.
3. Vèdàntiah do of Koppa.
4. Tirumalàchàri do of Gòribidanùru.
5. Syed Tayer do of Anantapura.

27. In conclusion, the undersigned has much pleasure in again reporting favorably of his subordinates, who have one and all worked zealously and well. The names of Shàmanna and Gardachar stand out prominently as being the most efficient and selfsacrificing officials on the Establishment, whose services can hardly be overrated.

(Signed) V. N. NARSIMIENGAR,

Assistant Inam Commissioner.

Camp TOOMKOOR,
5th May 1872.

"True copy"

R. A. COLE,

Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

Review of the foregoing Report by the Superintendent of Inam Settlement.

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No. 35.

1. The differences in the out-turn of work between the year under review and the year previous is considerable; but the Assistant had to contend with peculiar difficulties in the settlement of the Chikkaballápura Talook, owing to the notorious tendency of the Inamdars to litigation, and much time was, doubtless, occupied in enquiring into the complicated tenures that prevail in the Malnad of the Nagar Division, and in proceeding to that Division, and moving from Talook to Talook. It was believed that the exact status of the Malnad Inams was known, and it was requisite to complete the settlement of those Talooks so as to complete the operations of the Inam Department in that Division; but the result of our enquiries has shewn the necessity for dealing with these Inams with the utmost caution and for leaving the final settlement as regards the Kán, Hádya, and Hankal lands to the Survey Department.

2. In para 4 the total number of cases disposed of in the Chikkaballápura Talook is given as 2074, whilst at the close of the same para 2356 cases are shewn as having been settled in that Talook. An explanation is called for in this discrepancy. The progress made in the registration of the Inams in the Talooks of Chikkaballápura and Goribidanoor was satisfactory, but the actual results will be reviewed in the final settlement Report of those Talooks.

3. With regard to the treatment of the Agrahars in the Soraba Talook as whole villages, it has been ruled that no such Inams were to be treated as whole villages unless the lands were wholly Inam and did not contain any proportion, however small, of Government fields. This was necessary to guard against the permanent alienation of the vast tracts of waste land to be found in the Malnad under the designation of Kán, Hádya, and Hankalu.

4. The case of the Hire shakunnah village, in which the Inams of the Ranganátha-dévar are located, has been separately reported to the Chief Commissioner.

5. The Agrahars of Gowj, and Tagarti of the Anantapura Talook could not be well disposed of till it was known in what proportion the Government land existed in the village, separate instructions will be issued for their settlement.

6. The disposal of the work in the Judicial branch of the office was satisfactory, and though the abrogation of the Judicial functions of the Inam Department may be deprecated for some reasons, still the percentage of Inams litigated to those settled by the Department is too small to cause any fears for the future popularity of the Department. It is our duty to decide on the validity of the Inam and on the identity

of the Inamdar, leaving all questions of enjoyment, or of possession. to be dealt with by the regular Courts.

7. With regard to the stone inscriptions noticed in para 17, I would propose to adopt special measures, either in person or by deputing some competent subordinate next cold season to secure fac similes of the inscriptions and decipher them.

8. The settlement of the magare tax levied in the Chikkaballápura Talook has been left to the Survey Department.

9. It is worthy of remark that no great eagerness was displayed by the Muzràyi stipendiaries for the commutation of their cash grants into land, but this may be due to the difficulties attendant on the cultivation of land in the Malnad.

10. The names of the Talook officials who have materially aided the progress of the Assistant have been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, and the Offg. Inam Commissioner is glad to learn that the Assistant's own Establishment have worked so well and zealously. Great praise is also due to the Assistant himself for the efficient and rapid manner in which the registration of the Inams in the Malnad Talooks was carried out by him.

(*Signed*) R. A. COLE,

20th *May* 1872. *Superintendent of Inam Settlements.*

"*True copy*"

R. A. COLE,

Superintendent of Inam Settlements.

APPENDICES.

Statement showing the operation of Inam settlement

No of cases received in the Central Office.	No of cases.	Extent. Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.			Jody.		
16	34	705	70	87	07	„	„	792	77	822	4	8	392	12	5
6	29	5,298	48	84	83	36	58	5,419	89	1,932	„	6	1,234	5	7
79	25	8,547	22	249	19	2	32	9,798	73	3,393	1	10	1,047	4	7
30	42	1,736	45	95	71	101	70	1,933	86	1,804	2	7	354	12	„
„	6	1	16	3	95	1	36	6	47	38	7	„	1	11	11
107	230	2,891	23	323	26	„	„	3,214	49	2,075	5	7	678	„	7
„	35	753	84	73	22	„	„	827	06	670	8	8	182	5	10
106	41	2,658	99	150	25	9	03	2,818	27	1,350	5	2	953	3	11
7	15	788	96	91	12	2	32	882	40	3,169	4	2	6	14	10
7	48	8,392	65	289	32	109	36	8,791	33	2,455	13	6	258	10	1
1,959	203	348	98	72	91	15	04	436	93	1,108	15	10	161	15	2
4,190	2,215	14,085	61	2,265	15	38	46	16,389	22	18,916	12	2	3,771	8	„
30	330	4,288	29	316	04	2	38	4,606	71	3,060	11	3	496	2	3
3,391	673	4,760	07	359	29	291	12	5,410	48	4,473	7	5	385	„	4
2,204	372	4,273	87	258	64	52	55	4,585	06	3,982	1	8	913	6	4
187	173	529	85	91	85	„	18	621	88	1,053	„	9	226	4	3
4	1,502	5,214	06	808	86	3	43	6,026	35	6,613	13	9	1,700	2	„
3,485	1,731	8,898	27	1,188	41	6	42	10,093	10	12,374	2	9	2,649	13	5
670	376	1,243	84	109	02	4	28	1,357	14	1,554	11	9	198	13	1
„	3	5	00	12	14	„	„	17	14	47	12	„	22	14	10
747	21	86	89	220	12	3	85	310	86	603	12	„	157	15	8
319	36	2	14	104	40	1	50	108	04	281	7	9	1	10	2
318	5	„	„	22	03	„	„	22	03	71	4	10	23	10	6
120	38	„	„	116	49	149	50	265	99	1,439	6	2	729	4	10
1	1	„	„	1	47	„	„	1	47	14	7	5	10	13	6
64	59	145	90	124	84	1	48	272	22	878	7	„	228	„	„
4	5	13	16	„	50	1	20	14	86	24	14	2	22	13	2
262	5	„	„	17	13	„	„	17	13	98	9	8	52	12	10
6	7	2	73	4	87	1	95	9	55	31	13	4	16	8	11
3	5	34	36	7	86	„	„	42	22	82	11	4	1	5	3
3	5	1,933	64	49	77	33	90	2,017	31	955	4	3	573	7	3
2	2	1	32	1	03	„	„	2	35	9	4	11	„	4	8
2	3	64	15	„	„	„	„	64	15	29	4	„	„	„	„
14	9	2,060	44	60	64	„	80	2,121	88	416	4	3	42	4	1
1	1	6	61	„	„	„	„	6	61	1	7	3	„	„	„
1	1	„	„	3	85	„	„	3	85	72	„	„	7	4	6
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
18,345	8,286	79,773	86	7,665	23	870	71	88,309	80	75,907	5	4	17,504	4	9
11,473	8,207	98,410	49	9,091	66	758	09	108,260	24	76,332	3	2	20,343	2	2
6,872	79	„	„	„	„	112	62	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	18,636	63	1,426	43	„	„	19,950	44	424	13	10	2,838	13	5

District.	Taluk.		
Toomkoor.	1.	Toomkoor	...
	2.	Koratagere	...
	3.	Maddagiri	...
	4.	Chikkanáyikanahallí	...
	5.	Sira	...
	6.	Kunigalu	...
	7.	Kadaba	...
	8.	Turvékere	...
	9.	Honnavallí	...
	10.	Huliyurdurga	...
Kolar.	11.	Kólár	...
	12.	Bétamangala	...
	13.	Gudibandé	...
	14.	Sidlaghatta	...
	15.	Chikkaballápura	...
	16.	Málúru	...
	17.	Gummanáyikanapálya	...
	18.	Ambájidurga	...
	19.	Góribidanúru	...
Shimoga.	20.	Shimoga	...
	21.	Soraba	...
	22.	Ságara	...
	23.	Nagara	...
	24.	Kavalédurga	...
	25.	Shikáripura	...
	26.	Honnáli	...
	27.	Chennagirí	...
	28.	Anantapura	...
Kadoor	29.	Tarikere	...
	30.	Kadúru	...
	31.	Banávara	...
Chituldroog.	32.	Búdihálu	...
	33.	Hosadurga	...
	34.	Pávagada	...
	35.	Hiriyúru	...
	36.	Molakálmuru	...
	37.	Chituldoorg	...

Total...

Last year's...

Increase.

Decr

A.

during the official year 1871—72.

Quit-rent.			Excess.			Combined Quit-rent.			No. of Title Deeds issued.
63	3	7				456	„	„	158
210	5	5				1,444	11	„	71
321	9	5				1,368	14	„	37
177	5	„				532	1	„	51
5	12	1				7	8	„	35
195	12	5				873	13	„	976
79	10	8				262	„	6	76
49	13	1				1,003	1	„	491
7	14	2				14	13	„	40
145	14	4				404	8	5	281
86	9	10				248	9	„	
2,979	6	2				6,750	14	2	608
344	15	9				841	2	„	1,184
1,040	14	8				1,425	15	„	203
385	2	8				1,298	9	„	
71	13	5				298	1	8	20
1,051	9	„				2,751	11	„	
2,190	2	6				4,839	15	11	1,531
184	3	11				383	1	„	
3	9	2				26	8	„	
96	1	8	20	11	8	274	13	„	5
48	13	10				50	8	„	
„	„	„				23	10	6	
„	„	„				725	1	„	
„	2	6				11	„	„	
10	14	„				238	14	„	2
„	„	„				21	6	„	25
1	14	2				54	11	„	24
2	14	1				19	7	„	5
27	10	9				29	„	„	7
48	6	9				621	14	„	14
3	1	4				3	6	„	
„	2	„				„	2	„	3
38	14	11				81	3	„	13
„	12	„				„	12	„	2
16	11	6				24	„	„	
„	„	„				„	„	„	1
9,892	2	9	20	11	8	27,411	8	2	5,863
7,749	7	10	20	8	„	28,113	2	„	7,029
2,142	10	11	„	3	8	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	701	9	10	1,166

Optional Enfranchisement (ie, agreed to) at ⅛ Quit-rent.													Compulsory Enfranchisement at ⅛ Quit-rent.											
No of cases.	Extent acres.	cents.	Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.				No of cases	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
8	478	20	630	1	1	315	15	6	354	6	„		1	16	49	8	2	4	„	„	„	1	„	„
8	5,205	37	1,791	5	4	1,194	3	„	1,381	6	„		1	2	65	1	5	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
19	8,281	33	3,007	15	8	1,041	12	1	1,346	10	„		1	1	08	4	5	10	„	„	„	„	8	„
13	1,863	25	1,636	7	8	324	2	11	486	8	„		15	30	99	124	5	9	18	13	„	31	8	„
1	„	69	4	2	3	„	„	„	„	8	„		2	2	02	10	11	„	„	„	„	1	2	„
37	1,997	67	915	2	8	369	13	„	438	„	„		7	27	35	48	2	2	6	8	10	11	12	„
2	666	99	501	10	„	133	13	2	180	6	„		2	1	96	8	11	8	„	„	„	1	2	„
1	2,723	66	1,200	„	„	872	11	9	914	„	„		6	7	86	13	1	1	2	10	3	3	14	„
7	11	44	39	10	2	„	„	„	5	4	„		2	5	65	6	1	10	„	„	„	„	12	„
15	1,582	79	920	„	4	198	12	„	300	8	„		8	990	82	98	13	8	31	9	„	40	4	„
18	31	19	85	11	2	2	9	9	13	„	„		12	47	93	109	14	11	48	„	11	63	6	„
550	9,441	35	6,578	13	1	2,003	3	10	2,634	„	„		236	1,245	09	1,609	4	9	254	12	1	433	6	„
143	3,945	46	2,111	1	8	297	4	4	534	„	„		31	230	24	220	4	4	14	13	6	44	2	„
269	2,364	24	1,267	6	„	73	8	„	238	4	„		83	787	01	673	2	2	66	11	2	475	2	„
224	4,294	50	3,484	9	3	871	3	2	1,198	8	„		60	110	32	186	13	4	„	„	„	27	12	„
2	1	21	4	10	7	„	„	„	„	10	„		1	„	84	1	9	7	„	„	„	„	4	„
434	3,827	88	3,235	4	2	1,073	5	1	1,364	6	„		86	591	20	427	3	11	37	3	10	87	„	„
513	4,817	92	4,511	10	7	1,190	11	„	1,597	12	„		134	200	40	394	14	7	67	14	1	175	4	„
211	898	88	867	13	5	38	14	4	173	2	„		37	99	40	147	11	4	„	„	„	19	„	„
1	8	03	11	13	1	5	14	6	6	8	„		1	8	30	34	„	8	17	„	4	19	„	„
1	4	03	17	„	„	9	7	3	10	„	„		1	45	53	99	„	„	„	„	„	12	„	„
5	4	11	24	3	2	„	„	„	3	4	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
9	86	39	413	7	1	210	2	7	201	8	„		3	11	91	52	15	1	26	7	6	30	8	„
1	1	47	14	7	5	10	13	6	11	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
16	57	96	213	14	7	73	2	11	81	8	„		4	8	40	32	„	11	15	13	„	18	4	„
1	„	50	2	3	„	„	„	„	„	4	„		1	3	50	„	7	7	„	„	„	„	2	„
3	7	92	49	2	7	26	7	7	29	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
5	4	49	16	4	9	3	12	7	5	„	„		1	4	07	12	11	2	11	5	7	13	„	„
3	22	88	37	5	3	1	5	3	7	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
4	2016	65	954	15	7	573	7	3	621	12	„		1	„	66	„	4	8	„	„	„	„	2	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
1	3	83	„	12	„	„	„	„	„	2	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
6	2,068	29	330	10	8	21	13	1	59	8	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2,531	56,720	57	34,879	10	3	10,938	5	5	14,197	8	..		737	4,481	67	4,326	3	4	619	11	1	1,510	4	..
2,720	67,057	69	35,166	..	6	7,766	2	3	11,844	4	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,172	3	2	2,353	4	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
189	10,337	12	286	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Compulsory Enfranchisement on ½ Quit-rent.												Grants with full powers of alienation.										
No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
1	1	05		3	9	„				„	10	„												
1	1	98			14	„				„	6	„												
1	3	72		1	8	„				„	12	„												
7	44	58		54	2	2				27	8	„												
18	30	17		69	11	„	1	11	11	35	8	„												
277	428	74		556	14	1	6	15	8	319	8	„	2	820	89		796	„	„					
29	63	66		77	6	9				37	2	„												
75	332	10		261	11	3	10	2	11	132	4	„												
11	14	89		37	1	6				18	10	„												
241	293	01		511	9	2	3	3	3	239	15	„												
126	964	02		715	5	9	35	3	3	421	6	„												
10	22	23		65	12	3	2	14	7	33	12	„												
1	17	65		23	„	„	13	3	9	17	„	„												
3	8	03		21	12	2				10	12	„												
1	11	90		2	10					1	4	„												
802	2,237	73		2,402	15	1	73	7	4	1,296	5	„	2	820	89		796	„	„					

Free of Tax.								On the existing Jódi.															
No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.	Quit-rent.	No of cases	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No of cases	Extent.		
1	„	41	„	6	11				2	6	80	8	7	„	2	5	3	2	5	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„				2	5	96	6	15	10	2	5	3	2	5	„	„	„	„	„
2	492	42	308	11	8				„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	7	85
7	23	95	18	12	2				1	2	64	1	2	8	„	9	4	„	9	„	4	11	73
„	„	„	„	„	„				1	1	35	6	7	2	1	11	11	1	12	„	„	„	„
9	48	93	47	13	7				41	572	67	277	4	„	83	1	7	84	10	„	18	38	05
„	„	„	„	„	„				1	24	28	15	„	„	2	14	7	2	15	„	1	1	98
„	„	„	„	„	„				4	13	64	7	13	8	6	13	5	6	14	„	14	47	22
1	860	37	3,100	„	„				„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	2	48
6	6,108	13	1,285	2	11				3	13	55	13	2	7	5	15	7	5	15	5	1	3	29
9	12	78	37	12	10				3	9	09	31	1	8	15	7	8	15	9	„	„	„	„
217	725	71	1,254	5	4				70	770	35	1,072	1	6	356	15	2	357	8	„	12	111	16
17	37	24	67	5	3				1	4	90	12	14	4	5	13	2	6	„	„	2	3	86
89	150	62	346	1	„				32	993	90	605	„	8	72	12	8	73	„	„	3	6	32
49	85	63	181	13	1				14	36	99	56	„	3	41	„	6	42	12	„	1	3	81
„	„	„	„	„	„				„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
135	173	66	393	8	10				5	318	84	113	3	1	99	10	2	99	11	„	6	6	04
284	1,005	30	1,120	12	„				26	431	16	335	8	8	183	13	3	183	14	„	„	„	„
65	144	46	206	7	„				14	57	17	72	„	8	64	9	8	64	6	„	1	1	05
„	„	„	„	„	„				„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
1	15	60	27	„	„				3	92	08	224	12	„	94	11	2	97	13	„	4	38	38
18	59	14	159	1	8				1	1	93	6	2	9	1	10	2	1	10	„	„	„	„
2	13	00	34	„	6				3	9	03	37	4	4	23	10	6	23	10	„	„	„	„
2	25	75	145	3	7				24	141	94	827	12	5	492	10	9	493	1	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„				„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
16	85	82	275	„	3				17	88	19	240	9	10	118	6	„	118	9	„	„	„	„
									2	5	66	12	4	10	15	3	11	13	„	„	1	5	20
									2	9	21	49	7	1	26	5	3	25	11	„	„	„	„
																					1	1	32
2	60	32	28	8	„																		
1	22	16	14	4	3																		
933	10,151	40	9,052	9	10				272	3,611	33	4,032	9	„	1,718	8	11	1,723	7	5	71	289	74

Enfranchised on $\frac{1}{8}$ Quit-rent in addition to Jódi.									Enfranchised on $\frac{1}{2}$ Quit-rent.											
Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
8	13	11	2	5	3	3	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
21	8	„	11	2	9	12	8	„	1	„	99	1	2	8	„	„	„	„	10	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
154	5	8	38	15	7	59	4	„	1	3	23	16	9	7	„	4	8	2	12	„
1	11	11	„	5	10	„	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
91	14	2	57	14	6	62	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
3	9	1	1	1	9	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
3	11	6	2	10	„	2	12	„	2	22	33	60	14	11	10	2	11	16	10	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	1	64	2	4	11	„	„	„	1	2	„
110	8	9	31	4	7	42	10	„	104	117	44	232	6	8	13	14	1	115	5	„
13	5	„	„	„	„	1	8	„	8	11	88	25	6	8	„	„	„	11	12	„
10	7	6	3	8	„	4	4	„	18	31	95	23	12	2	„	„	„	16	12	„
6	11	1	„	„	„	„	14	„	7	13	45	17	4	11	„	„	„	8	14	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
20	7	7	„	„	„	2	8	„	126	261	00	376	13	1	„	„	„	190	15	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	68	242	62	292	11	3	58	12	3	174	14	„
3	10	3	„	„	„	„	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	81	1	14	3	„	„	„	1	„	„
56	„	„	19	10	„	35	„	„	10	97	59	157	„	„	20	15	6	103	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	9	34	83	70	4	„	„	„	„	34	14	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
9	14	9	7	9	3	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	9	4	„	4	8	„	6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
517	4	6	176	12	2	239	2	„	359	839	76	1,278	9	1	104	1	5	678	8	„

Free of Tax.												On the existing Jódi.												
No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No of cases.
																									1
1	6	05		21	3	11	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	94		10	7	7	,,	14	,,	,,	14	,,	,,
3	4	42		8	9	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	5	70		21	2	1	17	7	3	17	15	,,	8
,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
4	26	11		63	,,	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	351	53		300	,,	,,	87	9	,,	87	9	,,	,,
2	8	12		7	2	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
10	44	70		99	15	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	360	17		331	9	8	105	14	3	106	6	,,	9

SERVICE.

On $\frac{1}{8}$ Quit-rent in addition to Jódi.										On $\frac{1}{2}$ Quit-rent.													
Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
												1	1	40		„	4	8	„	„	„	„	2	„
6	07		6	„	„	„	9	4	1	4	„	1	3	33		2	12	3	1	12	„	2	„	„
„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
35	50		55	11	2	14	15	9	22	„	„	18	31	14		58	4	11	11	12	8	26	12	„
												10	8	31		15	3	„	„	„	„	7	10	„
41	57		61	11	2	15	9	1	23	4	„	30	44	18		76	8	10	13	8	8	36	8	„

DHURMADAYA OR CHARITABLE GRANT.

Free of tax.													On the existing Jódi.																	
No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jodí.			Quit-rent.			No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jodi.			Quit-rent.							
													2	151	17		77	„	„		38	8	2		38	9	„			
													6	79	33		46	8	9		18	9	10		18	10	„			
													3	122	86		91	8	7		30	1	7		30	2	„			
													1	52	88		34	14	6		17	7	3		17	7	„			
													1	46	26		26	2	11		13	1	6		13	2	„			
1	15	89		2	14	7	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„		„	„	„		„	„	„			
													4	150	10		133	2	8		31	10	1		31	12	„			
1	52	89		26	15	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	29	75		26	2	11		13	1	6		13	2	„			
3	3	58		15	2	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	28	27		101	11	4		20	10	1		20	9	„			
5	72	36		44	15	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	21	660	62		537	3	8		183	2	„		183	5	„			

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.

Kodigi, Free of tax.												Kodigi Enfranchised on $\frac{1}{8}$ Quit-rent.											
No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
47	178	33		505	2		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	2	73	13	8	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	12	,,
1	0	30		4	5	10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
7	47	80		42	12	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	19	53	68	11	4	20	7	,,	20	7	,,
55	226	43		552	4	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	22	26	82	3	4	20	7	,,	22	3	,,

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.

Kodigi Enfranchised on ¼ Quit-rent.												Kodigi Enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.												
No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No of cases.
1	6	78		11	10	2	„	„	„	3	„	„													„
1	12	22		58	2	11	„	„	„	15	„	„													„
...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	0	31		„	11	8	„	„	„	„	6	„	
1	1	36		13	9	7	„	„	„	3	8	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
2	26	37		68	2	7	„	„	„	17	4	„	2	19	51		66	11	„	„	„	„	34	„	„	„
																										1
„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	14	66		51	3	„	2	14	7	25	12	„	
1	2	53		7	2	2	„	„	„	1	12	„	259	945	40		3,350	7	10	282	4	8	1,851	13	„	„
1	6	40		13	6	1	„	„	„	4	4	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	38	143	57		601	12	4	„	„	„	301	12	„	
2	21	13		43	10	2	„	„	„	10	12	„	6	48	17		138	9	„	18	„	7	78	4	„	
4	12	84		46	4	10	6	1	9	16	„	„	71	121	77		427	1	7	„	„	„	208	2	„	
66	187	49		898	8	7	2	14	6	233	8	„	97	322	29		1,267	12	4	24	11	8	644	6	„	
																										„
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	03		8	11	7	„	„	„	3	„	„	
1	3	85		72	„	„	7	4	6	24	„	„														
80	280	97		1,232	9	1	16	4	9	329	„	„	479	1,616	71		5,913	„	4	327	15	6	3,147	7	„	1

Kerébandi Free of tax.									Kerébandi Enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent									
Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	31	60	41	14	3	„	„	„	20	8	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	20	47	46	8	8	„	„	„	23	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	11	30	93	81	8	6	„	„	„	40	8	„
4	02	8	11	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	10	29	49	1	6	„	„	„	21	10	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	19	34	45	6	1	„	„	„	22	„	„
4	02	8	11	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	19	112	63	264	7	„	„	„	„	127	10	„
											222	1,510	93	3,063	4	5	128	5	2	1,458	14	„
											„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
											203	1,398	30	2,798	13	5	128	5	2	1,331	4	„

Bávadi Dasvandam, Free of tax.												Bávadi Dasvandam Enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.											
No of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			Nó of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
6	2	03	11	3	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
12	6	05	51	3	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	3	65	12	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	12	,,
18	8	08	62	7	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	3	65	12	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	12	,,
1	4	45	8	2	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
17	3	63	54	5	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

SERVICE *(Continued.)*

Tambittu Mánya on ½ Quit-rent.											Gidagával enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.											
No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
1	0	46		2	12	3	„	14	„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	11	11	40	9	6	6	1	11	23	6	„
„	„	„		„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
1	0	46		2	12	3	„	14	„	1	„	„	5	11	11	40	9	6	6	1	11	23	6	„

Désakulakarni on ¼ Quit-rent.												Désakulakarni on ½ Quit-rent.												Sàyer, Shánbogue,								
No of cases	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases	Extent.			Assessment.		
1	727	92	760	„	„	507	15	8	556	„	„	4	10	76	26	8	10	13	12	„	15	10	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	6	26	11	11	1		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	3	64	11	14	9		
3	979	68	1,313	7	10	708	13	3	871	14	„	61	277	22	373	4	7	139	6	10	245	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
4	1,707	60	2,073	7	10	1,216	12	11	1,427	14	„	65	287	98	399	13	5	153	2	10	260	14	0	4	9	90	23	9	10		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	3	11	4	14	„		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	6	79	18	11	10		

SERVICE *(Continued.)*

enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.						Sunnakallu, enfarnchised on ½ Quit-rent.										Measurer enfranchised on ½ Quit rent.											
Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.				No. of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi			Quit-rent.		
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	5	8	,,	1	5	01	4	15	9	3	7	10	4	4	,,	,,	2	8	04	12	14	8	,,	,,	,,	6	8	,,
,,	,,	,,	5	14	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	11	6	,,	1	5	01	4	15	9	3	7	10	4	4	,,	,,	2	8	04	12	14	8	,,	,,	,,	6	8	,,
,,	,,	,,	2	6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	,,	,,	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Hastàntri, enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.												Setti Inàm, Free of tax.												Setti Inàm confirmed.					
No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jòdi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	39	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	11	70	11	14	9	8	11	7	10	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	76	4	2	3
2	0	41	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	12	11	12	4	9	8	11	7	10	4	...		2	4	39	11	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	0	76	4	2	3
3	21	40	10	1	...	3	3	3	6	12	...																				
2	...	...	2	3	9	5	8	4	3	8	...																				
...	9	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				

SERVICE *(Continued.)*

on existing Jódi.			Setti Inàm enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.						Cheluvàdi, enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.													
Jòdi.		Quit-rent.	No. of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.		Jódi.		Quit-rent.		No. of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.		Jódi.		Quit-rent.			
... ...	... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	... ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... .	... ...		2	4	24	12	14	4	6	1	9	8	8	...	1	...	94	2	8	3	...	...	...	1	4	...
... ...	... ...		1	8	51	13	...	9	8	11	8	11	...	...	1	...	53	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
... 14 ...	... 14 ...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	... ...		4	6	03	18	7	10	1	7	3	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
... ...	... ...		1	0	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 14 ...	... 14 ...		8	18	95	45	7	11	16	4	8	30	8	...	2	1	47	3	6	3	...	...	...	1	10	..

Tax Free.													On the existing Jódi.															On ⅛ Quit-rent		
No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.					No. of cases.	Extent.	
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	100	25		43	3	4	35	10	10	35	12	...			1	1	07
4	18	07		4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	88	04		35	3	8	19	3	6	19	4	...			...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1	3	83
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	66	248	98		206	13	1	102	10	9	103	3	...			30	71	57
2	3	30		...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	40	72		34	13	10	18	1	1	18	...	6			1	1	98
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	4	05		3	13	4	2	10	...	2	11	...			11	16	74
2	1	96		14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	50		5	13	1	5	13	1	5	13	...			...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	44		11	1	2	7	3	3	7	11	...			...	...	...
80	193	88		397	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	85	84		288	4	9	90	4	4	91	6	...			...	...	...
222	415	15		854	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	152	62		585	9	7	145	1	10	146	2	3			52	115	23
50	98	39		140	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	145	15		291	...	11	152	14	4	153	...	...			...	...	...
24	25	30		62	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	94		41	4	11	25	12	2	25	12	...			4	7	06
5	23	12		10	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	35		1	7	4	1	2	8	1	3	...			...	...	...
37	96	96		120	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	453	57		743	11	4	208	3	8	208	3	8			...	...	...
183	140	89		224	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	201	91		655	1	7	478	4	8	478	4	0			...	...	...
162	263	43		446	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	198	81		444	11	11	189	6	2	202	1	11			23	36	01
11	28	30		30	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	105	65		160	11	11	92	6	6	92	5	...					
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	99		2	13	5	1	6	9	1	7	...			...	...	...
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...
782	1,308	75		2,306	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	1,861	81		3,555	11	2	1,576	3	7	1,592	3	4			123	253	49

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
CAMP DEVANAHALLY.

SERVICE *(Continued.)*

on existing Jódi.						Setti Inàm enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.										Cheluvàdi, enfranchised on ½ Quit-rent.											
Jòdi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.			Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	2	4	24	12	14	4	6	1	9	8	8	...	1	...	94	2	8	3	...	...	...	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	51	13	...	9	8	11	8	11	...	...	1	...	53	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	03	18	7	10	1	7	3	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	...	14	...	8	18	95	45	7	11	16	4	8	30	8	...	2	1	47	3	6	3	...	...	...	1	10	..

Appendix, B.

Statement shewing resumed &c,. Ináms for the Official Year 1871—72.

District.	Talook.	Under what Rule resumed. Rule VII. No. of cases resumed.	Dry. Acres.	Dry. cents.	Wet. Acres.	Wet. cents.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. cents.	Total. Acres.	Total. cents.	Assessment. Rs.	Assessment. As.	Assessment. P.	Jódi. Rs.	Jódi. As.	Jódi. P.	Net resumption. Rs.	Net resumption. As.	Net resumption. P.	Rule IX. No. of cases resumed.	Dry.	Dry.	Wet.	Wet.	Garden.	Garden.	Total.	Total.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Jódi.	Jódi.	Net resumption.	Net resumption.	Net resumption.	No. of cases resumed
KOLAR.	1 Málúru	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14
	2 Sidlaghatta	114	24	21	31	25	,,	,,	55	46	272	6	5	1	2	8	271	3	9	1	,,	70	,,	20	,,	,,	,,	90	2	7	7	,,	,,	,,	2	7	7	12
	3 Gummanáyikanapálya... ...	695	6	43	373	97	,,	,,	380	40	3259	3	7	,,	,,	,,	3259	3	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15
	4 Kólára	25	13	53	,,	68	1	25	15	46	25	2	1	1	12	,,	23	6	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2
	5 Gudibandé	8	13	41	8	93	,,	,,	22	34	35	,,	4	,,	,,	,,	35	,,	4	1	,,	,,	1	18	,,	,,	1	18	3	6	10	,,	,,	,,	3	6	10	10
	6 Ambájidurga	85	74	16	17	78	,,	10	92	04	154	3	3	,,	14	,,	153	5	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	71
	7 Bétamangala	107	80	62	28	53	5	80	114	95	326	3	3	37	15	5	288	3	10	1	2	64	,,	51	,,	,,	3	15	2	12	6	,,	,,	,,	2	12	6	129
	8 Góríbidanúru	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16
	9 Chikkaballápura	6	9	36	,,	99	,,	,,	10	35	4	2	7	,,	,,	,,	4	2	7	,,	,,	33	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	33	,,	9	4	,,	,,	,,	,,	9	4	1
TOOMKOOR.	10 Toomkoor	3	11	92	1	45	,,	,,	13	37	4	8	3	,,	,,	,,	4	8	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	35
	11 Honnavalli	1	,,	66	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	66	1	2	,,	,,	5	10	,,	12	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
	12 Huliyúrudurga	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
	13 Kadaba	1	4	20	,,	,,	,,	,,	4	20	3	7	10	3	7	10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8
	14 Síra	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5
	15 Kunigalu...	1	6	61	1	03	,,	,,	7	64	9	2	2	,,	,,	,,	9	2	2	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	26
	16 Maddagiri	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	20
	17 Turuvékere	1	,,	66	,,	33	,,	,,	,,	99	,,	14	,,	,,	14	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19
	18 Koratagere	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14
	19 Chikkanáyikanahalli	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	11
SHIMOGA.	20 Ságara	6	,,	,,	20	38	,,	,,	20	38	48	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	48	,,	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
	21 Shimoga	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
	22 Chennagiri	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
	23 Honnáli	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
	24 Kavalédurga	6	6	89	12	32	,,	,,	19	21	121	8	6	56	8	7	64	15	11	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
	25 Anantapura	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
	26 Soraba	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3
KADUR.	27 Kadúru	,,	1	27	,,	76	,,	,,	2	03	7	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
	28 Bánàvara...	1	,,	,,	,,	67	,,	,,	,,	67	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
	29 Tarikere	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
CHITUL-DROOG	30 Pávagada	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7
	31 Búdihálu	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4
	TOTAL......	1060	253	93	499	07	7	15	760	15	4272	9	6	103	,,	4	4169	9	2	3	3	67	1	89	,,	,,	5	56	9	4	3	,,	,,	,,	9	4	8	458
	LAST YEAR'S......	235	407	78	50	09	4	19	462	06	540	12	5	141	7	4	399	11	1	26	78	59	11	71	,,	,,	90	30	99	10	4	14	13	5	84	12	11	237
	INCREASE.........	825	,,	,,	448	98	2	96	298	09	3731	13	1	,,	,,	,,	3769	14	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	221
	DECREASE.........	,,	153	85	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	38	7	,,	,,	,,	,,	23	74	92	9	82	,,	,,	84	74	90	6	1	14	13	5	75	8	8	,,

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
CAMP DEVANAHALLI
Dated *April* 1872 .

ILLAGE SERVANTS IN INAM VILLAGE.

dition to Jòdi.						On ½ Quit-ent.									
ssment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.			No. of cases.	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit-rent.		
1	7	7	...	4	8	„	8	„	...	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	...	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
4	15	10	3	3	3	3	8	„	...	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
89	2	2	46	8	7	52	„	„	...	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2	4	4	...	11	8	1	8	„	8	16	15	56	13	„	„	4	8	29	4	„
22	7	7	10	8	...	12	2	„	2	1	08	2	7	8	„	„	„	1	4	„
...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	7	„	76	3	15	11	„	„	„	2	„	„
72	4	3	90	15	6	114	4	11	43	41	60	107	„	10	„	„	„	50	12	„
...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	6	12	56	27	11	1	13	1	5	20	„	„
11	10	8	6	6	5	7	4	„	5	7	19	4	12	3	„	„	„	2	2	„
...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
...	...	...	...	...	„	„	„	„	75	52	56	80	14	11	„	14	„	39	12	„
75	13	11	34	8	7	37	4	„	41	28	02	78	15	1	„	9	1	38	14	„
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	61	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	12	...
480	2	4	193	2	8	228	6	11	188	166	53	364	2	..	14	13	2	184	12	...

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

n, and resignation on account of Jodi being equal to, or higher than, the assessment.

Garden.		Total.		Assessment.			Jodi.			Net Resumption.		
„	08	„	08	„	10	6	„	6	„	„	4	6
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	2	72	14	11	3	8	14	„	5	13	3
„	„	1	54	1	12	„	„	„	„	1	12	„
„	„	1	51	„	14	3	1	7	4	„	„	„
„	„	1	39	2	7	„	„	„	„	2	7	„
„	„	41	41	23	4	5	26	9	11	„	„	„
„	„	39	67	26	3	„	13	1	6	13	1	6
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	2	31	4	„	8	5	13	1	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	25	30	24	9	4	„	„	„	24	9	4
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	08	115	93	98	8	5	56	3	10	47	15	7
„	01	91	54	151	1	7	84	12	„	69	6	5
„	01	24	39	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	52	9	2	28	9	10	21	6	10

No. of cases resumed	Dry.		Wet.		Garden.	
15	19	59	3	29	„	08
127	35	80	35	29	„	„
710	19	32	381	75	„	„
28	26	78	4	62	1	25
20	40	54	31	25	„	„
158	146	95	44	41	„	10
238	314	98	123	94	6	28
19	97	55	12	95	„	„
8	55	76	„	99	„	„
38	81	09	12	36	„	„
8	29	46	2	42	„	10
8	9	81	19	50	„	„
9	52	97	2	81	„	„
5	„	„	4	39	„	„
27	50	17	8	45	„	„
20	287	58	13	01	„	02
20	36	71	„	95	„	„
15	27	34	3	31	„	„
11	24	20	6	53	3	34
7	„	„	24	25	„	„
1	5	„	3	03	„	„
4	11	14	2	44	„	„
5	31	70	„	88	„	„
13	6	89	37	84	4	67
3	„	„	3	83	„	„
3	24	04	62	77	„	„
1	1	27	1	27	„	„
1	„	„	„	67	„	„
1	27	11	„	„	„	„
7	31	26	4	98	„	„
4	„	„	1	85	„	„
1534	1495	01	856	03	15	84
add	841*	„	258	85	9	88
	2336	01	597	18	5	96
532	1479	55	„	„	„	„
Increase. 1002	856	46				

TOTAL.

Total..		Assessment.			Jódi.			Net resumption.		
22	96	42	5	2	6	1	„	36	4	2
71	09	307	15	2	1	2	8	306	12	6
401	07	3282	15	8	„	„	„	3282	15	8
32	65	73	5	11	11	14	„	61	7	11
71	79	155	4	10	„	„	„	155	4	10
191	46	362	12	8	6	11	3	356	10	5
445	20	1379	2	5	129	4	3	1249	14	2
110	50	118	9	1	33	6	11	88	7	8
56	75	37	14	7	13	1	6	24	13	1
93	45	84	5	10	27	8	9	56	13	1
31	98	23	3	3	5	11	8	22	7	8
29	31	70	2	2	3	10	2	66	8	„
55	78	64	9	5	15	5	1	49	4	4
4	39	28	1	2	„	„	„	28	1	2
58	62	78	9	8	3	12	6	74	13	2
300	61	167	14	11	89	12	„	78	2	11
37	66	58	9	„	11	11	8	46	13	4
30	65	29	0	6	5	13	1	24	15	10
34	07	66	„	5	6	6	„	59	10	5
24	25	53	11	„	„	„	„	53	11	„
8	03	11	13	1	5	14	6	5	14	7
13	58	12	6	8	„	„	„	12	6	8
32	58	54	10	5	4	8	10	50	1	7
49	40	303	11	3	87	13	2	215	14	1
3	83	28	5	9	„	„	„	28	5	9
86	81	145	8	„	5	10	9	139	13	3
2	54	10	13	2	„	„	„	10	13	2
„	67	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
27	11	36	15	11	„	„	„	36	15	11
36	24	24	15	8	„	„	„	24	15	8
1	85	15	11	8	7	„	„	8	11	8
3207	88	7134	8	5	482	3	9	6657	15	8
1748	28	2430	12	5	404	8	6	2025	15	11
1459	60	4703	12	„	77	11	3	4631	15	9
„	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

Struck off Cases.

No. of cases resumed.	Extent.		Assessment.			Jódi.		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
7	14	40	39	6	4	„	„	„
1	„	41	1	8	„	„	„	„
22	56	60	149	14	3	2	„	8
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
100	189	14	412	9	7	62	14	6
196	300	76	908	13	4	37	2	„
16	20	95	35	15	9	16	14	3
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
1	3	88	„	9	4	„	9	4
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
5	8	68	19	10	4	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
1	1	76	1	6	8	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
1	„	„	„	8	11	8	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2	1	61	9	7	3	7	9	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
5	13	27	42	12	„	„	„	„
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
357	611	46	1628	12	6	127	1	9
117	269	76	463	14	5	54	5	2
240	341	70	1164	14	1	72	12	7
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

* of Sivanagere and Borasamdrah Villages.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner

V-9867
M 73
(B)1432

RULE XIII.																	Voluntary resignatio			
Dry.		Wet.		Garden.		Total.		Assessment.			Jodi.			Net Resumption.			No. of cases resumed.	Dry.		Wet.	
19	59	3	29	„	„	22	88	41	10	8	5	11	„	35	15	8	1	„	„	„	
10	89	3	84	„	„	14	73	33	1	2	„	„	„	33	1	2	„	„	„	„	
12	89	7	78	„	„	20	67	23	12	1	„	„	„	23	12	1	„	„	„	„	
11	13	3	34	„	„	14	47	33	8	7	1	4	„	32	4	7	1	2	12	„	6
25	59	21	14	„	„	46	73	115	1	8	„	„	„	115	1	8	1	1	54	„	
71	59	26	32	„	„	97	91	207	11	2	4	5	11	203	5	3	2	1	20	„	3
230	33	94	90	„	48	325	71	1047	11	8	91	4	10	956	6	10	1	1	39	„	
56	45	12	64	„	„	69	09	95	4	8	6	13	„	88	7	8	3	41	10	„	3
6	40	„	„	„	„	6	40	6	15	8	„	„	„	6	15	8	1	39	67	„	
69	17	10	91	„	„	80	08	79	13	7	27	8	9	52	4	10	„	„	„	„	
28	80	2	42	„	10	31	32	27	1	3	5	5	10	21	11	5	„	„	„	„	
9	81	19	50	„	„	29	31	70	2	2	3	10	2	66	8	„	„	„	„	„	
48	77	2	81	„	„	51	58	61	1	7	11	13	3	49	4	4	„	„	„	„	
„	„	4	39	„	„	4	39	28	1	2	„	„	„	28	1	2	„	„	„	„	
43	56	7	42	„	„	50	98	69	7	6	3	12	6	65	11	„	„	„	„	„	
287	58	13	01	„	02	300	61	167	14	11	89	12	„	78	2	11	„	„	„	„	
36	05	„	62	„	„	36	67	57	11	„	10	13	8	46	13	4	„	„	„	„	
25	03	3	31	„	„	28	34	24	15	10	„	„	„	24	15	10	1	2	31	„	
24	20	6	53	3	34	34	07	66	„	5	6	6	„	59	10	5	„	„	„	„	
„	„	3	87	„	„	3	87	5	10	9	„	„	„	5	10	9	„	„	„	„	
5	„	3	03	„	„	8	03	11	13	1	5	14	6	5	14	7	„	„	„	„	
11	14	2	44	„	„	13	58	12	6	8	„	„	„	12	6	8	„	„	„	„	
6	40	„	88	„	„	71	28	30	1	1	4	8	10	25	8	3	2	25	30	„	
„	„	25	52	4	67	30	19	182	2	9	31	4	7	150	14	2	„	„	„	„	
„	„	3	83	„	„	3	83	28	5	9	„	„	„	28	5	9	„	„	„	„	
24	04	62	77	„	„	86	81	145	8	„	5	10	9	139	13	3	„	„	„	„	
„	„	„	51	„	„	„	51	3	4	2	„	„	„	3	4	2	„	„	„	„	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
27	11	„	„	„	„	27	11	36	15	11	„	„	„	36	15	11	„	„	„	„	
31	26	4	98	„	„	36	24	24	15	8	„	„	„	24	15	8	„	„	„	„	
„	„	1	85	„	„	1	85	15	11	8	7	„	„	8	11	8	„	„	„	„	
1122	78	353	85	08	61	1485	24	2754	2	3	322	15	7	2431	2	8	13	114	63	01	2
913	24	185	46	5	68	1104	38	1639	4	1	164	1	9	1475	2	4	34	79	94	11	5
209	54	168	39	2	93	380	86	1114	14	2	158	13	10	956	„	4	„	34	69	„	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	21	„	„	10	3

Appendix, C.

Moozrai cases disposed of during the Official year 1871-72.

District.	Talook.	Number of cases received.			Number of cases confirmed.			Amount of ready money that used to be paid before the settlement.			Confirmed &c. during this Settlement.													Difference between columns 9 & 13.						Number of Title Deeds issued.	Remarks.
											Commuted into Land.			Merged in the Jódi on Inam Land.			Resumed.			Confirmed on the payment.			Total.			Increase.			Decrease.				
		Personal.	Devadaya.	Total.	Personal.	Devadaya.	Total.																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17	18
Kolar.	Ambájidurga.	24	9	33	22	7	29	89	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	88	2	0	89	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
	Gudibandé.	„	19	19	...	19	19	249	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	247	0	0	249	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
	Bétamangala.	„	15	15	...	15	15	876	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	0	0	876	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Góribidanúru.	„	4	4	...	4	4	23	2	0	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chikkaballápura	4	„	4	4	...	4	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	28	47	75	26	45	71	1240	6	0	23	2	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	1214	12	0	1240	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	
Toomkoor.	Koratagere.	3	24	27	3	24	27	534	5	7	...	...	...	8	12	0	46	9	0	479	0	7	534	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
	Maddagiri.	„	„	...	1	...	1	7	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	0	...	...	...	7	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	Kunigalu	„	„	..	2	1	3	17	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0	12	7	0	17	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	
	Hulyurdurga.	„	„	...	1	1	2	36	3	0	26	8	...	...	...	...	9	11	0	...	...	...	36	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadaba.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Chikkanáyikanahalli. ..	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Turuvékere.	17	50	67	17	50	67	511	10	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	10	0	511	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
	Total. ...	20	74	94	24	76	100	1107	2	10	26	8	...	8	12	0	68	13	0	1003	1	7	1107	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	98	
Kadoor.	Tarikere.	„	„	...	...	1	1	7	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	0	7	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
	Chikkamagalúru.	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	0	7	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	
Shimoga.	Shimoga	„	2	2	...	2	2	62	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	7	0	62	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Ságara.	4	2	6	4	2	6	104	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	6	3	104	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total. ...	52	125	177	54	126	180	2521	10	6	49	10	...	8	12	0	71	5	0	2391	14	10	2521	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	153	
	Last year ...	13	90	103	18	96	114	4125	2	6	...	..	...	105	13	4	89	1	11	3929	12	9	4124	12	0	...	1	5	...	7	11	...	
	Increase. ...	39	35	74	36	30	66	...	...	...	49	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease. ...	„	„	...	...	...	...	1603	8	0	...	...	...	97	1	4	17	12	11	1537	13	11	1603	2	2	...	1	5	...	7	3	...	

Personal.	Cases.	Amount.			Abstract.		Cases.	Amount.			Pending for want of information.	Cases.	Amount.			Under attachment.	Cases.	Amount.			Commuted in to land.	Cases.	Amount.		
1	2	3			4		5	6			7	8	9			10	11	12			13	14	15		
Hereditary.	16	57	9	0	Confirmed in money ...	Pesonal. ...	50	190	12	0	Personal.	1	7	3	...	Personal. ...	1	1	...	...	Personal.	1	19	5	„
Two lives	1	29	0	2	Do. ...	Dévádáya. ...	116	2365	7	0	Dévádáya.	...	...	...	...	Dévádáya. ...	2	1	8	..	Dévádáya.	5	30	5	„
For life.	29	77	11	0			166	2556	3	0	Total. ...	1	7	3	...	Total. ...	3	2	8	...	Total...	6	49	10	„
Total. ...	46	164	4	2	Resumed. ...	Personal. ...	3	23	4	0															
						Dévádáya. ...	4	48	0	1															
							7	71	5	0															
					Merged in Jódi. ...	Devádáya. ...	2	8	12	0															

Inam Commissioner's Office
Camp

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, D.

Statement showing the amount of work and the Revenue derived from the operations of the Inam Commission in the Judicial Department for the official year 1871—72.

Description of suits.	Number of suits.					Classification of suits				Mode of disposal.				Value of suits.	Amount realized from plaints &c. presented to this office.			Amount collected from documents filed in suits and written on unstamped or inefficiently stamped pepa	
	Pending balance until 1st. April 1871.	Filed in the official year	Total.	Disposed of in the official year.	Balance.	Number of suits involving claims to partition inheritance &c.	Number of suits involving Boundary disputes.	Number of suits involving mortgages.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of in favor of Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Number of suits disposed of in favor of Defendants or Respondents.	Number of suits Compromised.	Number of suits totally dismissed		On plaints.	On miscellaneons and sundry petitions presented in suits.	Total.	Stamp duty.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Assistant Mr. V. N. Narsimiengar's office.																			
I. Civil Original ...	1	54	55	53	2	40	„	14	54	19	20	6	8	4476-7-10	326-4-0	144-2-0	470-6-0	7-12-10	139-4-5
II. Revenue																			
1. Original ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2. Referred ...	„	1	1	1	„	„	1	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
III Remand ...																			
1. Civil	„	2	2	2	„	2	„	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2. Revenue ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
IV. Miscellaneous ...	„	18	18	7	11	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	1	75	76	63	13	42	1	14	57	22	20	6	8	4476-7-10	326-4-0	144-2-0	470-6-0	7-12-10	139-4-5
Assistant Mr. C. Subrow's office.																			
I. Civil Original ...	4	24	28	26	2	12	„	12	24	6	4	3	13	1679-13-2	116-12-0	67-5-0	184-1-0	0-5-10	7-4-5
II. Revenue Original. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Referred. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„	8	8	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	23-12-0	„	23-12-0	7-8-7	78-9-1
	4	32	36	34	2	12	„	12	24	6	4	3	13	1679-13-2	140-8-0	67-5-0	207-13-0	7-14-5	85-13-6
Assistant Mr. Syed Naseerodeen's office.																			
I. Civil Original ...	1	15	16	13	3	14	„	1	15	8	5	„	„	3960-13-1	120-0-0	15-9-0	135-9-0	6-1-10	42-6-2
II. Revenue Original ...	„	2	2	2	„	2	„	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Referred ...	2	„	2	2	„	„	2	„	2	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
III. Remand																			
1. Civil ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2. Revenue ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
IV. Miscellaneous ...	1	2	3	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	4	19	23	20	3	16	2	1	19	10	5	2	„	3960-13-1	120-0-0	15-9-0	135-9-0	6-1-10	42-6-2
Central Office.																			
I. Civil Original	2	1	3	2	1	1	„	„	1	2	„	„	„	13600-0-3	595-0-0	2-0-0	597-0-0	„	„
Do. Appeal ...	3	28	31	30	1	21	„	7	28	7	20	„	3	3414-13-0	275-2-0	18-7-0	293-9-0	„	„
Do. Special ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Review ...	„	2	2	2	„	1	„	1	2	„	„	„	„	„	35-4-0	„	35-4-0	„	„
Do. Remand ...	„	3	3	2	1	3	„	„	3	„	2	„	„	„	1-0-0	„	1-0-0	„	„
	5	34	39	36	3	26	4	8	34	9	22	„	5	17014-13-0	906-6-0	20-7-0	926-13-„	„	„
II. Revenue Original ...	„	3	3	3	„	„	3	„	3	„	3	„	„	195-0-0	14-8-0	2-4-0	16-12-0	„	„
Do. Appeal ...	„	2	2	2	„	1	1	„	2	„	1	„	1	165-0-0	12-8-0	2-1-0	14-9-0	„	„
Do. Special do ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„	5	5	5	„	1	4	„	5	„	4	„	1	360-0-0	27-0-0	4-5-0	31-5-0	„	„
III. Miscellaneous Judicial Department.	„	62	62	62	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Revenue Do ...	1	600	601	601	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	58-0-0	„	58-0-0	„	„
Total ...	1	632	663	663	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Grand Total ...	6	701	707	704	3	27	4	8	39	9	26	„	6	17374-13-0	991-6-0	24-12-0	1016-2-0	„	„
Total including Assistants' Offices.																			
I. Civil Original ...	8	94	102	94	8	67	„	27	94	35	29	9	21	23717-2-1	1158-0-0	229-0-0	1387-„-„	14-4-6	188-15-
Do. Appeal ...	3	28	31	30†	1	21	„	7	28	7	20	„	3	3414-13-0	275-2-0	18-7-8	293-9-0	„	„
Do. Special Do ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Remand cases in the ...	„	5	5	4	1	5	„	„	5	2	2	„	„	„	1-0-0	„	1-0-0	„	„
Assistants & in Central office.	„	2	2	2*	„	1	„	1	2	„	„	„	2	„	35-4-0	„	35-4-0	„	„
Review cases in do ...																			
	11	129	140	130	10	94	„	35	129	44	51	9	26	27131-15-1	1469-6-0	247-7-0	1716-13-0	14-4-6	188 15-0
II. Revenue Original ...	„	5	5	5	„	2	3	„	5	2	3	„	„	195-0-0	14-8-0	2-4-0	16-12-0	„	„
Do. Referred cases on the file of the Assistants.	2	1	3	3	„	„	1	„	1	1	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Appeal ...	„	2	2	2‡	„	1	1	„	2	„	1	„	1	165-0-0	12-8-0	2-1-0	14-9-0	„	„
Do. Special do ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	2	8	10	10	„	3	5	„	8	3	4	2	1	360-0-0	27-0-0	4-5-0	31-5-0	„	„
III. Miscellaneous	2	690	692	681	11	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	81-12-0	„	81-12-0	7-8-7	78-9-1
Grand Total	15	827	842	821	21	97	5	35	137	47	55	11	27	27,491-15-1	1,578-2-0	251-12-0	1,829-14-0	21-13-1	267-8-1

† 17 Confirmed, 7 Reversed, 3 Modified, 3 Dismissed.—* 1 Reversed, 1 Confirmed.—‡ 1 Confirmed, 1 Dismissed.

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
12th May 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Statement of the Business transacted in the Inam Commission in the Judicial Department for the official year 1871-72.

Description of suits.	Number of suits: Pending balance until 1st. April 1871.	Filed in the official year	Total.	Disposed of in the official year.	Balance.	Classification of suits: Number of suits involving claims to partition inheritance &c.	Number of suits involving Boundary disputes.	Number of suits involving mortgages.	Total.	Mode of disposal: Number of suits disposed of in favor of Plaintiffs or Appellants.	Number of suits disposed of in favor of Defendants or Respondents.	Number of suits Compromised.	Number of suits totally dismissed	Value of suits.	Amount realized from plaints &c. presented to this office: On plaints.	On miscellaneons and sundry petitions presented in suits.	Total.	Amount collected from documents filed in suits and written on unstamped or inefficiently stamped pepa: Stamp duty.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Assistant Mr. V. N. Narsimiengar's office.																			
I. Civil Original ...	1	54	55	53	2	40	„	14	54	19	20	6	8	4476-7-10	326-4-0	144-2-0	470-6-0	7-12-10	139-4-5
II. Revenue																			
1. Original ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2. Referred ...	„	1	1	1	„	„	1	„	1	1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
III. Remand ...																			
1. Civil	„	2	2	2	„	2	„	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2. Revenue ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
IV. Miscellaneous ...	„	18	18	7	11	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	1	75	76	63	13	42	1	14	57	22	20	6	8	4476-7-10	326-4-0	144-2-0	470-6-0	7-12-10	139-4-5
Assistant Mr. C. Subrow's office.																			
I. Civil Original ...	4	24	28	26	2	12	„	12	24	6	4	3	13	1679-13-2	116-12-0	67-5-0	184-1-0	0-5-10	7-4-5
II. Revenue Original. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Referred. ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„	8	8	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	23-12-0	„	23-12-0	7-8-7	78-9-1
	4	32	36	34	2	12	„	12	24	6	4	3	13	1679-13-2	140-8-0	67-5-0	207-13-0	7-14-5	85-13-6
Assistant Mr. Syed Naseerodeen's office.																			
I. Civil Original ...	1	15	16	13	3	14	„	1	15	8	5	„	„	3960-13-1	120-0-0	15-9-0	135-9-0	6-1-10	42-6-2
II. Revenue Original ...	„	2	2	2	„	2	„	„	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Referred ...	2	„	2	2	„	„	2	„	2	„	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
III. Remand																			
1. Civil ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
2. Revenue ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
IV. Miscellaneous ...	1	2	3	3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	4	19	23	20	3	16	2	1	19	10	5	2	„	3960-13-1	120-0-0	15-9-0	135-9-0	6-1-10	42-6-2
Central Office.																			
I. Civil Original	2	1	3	2	1	1	„	„	1	2	„	„	„	13600-0-3	595-0-0	2-0-0	597-0-0	„	„
Do. Appeal ...	3	28	31	30	1	21	„	7	28	7	20	„	3	3414-13-0	275-2-0	18-7-0	293-9-0	„	„
Do. Special ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Review ...	„	2	2	2	„	1	„	1	2	„	„	„	2	„	35-4-0	„	35-4-0	„	„
Do. Remand ...	„	3	3	2	1	3	„	„	3	„	2	„	„	„	1-0-0	„	1-0-0	„	„
	5	34	39	36	3	26	4	8	34	9	22	„	5	17014-13-0	906-6-0	20-7-0	926-13-„	„	„
II. Revenue Original ...	„	3	3	3	„	„	3	„	3	„	3	„	„	195-0-0	14-8-0	2-4-0	16-12-0	„	„
Do. Appeal ...	„	2	2	2	„	1	1	„	2	„	1	„	1	165-0-0	12-8-0	2-1-0	14-9-0	„	„
Do. Special do ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Review ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	„	5	5	5	„	1	4	„	5	„	4	„	1	360-0-0	27-0-0	4-5-0	31-5-0	„	„
III. Miscellaneous Judicial Department.	„	62	62	62	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	58-0-0	„	58-0-0	„	„
Revenue Do ...	1	600	601	601	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Total ...	1	632	663	663	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	58-0-0	„	58-0-0	„	„
Grand Total ...	6	701	707	704	3	27	4	8	39	9	26	„	6	17374-13-0	991-6-0	24-12-0	1016-2-0	„	„
Total including Assistants' Offices.																			
I. Civil Original ...	8	94	102	94	8	67	„	27	94	35	29	9	21	23717-2-1	1158-0-0	229-0-0	1387-„-„	14-4-6	188-15-
Do. Appeal ...	3	28	31	30†	1	21	„	7	28	7	20	„	3	3414-13-0	275-2-0	18-7-8	293-9-0	„	„
Do. Special Do ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Remand cases in the ...	„	5	5	4	1	5	„	„	5	2	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Assistants & in Central office.	„	2	2	2*	„	1	„	1	2	„	„	„	2	„	1-0-0	„	1-0-0	„	„
Review cases in do ...														„	35-4-0	„	35-4-0	„	„
	11	129	140	130	10	94	„	35	129	44	51	9	26	27131-15-1	1469-6-0	247-7-0	1716-13-0	14-4-6	188-15-0
II. Revenue Original ...	„	5	5	5	„	2	3	„	5	2	3	„	„	195-0-0	14-8-0	2-4-0	16-12-0	„	„
Do. Referred cases on the file of the Assistants.	2	1	3	3	„	„	1	„	1	1	„	2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Do. Appeal ...	„	2	2	2‡	„	1	1	„	2	„	1	„	1	165-0-0	12-8-0	2-1-0	14-9-0	„	„
Do. Special do ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	2	8	10	10	„	3	5	„	8	3	4	2	1	360-0-0	27-0-0	4-5-0	31-5-0	„	„
III. Miscellaneous	2	690	692	681	11	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	81-12-0	„	81-12-0	7-8-7	78-9-1
Grand Total	15	827	842	821	21	97	5	35	137	47	55	11	27	27,491-15-1	1,578-2-0	251-12-0	1,829-14-0	21-13-1	267-8-1

† 17 Confirmed, 7 Reversed, 3 Modified, 3 Dismissed.—* 1 Reversed, 1 Confirmed.—‡ 1 Confirmed, 1 Dismissed.

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
12th May 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, E.

Statement showing the number of Inams placed under attachment for non-attendance of Inamdars at the Inam Settlement for the official year 1871-72 .

District.	Tolook.	No. of cases.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Net value.	Remarks.
Toomkoor.	Toomkoor ...	1	1.65	„	„	1.65	„ 11 8	„ „ „	„ 11 8	
Do.	Kunigalu ...	9	137.26	6.63	„	143.89	73 7 4	„ „ „	73 7 4	
Do.	Turuvékere ...	2	5.57	„	„	5.57	2 „ 8	„ „ „	2 „ 8	
Do.	Maddagiri ...	1	„	2.16	„	2.16	8 11 8	„ „ „	8 11 8	
Kólár.	Kólár ...	1	2.50	0.34	„	2.84	3 10 9	„ „ „	3 10 9	
Do.	Bétmangala ...	12	20.02	9.64	„	29.66	94 15 6	50 3 11	44 11 7	
Do.	Chikkaballápura.	2	2.81	0.66	„	3.47	6 4 1	„ „ „	6 4 1	
Do.	Gudibandé ...	2	977.40	33.07	„	1010.47	937 12 „	„ „ „	937 12 „	
Do.	Gummanàyakanapàlya ..	18	75.75	4.73	„	80.48	43 11 2	„ „ „	43 11 2	
Do.	Ambájidurga ...	45½	80.91	36.34	0.58	117.83	254 2 3	49 „ 9	205 1 6	
Do.	Sidlaghatta ...	7	7.41	1.58	„	8.99	12 7 4	„ „ „	12 7 4	
Shimogah.	Anantapura ...	1	„	5.81	„	5.81	34 „ 7	„ „ „	34 „ 7	
Do.	Ságara ...	1	„	„	0.90	0.90	19 14 1	„ „ „	19 14 1	
Do.	Kowlédurga ...	1	„	4.13	„	4.13	18 14 7	9 7 3	9 7 4	
	Total ...	103½	1311.28	105.09	1.48	1417.85	1510 11 8	108 11 11	1401 15 9	
	Last year's	300	3751.09	221.15	5.45	3977.69	3427 3 9	1365 8 10	2061 10 11	

Inam Commissioner's Office,
Camp at Dévanhalli.
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,

Offg. Inam. Commissioner.

Appendix, F.

List of unenfranchised Inams for the year 1871—72.

Name of the District.	Name of the Talook.	No. of cases	Extent.				Assessment.			Jódi.			Quit Rent Amount.			Remarks.
			Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.										
KOLAR.	Kólàr	1	0.17	0.09	„	0.26	„	9	4	„	„	„	„	2	„	
	Bétamangala	9	46.20	4.94	„	51.14	80	8	11	„	„	„	10	„	„	
	Total.	10	46.37	5.03	„	51.40	81	2	3	„	„	„	10	2	„	
	Last year.	32	101.56	12.68	4.95	119.19	263	12	„	„	„	„	32	14	„	

Inam Comr's Office Camp Dévanahalli
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Comr.

Appendix, G.

Statement showing the number of whole villages confirmed during the year 1871—72.

Dévàdáyem.							Personal.							Total.							
Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jòdi.	Combined Quit Rent.	Net Quit Rent.		Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jòdi.	Combined Quit Rent.	Net Quit Rent.		Number.	Extent.	Assessment.	Former Jòdi.	Combined Quit Rent.	Net Quit Rent.	
22	11219 34	6565 1 5	468 10 1	491 15 „	23 4 11		121	58952 74	30683 5 7	11713 4 7	15377 „ „	3663 11 5		143	70172 08	37248 7 „	12181 14 8	15863 15 „	3687 „ 4	1871-72
19	6966 50	4343 14 8	1188 4 6	1223 9 „	35 4 6		129	67862 95	30163 „ 4	10689 5 7	13112 11 „	2423 5 5		148	74829 45	34506 15 „	11817 10 1	14336 4 „	2458 9 11	1870-71

Inam Comr's. Office Camp Dèvanahalli
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, H.

Statement showing the whole villages confirmed with full Powers of alienation during the year 1871—72.

Talook.	Village	Extent				Assessment.			Jòdi.			Quit Rent.			Remarks.
		Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.										
Bétamangala.	Tookalloo.	451.02	55.27	„	506.29	300	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Up to last year no inams were confirmed with full Powers of alienation.
Do.	Jakkarasakuppa.	288.17	26.43	„	314.60	496	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Pávagada.	Rungasamudra	1123.97	144.93	30.99	1299.89	2160	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
	Total.	1863.16	226.63	30.99	2120.78	2956	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	

Inam Comr's Office Camp Dévanalli
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Comr.

Appendix I.

Statement shewing the particulars of "Kanike" paid by individuals, and the Inams obtained for it, during the time of the Ancient Rulers of Mysore.

Date.	Granter.	Grantee.	Amount of Kanike paid by the grantee.		Amount of Inam granted by the Rulers for the Kanike.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4 Pagodas	Fans.	5 Pagodas	Fans.	6
A. D. about 1631.	Vírabhadrappa Naik Keládi chief.	Linganna for Venkataramanaswámy's Temple.	20	„	2	5	The Original Sannad is forth-coming.
do. 1719	Basappa Naik do. do.	Srínivásaiya.	54	„	27	„	The original sannad is not forth-coming, but from the copy quoted in the accounts, it appears that the amount of Kanike was ordered to be levied at the rate of Pagodas 2 for each Pagoda worth of Inam.
do. 1677	Sómasékhara Naik do	Subbábhatt.	18	„	6	„	The original sannad is forth-coming.
Do	do.	Kásibhatt.	7	5	Pujé right at the Hoolical Temple with ¼ of its perquisites		Do Do
Do	do.	Subbábhatt.	7	5	Do	Do	
Do	do.	Kolloor.	9	6	Land: neither its extent nor its value is given.		Do Do
do. 1669	Bhadrappa Naik at Keládi.	Narsaiya.	200	„	Value of the Inam is not given, but it is mentioned all the perquisites attached to the services of shanbogy and Manager-ship of Hulical Temple.		Do Do
do. 1703	Chennammáji do. do.	Dugganna.	60	„	Do	Do	Do Do

N. B. There is no fixed rate of Kanike levied by the ancient rulers from those who applied for Inams; nor did I meet with any instance in which the Kanike seems to have been collected on the grants made by the chiefs themselves for the subsistence of their favorites.

Dundubhi supposed to be 1743* A. D. about which time Basappa Naik was ruler.	Keladi Basappa Naik.	Singabhatt on account of Hotchara Sómé-swaradèvar Horkodigi case.	12	„	12	8½	Original sannad not produced, but only copy. Original not accounted for. The Inam has since been reduced to 5½ Pagodas in Devan Poorniah's time. The era is not mentioned, but only the year of the cycle.
Do.	do.	Rámbhaddrabhatt on account of Mádhavéswara, Hariharapoor case.	6	„	8	5	Original produced, It grants land clearly, though no extent is mentioned. The Inam is now reduced to 1¾ Pagodas, era not entered.
Do.	do.	Lingábhatt on account of Hanumantadèvar of Hatchara case 2 of Eechalabailu.	6	„	7	5	Original not accounted for. The present Inam is much less, era not entered.
Shóbhakritu supposed to be A. D. 1723*	Sómashékhara Naik of Keladi.	Singappa on behalf of Moolavalli Gópálakrishnadévar.	60	„	6 in two villages,	„	The original is produced. The present Inam is only 15½ Fanams, the balance having been resumed.
Vishu (1702*)	Basappa Naik.	Singappa for services to Moolavalli Gangádharéswara.	20	„	4	„	The originals are produced. The present Inam is only 49 Fanams, and land cannot be identified, being mixed up with Sirkar.
Vikári (1720*)	Sómashékhara Naik.	do	19	5	1	9½	*Note.* * The era is not stated but the year of the cycle is mentioned. Taking the Pedigree of the Keladi rulers given in Mr. Bowring's Eastern Experiences the year of the christian era is entered.
Manmatha (1715*)	do.	do	60	„	6	„	
Dundubhi supposed to be A. D. 1743	Keladi Basappa Naik.	Sómappa on account of Sómésvaradévar.	185	8¾	18	5¾	Original produced. The era is not stated. The present Inam is only 52½ Fanams, the remainder having been resumed. The grant included 3¾ Fanams of Nashta also.
Vikkrama 1622 Sáli (1701) A. D.	do.	Venkanna for founding Agrahár.	809	„	80	8⅞	Original not produced nor accounted for. Copy verified from the accounts. Present Inam is valued at 41 Pagodas 7 fanams 16
Sarvadhári 1767 A.D.	Pradhána Venkappiah	Ganappiah for services to Gangavisvésvara	72	„	24	„	Original not forth-coming. Copy taken from Kaditha of Shanbogue. Present Inam is one half.
Kílaka (1728) A. D,	Keladi Sómashékhara Naik.	Lingabhatt for Sahasranáma to Shankaradévar of Narvé.	3	„	„	8½	Original produced.
Pramádi 1759 A. D.	do.	Subbanna for Adhyayana Upádhi.	21	„	7	„	Original forth-coming. One half of the Inam in existence at present.
Hévilambi (which Hévilambi not known)	do.	Suriya Tirumalaiya for Sómésvaraswámy's Temple.	116	1¼	11	6⅛	The original sannad is forth-coming, but it does not give the extent of Inam granted. Rate @ 10 Pagodas for one Pagoda worth of Inam.
Araga Mágani.							
Kródhana (which ródhana not known.)	Basappa Naik Keladi chief.	Gutti Dévar.	7	5	„	„	7 Kand: of wet land in Yekanáti Village.

Appendix, I *continued.*

Date.	Granter.	Grantee.	Amount of Kanike paid by the grantee.		Amount of Inam granted by the Rulers for the Kanike.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4 Pagodas	Fans.	5 Pagodas	Fans.	6
Malúr Mágani.							
Hévilambi (not known which)	Rájárám Dewán of Naggar chief.	Subba Row.	300	„	100*	„	* Of which in this Magani P. 70 „ „ worth of Inam out of Nashta land (Rate at 3 Pagodas per Pagoda) and in Muttoor Magany Pagodas 30 0 0.
Sálívahana shaka 1597.	Chámammáji consort of Sómashèkhara Naik. Kelady chief.	Avinahalli Narasappa for the support of Naraharipura Agrahár and Lakshiminarasimhadévara Temple.	1123	5	112	3½	Made of wet Kand: 100—shist Pagodas 50 „ „ Birada Do 25 „ „ Kotay Do 1 2 8 Kandakh Do „ 3 „ Khanshist Do 1 „ „ 77 5 8 Bágàyet Trees 2,200—shist Do 34 8 „ (Rate @ 10 Pagodas per Pagoda.) 112 3 8
Muttúr Mágani.							
Hévilambi (which cannot be ascertained.)	Rájá Rám.	Subba Row son of Góvind Row.	300	„	100	„	The original Sanad is forthcoming, Rate at 3 Pagodas for 1 Pagoda worth of land.
Vyaya (A. D. 1706)	Basappa Naik Keladi chief	Belagatté Súranna for Nambalada Nílakantésvaraswámy's Temple.	120	„	12	„	Do. Do. Bagayet land consisting of 1000 trees Rate at 10 Pagodas for 1 Pagoda worth of land.
Visvávasu (A.D. 1725-	Sòmasékhara Naik do.	do do	65	„	6	5	Do. do. made up of shist P. 4 1 8 and Nushta P. 2 3 12 Rate as above.
Jaya (A. D. 1713.)	Basappa Naik do.	do do	271	8¾	27	1⅞	Do. do. Rate do. Particulars not given.
Do	do.	do do	2	„	„	2 of kan	Do. do. Rate do.

Hévilambi (A. D. 1713)	Sómasékhara Naik do.	Rámbhatt for Sùrésvaraswámy's Temple.	41	„	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	The Original sannads are said to have been destroyed by fire; but the informations have been gathered from the copy thereof with the Shanbogue.
Ródhi (A. D. 1726.	do.	do	11	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Nandana.	Ujanappah.	Wastára Krishnaiya for Gangavisvésvaraswámy's Temple	54	„	18	„	The Orignial sannad is forth-coming. Rate 3 Pags. for 1 Pag. worth of land
A. D. about 1698.	Basappa Naik Keladi chief.	Ranganna for the benefit of the Brahmins, and the Temple of Kallukere Venkatápura Agrahár.	967	$2\frac{1}{2}$	102	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Do. do. not forth-coming; but from the copy thereof with the Shanbogue, it appears that Pagodas 20-3-worth of land was also granted at the same time as Inam without payment of kanike as a matter of charity.
Raktákshi (A. D. 1745.)	do.	Ráyasandra Gangádharaiya for Bhímanakatté Nanjundéswaraswámy's Temple.	143	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14	$3\frac{1}{4}$	The Original sannad is not forth-coming, but the Shanbogue has got a copy of it. Rate 10 Pagodas for 1 Pagoda worth of land.
Vibhava (A.D. 1748)	do.	Viswésvaraiya for Viswésvaraswámy's Temple.	105	„	21	„	Do. do. Rate 5 Pagodas for 1 do. do.
A. D. about 1688.	Chennammáji do. do.	Ráyasada Danáyik Venkaiya for the benefit of the Brahmins and the Temple of Rayasada Agrahár.	120	„	197	$7\frac{5}{8}$	The sannad is not forth-coming, but the Shanbogue has got a copy of it.
Mundakeré Màyani.							
Khara (A. D. 1711.)	Basappa Naik do. do.	Kolivadada Bommaiya for Sóméswaraswámy's Temple.	250	„	25	„	In the absence of the Inamdars concerned, it cannot be ascertained, whether or not the original sanad is forth-coming, but however the Shanbogue is in possession of a copy thereof. Wet kand. 30-shist Pags. 25 „ „ Rate at 10 Pags. for Nushta Do 5 „ „ 1 Pagoda worth of land Kan shist Do „ 5 „ Birada Do „ 3 2 Dasoha Do „ 1 8 30 9 10
Roudri (A. D. 1741)	do.	Almané Venkanna for Vináyikdévar's Temple.	22	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Do. Wet kand. 3-shist Pags. 1 8 12 Rate as above. Dasoha Do. „ „ 4 Pagady chekravunty Do. „ 3 4 2 2 4
Sárvari (A. D. 1720)	Sómasékhara Naik do.	Siddammáji for Vírabhaddradévar &c., 3 Temples.	72	„	36	„	Do. Rate at 2 Pagodas for 1 Pagoda worth of land. Particulars not given in the copy of the sannad.

Appendix, I *continued.*

Date.	Granter.	Grantee.	Amount of Kanike paid by the grantee.		Amount of Inam granted by the Rulers for the Kanike.		REMARKS.
1	2	3	4 Pagodas	Fans,	5 Pagodas,	Fans.	6
Kìlaka (A. D. 1728)	Sómasékhara Naik Keladi chief.	Ráyasada Bhímanna for the benefit of the Brahmins and the Temple Rangápura Agrahára.	535	7½	53	5¾	In the absence of the Inamdars concerned it cannot be ascertainedwhether or not the original sannad is forth-coming, but however the Shanbogue is in possession of a copy thereof. Rate @ 10 Pagodas per 1 Pagoda worth of land. Note. From the information I have gathered I understand that these grants were once resumed and regranted by D. Poorniah and others on the existing jodi. (SD.) SYED NUSEER O'DEEN, *Assistant.*
Malùr Mágani.							
Chittrabhánu (which is not known.)	Keladi Sómasékhara Naik.	Narasiya Naik for the support of Mahisisattya Nádhapura Agrahár and Rámachendradévaru.	309	2½	30	9¼	At the rate of 10 Pagodas per Pagoda worth of Inam, Sannad is forth-coming.
		Total.	6,588	1	1,098	5¼	

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP DEVANHALLI *April* 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, J.

Statement shewing the number of Kodigi cases confirmed and Title Deeds prepared during the year 1871-72.

District.	Talook.	No. of Kodigi cases confirmed.	No. of Title Deeds prepared and kept in the Office.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Kólár.	1. Kólár	4	„	
	2. Bétamangala ...	307	149	
	3. Gudibandé ...	2	1	
	4. Sidlaghatta ...	38	1	
	5. Málúru ...	8	1	
	6. Gummanáyikanapàlya	76	„	
	7. Ambájidurga ...	170	246	
	Total.	605	398	
Toomkoor.	1. Toomkoor ...	1	1	
	2. Koratagere ...	„	1	
	3. Maddagiri ...	1	2	
	4. Chikkanáyikanahalli.	1	„	
	5. Sira	1	„	
	6. Kunigalu ...	4	9	
	Total.	8	13	
Chitaldroog.	1. Búdihálu ...	1	2	
	2. Pávagada ...	1	„	
	3. Molkálmuru ...	1	„	
	Total.	3	2	
	Grand Total.	616	413	

Inam Commissioner's Office
Camp Devanhalli
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,

Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, K.

Statement showing the number of Kodigi cases resumed from 1st April 1871 up to 31st March 1872.

District.	Talook.	Number. of cases.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Total.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Remarks.
Kolar.	1 Kòlár ...	2	7.45	2.16	0.43	10.04	22 8 10	„ „ „	
	2 Bétamangala ...	75	115.18	82.71	4.49	202.38	592 14 5	65 6 3	
	3 Gudibandé ...	7	26.67	32.33	„	58.99	152 11 5	„ „ „	
	4 Siddlagatta ...	2	„	0.78	„	0.78	3 7 10	„ „ „	
	5 Chikkaballápura ...	„	„	„	„	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	
	6 Málúru ...	2	13.61	3.15	„	16.76	30 4 2	„ „ „	
	7 Gummanáikanapálya ...	13	1.03	16.68	„	17.71	41 7 4	„ „ „	
	8 Ambájidurga ...	19	27.23	25.74	„	52.97	183 7 3	„ „ „	
	9 Góribidanúr ...	3	14.87	6.42	„	21.29	67 5 8	„ „ „	
	Total.	123.	206.04	169.96	4.92	380.92	1094 2 11	65 6 3	
Toomkoor.	1 Sira ...	1	„	„	2.75	2.75	19 9 7	„ „ „	
	2 Huliyurdurga ...	1	„	7.41	„	7.41	49 5 „	„ „ „	
	Total.	2	„	7.41	2.75	10.16	68 14 7	„ „ „	
	Grand Total.	125	206.04	177.37	7.67	391.08	1163 1 6	65 6 3	

Inàm Commissioner's Office.
Camp Dèvanahalli
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,

Offg. Inám Commissioner.

Appendix, L.

Statement showing the quantity of work done in the Title Deed Department during the year 1871—72.

Balance of Title Deeds of last Year.	Prepared during the year under report.	Total.	Balance of Examined Title Deeds of last year.	Examined during the year under report.	Total.	Number of Title Deeds issued to Talooks.	Total number Registered.	Do Vernacular enfaced.	Number of hands engaged.	Average quantity of work done by each clerk per diem 275 days a year calculated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1197	6779	7976	200	6962	7162	6016	6779	6779	4	29	1871—72
"	8499	"	"	7302	"	7302	8499	8457	4	31	1870—71

Inam Commissioner's Office
Camp Devanahalli
1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, M.

Progress report of the Fair Sheet Department for the Official year ending 31*st March* 1872.

Official year.	No. of sides copied.	No. of sides Examined.	No. of hands engaged in Copying.	No. of hands engaged in Examining.	Average quantity of work done by each writer per diem reckoning 275 working days per annum.	Average quantity of work done by each Examiner per diem reckoning 275 working days per annum.	Remarks.
1870—71	$3095\frac{1}{2}$	$1582\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1871—72	2163	2393	3	2	$2\frac{13}{21}$	$8\frac{8}{11}$	

D Rungiah Naidoo.
V. Ramakristniah. } Examiners.
Syed Abdool Guffar.
Syed Abdool Razack.
Mahomed Ghulam Mohiedeen. } Clerks.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, N.

Statement shewing the number of letters &c. received from and sent to several Officers during the Official year 1871—*and* 1871—72.

No.	NAME.	For 1870-71			For 1871-72.			Increase	Decrease	
		From	To	Total	From	To	Total			
1	Secretary to the Chief Comr.	150	131	281	161	167	328	47	,	
2	Mr. Syed Nuseerodeen	70	42	112	317	286	603	491	„	
3	Mr. V. N Narasimiengar	317	222	539	400	337	737	198	„	
	Mr. C. Soobba Rao	186	167	353	365	340	705	352	„	
4	Miscellaneous	182	308	490	274	503	777	287	„	
5	Dy. Acountant General	22	29	51	21	25	46	„	5	
6	Proceedings	„	22	22	„	24	24	2	„	
	Circulars	„	28	28	„	47	47	19	„	
7	Total.	927	949	1876	1538	1729	3267	1396	5	
8	Inamdars Amils &c.	1877	1278	3155	2409	1826	4235	1080	„	Vernacular Branch Genl. Department
9	Do. Do.	656	380	1036	566	470	1036	„	„	Vernacular Branch Judicial Do
10	Grand Total.	3460	2607	6067	4513	4025	8538	2476	5	

Inam Comr's. Office Camp Dévanhalli.
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg Inam Comr.

Appendix, O.

Statement shewing the number of Vernacular Quit-rent registers despatched and pending in the Central Office for the year 1872—72.

Despatched		Pending		Remarks.
Quit-rent Registers	Supplemental	Quit-rent Registers	Supplemental	
12—For 6025 Title Deeds.	45	1	1—For 875 TitleDeeds	1871—72.
For 3900 Title Deeds.	„	„	For 800 Title Deeds	1870—71.

Inam Commissioner's Office Camp Dévanahalli
April 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix P.

Statement showing the expenditure in the Inam Commission for the year 1871—72.

	Salaries.			Batta and Mileage.			Contingencies.			Office rent.			Furniture. and repairs.			Repairs of tents &c.			Muzaroi Purchase.			Belts and Badges.			Total.		
Inam Commissioner ...	6245	2	7	3570	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	9815	2	7
Office Establishment ...	18110	11	5	5653	2	9	1212	11	„	250	„	„	186	12	6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	25413	5	8
Special Assistant ...	7200	„	„	1397	5	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	8597	5	9
Mr. Syed Naseerodeen ...	3832	4	2	1467	10	9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5299	14	11
Office Establishment ...	3305	6	4	997	10	9	408	9	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4711	10	5
Mr. Narsimiengar ...	4800	„	„	1438	8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6238	8	„
Office Establishment ...	3306	15	9	1005	15	„	278	9	4	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4591	8	1
Mr. Subba Rao ...	3600	„	„	1323	15	11	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4923	15	11
Office Establishment ...	3311	8	„	983	7	10	269	3	10	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4564	3	8
Muzaroi Purchase ...	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
	53712	0	3	17837	12	9	2169	1	6	250	„	„	186	12	6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	74155	11	„

Inám Commissioner's Office,
Camp Dévanahalli,
Dated 12th May 1872.

R. A. COLE,

Offg. Inam Commissioner.

Appendix, Q.

Statement showing the receipts of the Inam Commission for the Year 1871-72.

Items.			Amount.		
Quit Rent ... 9892— 2—9 ...					
Excess ... 20—11—8 ...			9,912	14	5
Resumed Inams			6,657	15	8
Moozaroi resumptions			71	5	8
Vaule of Stamp Penalties in Central Office					
Mr. Narasimaiengar's Office 139—4—5 ...					
„ Soobba Rao's Office ... 85—13—6 ...			267	8	1
„ Syed Naseerodeen's Office 42—6—2 ...					
VALUE OF STAMPS					
Central Office 1016—2— 0 ...					
Mr. Narasimiengar's Office 533—8—10 ...					
„ Soobba Rao's Office 301—8—11 ...			2,025	„	9
„ Syed Nseerodeen's Office 173—13—0 ...					
Sale Proceeds of Inamdars statements ...			127	4	4
Fines and savings			80	4	11
		TOTAL.	19,142	5	10
LAST YEAR'S.					
Quit Rent ... 7749—7—10 ...					
Excess ... 20—8— „ ...			7,769	15	10
Resumptions			2,025	15	11
Mazaroi resumptions			89	1	11
			9,885	1	8
Stamp Penalties			232	10	„
Value of Stamps			1,597	„	5
Sale Proceeds of Inamdar's Statements			241	13	6
Fines and Savings			1,031	10	3
		Total...	12,988	3	10

INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP DEVANHALLY
Dated 12th *May* 1872.

R. A. COLE,
Offg. Inam Commissioner.

PRINTED AT THE BANGALORE CENTRAL JAIL PRESS, 1872.

APPENDIX C.

ASSISTANT INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

No. 4 CAMP CHIKKAMAGALURU,

Dated 10*th April* 1872.

To

The Inám Commissioner of Mysore.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the annual report on the operations of this Department for 1871—72.

2. At the beginning of the official year under report, this office was engaged in the settlement of Sidlaghatta, Kolár District, Nandidroog Division; and under the circumstances represented in my letter No. 183 of the 23rd September 1871, that talook enquiry could not be completed previous to the latter part of September. The total number of cases registered in this talook is 4,040; and as 1,591 of them were entered in the last year's return, in consequence of their being recorded before the 31st March 1871, they have not been taken to account at present. From 1st April last, 2,446 cases were disposed of including 71 ináms, which have been placed under attachment owing to the absence of parties. The accompanying statement marked A affords, therefore, only a partial view of the result of the settlement of Sidlaghatta.

3. Among the 2,449 ináms entered in Col. 11 of the statement referred to, 38 were whole villages involved in litigation and boundary disputes. I have finally disposed of 37 villages, placing the other, called Nágireddihalli, under attachment.

4. The circumstances connected with the last mentioned village appear to be as follows:—

Nágireddihalli was originally granted by the late Mahárája of Mysore to one Védántáchár *alias* Védántarangáchár in 1822, on a jódi of Rs. 73—0—4. In 1833, the grantee divided the inám into 18 shares or vrittís; and of these, he retained 2 shares for himself, making over the rest to fifteen Brahmans, and one temple called Chennakésava-swámi which he intended to construct at Sidlaghatta. However, the donor having had the possession and management of the whole village in his hands, till his death, which took place in 1847, he was paying the vrittidars the rent of their respective shares. In the subsequent year, the donees leased out the village to four persons (their co-sharers), and were conjointly enjoying the produce up to last year. As soon as the inám investigation was commenced in the talook, Oblachár, nephew of the deceased inámdar, took possession of the produce of the lands in the village denying its alienation by his late uncle. During the enquiry, the vrittidars filed their statements and prayed for the registration of their claims; but they did not produce any documentary evidence to prove the alleged

alienation of the property by Védántarangáchár, nor could they shew that they were in the actual possession of the village. For these reasons, I directed the contending parties to establish their respective rights within 15 days from the 15th March 1871, on which the usual notice was served on the inámdars; but none of them having afterwards attended this office to do so, the question affecting the proprietorship of the village was not finally decided. I have recommended the village to be placed under attachment pending their attendance.

5. The 19 muzaráyi grants of the Sidlaghatta Talook amount to Rs. 106—11—0, per annum; and of these, I have disposed of 16 cases. The holders of the remaining cases being absent, their payments are suspended under the rules laid down in proceedings No. 3 of 24th April 1871.

6. Having found no express provision for the treatment of the following tenures, I made a reference to the Inám Commissioner in this office letter No. 51 of 29th May last.

1st. *Sáyer Shánbhógs.*—In the reign of His Highness the late Mahárája of Mysore, and at the beginning of the present form of Government, the sáyer collections were leased out to contractors, and to prepare their accounts, these Shánbhógs were nominated, and allowed to enjoy lands free of rent. Of late, the contracting system being done away with, no such accounts require to be prepared by them.

2nd. *Hasarugávalgars.*—These persons were appointed to watch the crop of batáyi cultivation. Subsequent to the introduction of the present system of revenue administration, the batáyi cultivation has scarcely been carried out, and no service of the kind was in consequence rendered.

3rd. *Katbadís.*—The object of granting lands originally to this class of officials was to make them supervise the collection, and thrashing of the sarkár batáyi crops, grown on lands scattered over different parts of villages. These services are not required at present, owing to the abolition of the old batáyi system, and the iná̇ms attached thereto were to be enfranchised.

4th. *Gidaġávalgárs.*—These officials were appointed to preserve forests in their respective villages. Of late all the forests in the Province being placed in the charge of the Forest Conservator in Mysore, and separate establishment organized for the conservancy and supervision of this branch of the State property, the retention of gidagávalgárs was superfluous, and the continuance of the iná̇ms unnecessary.

5th. *Ságuvali Inámdars.*—With a view to encourage cultivation of land, iná̇ms were granted as a sort of inducement to the headman of the village. Nowadays such an inducement was not necessary.

6th. *Pilla Inámdars.*—The persons, who held pilla iná̇ms, were required to offer sheep in sacrifice at the commencement of every cultivating season, and also when tanks

are filled with fresh water. In most places, the performance of this ceremony was entirely neglected, nor does the village community care for the same.

7. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Inám Commissioner's docket No. 67 of 15th June, and No. 90 of 11th July 1871, the above mentioned tenures have been enfranchised. When these ináms were proved to have been existing for the last 50 years and upwards, one half quit-rent was imposed; but when they happened to be chór ináms, they were recommended to be fully assessed, on the principle that levying one half assessment for the discontinuance of service, in addition to the usual rate of quit-rent chargeable on chór ináms, equalizes their full value.

8. The ináms alluded to in 707 cases of the Sidlaghatta Talook were attached to tanks and wells, and most of them were entered under the head of kodagi and dasavandams in the accounts. In accordance with the rulings laid down in the Inám Commissioner's proceedings No. 11 of 17th November 1871, separate registers were opened for the registration of these grants. Among the bávadi dasavandams, 32 were borne out by the jári inám accounts, and 547 by the latest chengavarisé and payimáyish of 1859—1860. The former were confirmed on the existing tenure while the latter resumed and incorporated with sarkár.

9. Instructions being received from the Inám Commissioner, letter No. 123 of 29th July 1871, to remove my office to Kumsi, Honnáli Talook, Shimoga District, Nagar Division, I left Sidlaghatta in the end of September, and arrived at the kasabá of Kumsi on 15th of the following month, so as to enable me to commence my operations in that mágani on the date published in the *Mysore Gazette* No. 24, vol. XI of 9th September 1871.

10. Having been directed to adopt the survey extent of the ináms in Kumsi, I applied to the Revenue Survey Department for their measurement accounts. In his docket No. 434 of 4th October 1871, the Superintendent stated that the accounts as well as the survey of all the villages of the mágani were not completed, nor could the list shewing the area of the ináms be furnished to me, previous to their operations being completed. Obtaining therefore, the sanction of the Inám Commissioner, I proceeded to dispose of the question with reference to the accounts received from the records of Huzúr Dafter, and the Talook Cutcherry.

11. Of 78 ináms, for the completion of which I was deputed, 71 cases were settled by the 31st October, and the rest in the subsequent months.

12. I then proceeded to Ságara and commenced into inám investigation on the 1st November, as directed in the notification published in the *Mysore Gazette* No. 4, vol. XII of 28th October 1871.

13. The villages of Kiládi and Ikkéri, which were once famous on account of their being the seats of Government of the Nagar chiefs, are at a few miles distance from the kasabá of Ságara. In these localities, nothing but the remains of fort walls containing a few houses and 2 grand temples which the following para describe, can be seen at present.

14. The temple of Rámésvaradévaru at Kiládi and Aghoréswaradévaru at Ikkéri were erected in the 16th century by the pálégars of Kiládi, and endowed with a large amount of ináms. Subsequent to the fall of Nagar dynasty, most part of the grants attached to the said institutions were resumed. Now the Kiládi temple is in the enjoyment of a vuttár amounting to Rs. 614—15—2, while the institution at Ikkéri is paid annually Rs. 839—9—0 in cash from the Talook Treasury.

15. The total number of ináms recorded at Ságara up to 10th December 1871, on which the settlement of the talook was closed, is 389; and of these 385 were finally disposed of. The ináms attached pending the attendance of parties amount to 4 cases.

16. Most of these vuttárs were included in wargs—holdings made up of a number of fields situated in different localities of one and its adjacent villages. The peculiar nature of Malnád ináms caused several important changes in their registration. The details of these changes being fully explained in my report No. 267 of 13th December 1871, it will be sufficient to describe here briefly that the inám settlement of the talook was conducted under the principles laid down in the Inám Commissioner's proceedings issued from time to time on the subject.

17. The talook under reference contained only one ardhamányem agrahár, and it was disposed of as directed in the Inám Commissioner's circular docket No. 44 of 20th February 1872.

18. The muzaráyi settlement of Ságara was finished by the Inám Commissioner in 1869, and I therefore, excluded it from the operations of this Department.

19. Previous to the completion of Ságara the Inám Commissioner's letter No. 168 of 2nd September, directing me to take up the Nagar Talook being received, I proceeded to the latter and commenced its registration as notified in the *Mysore Gazette* No. 9, vol. XII of 2nd December 1871.

20. Nagar or Bednore is one of the historical places in Mysore. It was the capital of the Nagar dynasty. Some members of the kiládi family were reigning in this place, up to the middle part of the last century. In the course of extending his sway in every direction by the capture of the rich territory of Bednore, and in thus putting an end to the kingdom of the pálégars, Hyder Ali resumed a good many ináms alienated by the ancient rájas to their dependants, Brahmans and religious institutions of the country; and the value of the existing ináms bears, therefore, no comparison with the old one.

21. The Nagar Talook contains at present 374 land ináms valued at Rs. 2,910—12—0 as per Amildar's account. The warg system being prevalent in this talook, its ináms were disposed of in accordance with the rulings laid down in the proceedings alluded to above.

22. There were five ardhamányem agrahár villages in Nagar, and they have been duly registered and finally disposed of.

23. The number of cases placed under attachment on account of the absence of the parties was three.

24. The muzaráyi abstract of the talook under notice amounts to Rs. 9,017—15—2, and the holders of these grants were willing to commute them into lands, under section X of the muzaráyi rules; but arable lands which were not affected by Malnád wargs being scarcely found in the talook, the recipients of the muzaráyi allowances requested me to allow the commutation to take place after the revenue survey which was expected here in the course of the next season. For these reasons, I could not carry out the commutation rules.

25. By the end of January, the work in Nagar being finished, I repaired to Wastára, Kadoor District, Nagar Division, with a view to settle the claims of inámdars of that talook, as directed in your letter No. 253 of 13th December 1871.

26. On the 10th February, the work was set in motion at Wastára, and I disposed of 518 cases by the 10th of the following month; but completion of this talook work was adjourned in consequence of the absence of some inámdars. In the meantime, the Inám Commissioner's letter No. 284 of 2nd February, directing me to take up Chikka-magalúru, which is situated at a short distance of 6 miles from Wastára being received, I removed my office to this camp, and commenced my operations on the 11th March at the kasabá of the talook, as notified in the *Mysore Gazette* No. 19, Vol. XII of 17th February 1872.

27. The holidays of Hóli among the Hindús, and Mahomedans' Moharam having fallen together on about the 12th when my work was started, much difficulty was experienced in securing the attendance of Shánbhógs and inámdars, and I could not therefore record more than 255 cases by the end of the official year.

28. In the six talooks which I visited last year, no extraordinary tenures with the exception of those mentioned in the previous paras, were discovered, nor did I meet with any káyemgutta grants in the Malnád Talooks.

29. The return as compared with that of last year, shews a falling off in the amount of work performed in this Department, and the * difference requires explanation.

* 1,788 acres.

30. In the year 1870—71 this office was engaged in the settlement of three talooks situated contiguously in short distances, and each of which having contained thousands of ináms, I was allowed to remain in it some months with a view to complete the registration of all these cases. In the year under report, it was not the case. I had to travel from one Division to another, for the settlement of the Malnád Talooks in the Shimoga and Kadoor Districts. These talooks having contained only a few number of ináms in each, a similar quantity of work could not be turned out. Moving from one corner of the Province to another, and the preparation of necessary accounts, with reference to the inám registers from 1799 to 1871, occupied a considerable time, before

the work was actually set in motion in each talook. Besides this, the Malnád inám tenures being rather intricate and peculiar in their nature, constant references to and from the Inám Commissioner with regard to their settlement, retarded the progress to some extent. Hence, the discrepancy between the out-turn of the past two years.

31. Most of the ináms alluded to above have been in existence for centuries; and the exact date of the origin of all the grants cannot be given on our registers in consequence of the inám accounts which borne an entry to their existence, being silent on the subject. Some inámdars produced the original grants, or sannads for only a few ináms; and with rare exceptions, they bore a clause to the effect that the ináms, for the restoration and continuance of which they appear to have been granted, had been alienated by the sovereigns of previous dates.

32. A glance at the annexed statement marked B will shew that 46 original sannads have been produced during the year; and of these one was granted by the Anégondi Chief under date A. D. 1335, twelve by the Kiládi and Nagar Chiefs from 1631 to 1719, three by the Péshwás in 1770, one by Tippu Sultán in 1790, one by Avatinádu Pálégar in 1790, ten by Diván Púrnaiya from 1799 to 1809, and eighteen by the Mahárájas of Mysore from 1682 to 1830.

33. Among the personal ináms registered in the year under report, only one case was confirmed without any indemnification fee. The grant of Kiládi Vírabhadra Náik under which the inám has been held from A. D. 1641, conveys to the grantee full powers of alienation, and absolute disposal of the property, and I have, therefore, treated the inám * under clause A, section VI, of the Mysore Land Inám Rules.

*Case No. 1 of Anégoddi Humcha sammat, Nagar Talook.

34. The Superintendent of the late Nagar Division issued a circular order directing his Amildars to resume all chór ináms which were waste up to Vilambi (1839). This order was acted upon in the talooks I visited, and accordingly a good many grants of the description resumed. In the course of my settlement, some inámdars raised objections to the resumption of their lands, on the plea that no enquiry was instituted in the matter by the Superintendent, nor did the village servants, on whose statements the resumption was carried out, furnish a correct information regarding the state of their lands. The matter being finally settled by a competent authority, I refused to re-open the question, and accordingly recommended the said ináms be struck off the list.

35. Disputes between the wargdars and inámdars respecting the payment of rent of vuttár were not wanting; but under the provisions of para 6 of the Inám Commissioner's Proceedings No. 18 of 13th November 1871, the value of the inám now paid was confirmed in this settlement, referring the disputants to Civil Courts to establish their claim to the enhanced rate of rent now demanded.

36. The next question that deserves mention in this report is the treatment of nashta lands included in the vuttár, as a part and parcel of the grants. The nashta are of two kinds, one for which lands are identifiable, and another for which no land can

be pointed out. The former comprises rékha nashta and bílu nashta, while the latter shist nashta or chiller nashta. A few inámdars have agreed to retain their nashta lands on payment of the pagadi imposed in this settlement, as directed in the Inám Commissioner's Proceedings No. 270 of 30th December 1871. In Nagar and Wastára Talooks most of the lands attached to nashta, and pagadi portions of vuttár, were resumed many years ago, and granted to others on kandáyem.

37. With a view to ascertain the present state of the religious institutions, endowed with ináms in malnád, I inspected a good many temples. A few of them were built with stones, while the others were tiled and thatched. Some of the last mentioned class being in a dilapidated state, I warned the parties to repair their temples. The managers of these institutions have, I hear, undertaken to restore them before the next monsoon sets in.

38. The financial result of this establishment for 1871—72, may be observed from the accompanying statement marked C.

39. The total amount under the head of receipt is shewn to have been Rs. 380—2—1, and that of the expenditure under all heads including the salaries and travelling allowances of the Assistant and his establishment is Rs. 9,488—3—7. The difference of Rs. 9,108—1—6 which may be observed between these two headings would have been much reduced, if I had taken to the credit side the amount realizable in the shape of quit-rent, and assessment of resumed lands by this inám settlement. The decisions passed by me in the course of my registration of ináms not being final, until they were reviewed and confirmed by the Inám Commissioner, I omitted to calculate the amount of this branch of the revenue, with reference to this office settlement.

40. The total number of suits instituted in the civil side of this Court is 24, against 25 in the previous year. From the statement D herewith forwarded, it may be observed that 8 out of 28 cases including the arrears of the past year, were decided for plaintiffs, 2 for defendants, 3 were compromised, and 13 dismissed. Of 10 cases decided by this Court, one was appealed against to the Inám Commissioner.

41. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in 1871—72 was Rs. 1,679—13—2, against Rs. 1,399—15—11 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 279—13—3.

42. No regular suits were instituted respecting the Malnád ináms; but I can hardly assign any reason for this.

43. The two cases, which have been pending at the close of the year, relate to the ináms in the Ambájidurga Talook, Kolár District, and their hearing was adjourned to the 30th of the next month, under the instructions conveyed in the Inám Commissioner's endorsement No. 86 of 12th October 1871.

44. In 1870—71 there was a large increase of the suits on the miscellaneous side; but in the year under report they fell from 49 to 8 in number. No cases under this head remained pending at the close of the official year.

45. In 1871—72 1,530 arzís were received, and 972 orders issued from this office. At the close of the year, 4 arzís remained unanswered.

46. The work of the English Department is shewn in the margin. These figures do not contain the number of inám registers, which daily pass between this and the Inám Commissioner's office for reference.

From letters and dockets	451
To do. do.	431
Remained unanswered on 31st March 1872 ...	9

47. In conclusion I beg to state that the working of this Department on the whole during the past year was satisfactory. The subordinates have performed their duties with their usual care and diligence. My acknowledgments are chiefly due to the marginally noted Officers, who afforded me their hearty aid and co-operation in the prosecution of the inám settlement of their respective talooks.

1. Narasinga Rao, Péshkar of Sidlaghatta.
2. Lakshminarasimaiengar, Amildar of Nagar.
3. Tirumal Rao, Amildar of Wastára.
4. Rámaiya, Amildar of Chikkamagalúru.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. SUBBA RAO,

Assistant Inám Commissioner.

REVIEW BY THE INAM COMMISSIONER OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF Mr. C. SUBBA RAO, ASSISTANT INAM COMMISSIONER, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1871—72.

READ—

Mr. Subba Rao's Administration Report, dated 16th April 1872, No. 4, and its enclosures, containing a resumé of his operations during the official year 1871—72.

The statement below shews the number of talooks visited by him, and the number and other particulars of the cases registered by him during the year under report, against what was done during the previous year 1870—71.

	No. of Talooks visited.	Registered.			Disposed of.		
		Whole Villages.	Minor Ináms.	Total.	Whole Villages.	Minor Ináms.	Total.
1871—72. ...	5	31	2,412	2,443	2	1,685	1,687
Balance of 1870—71...	...	56	3,493	3,549	56	3,469	3,525
	Total...	87	5,905	5,992	58	5,154	5,212
1870—71...		125	9,977	10,102	69	6,931	7,000

2. The decrease in the total number of cases registered is explained as due to causes noticed in para 30 of his report, and which, the Inám Commissioner considers, must have considerably impeded his progress, as the Assistant had to march from Sidlaghatta to Kumsi, from thence to Ságara, Nagar, and finally to Wastára, besides the distance travelled he had to deal with intricate tenures in the Malnád Talooks, so that the progress made against all these drawbacks must be considered satisfactory. It is hoped that the registers now prepared are made complete and contain all available information needed, which would lead to the recognition and identification of the inám by the number, names or other particulars.

3. The total number of villages settled is 38, against 69 of the last year.

4. From the description of the claim and of the contention given in para 4 of the report, the officiating Inám Commissioner is of opinion that it is not a case for attachment for default of inámdár's attendance, but involves the settlement of the dispute between the several claimants; the village should have been registered in the name of the actual holder, leaving the others avowedly out of possession (the vrittidars apparently) to bring a regular suit within a given time.

5. The course adopted in the settlement of the muzaráyi ináms of the Sidlaghatta Talook calls for no remark.

6. The miscellaneous service ináms, described in paras 6 to 7, were enfranchised under the orders issued from this office quoted by the Assistant, as these are no longer required or recognized in the revised scheme of the establishment of the village servants.

7. As the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey reported he could not furnish the measurement registers of the Kumsi Mágani, before the assessment was introduced, the settlement of the ináms of that mágani, which was postponed for this purpose, was conducted by Mr. Subba Rao on the information available from the accounts regarding extent, which does not appear to have been received with the first batch of accounts transmitted from the Huzúr Dafter to this office, and which was sent in 1869 to Mr. Narasimmaiengar, who had in that year recorded the cases, except filling up columns 3 and 4 for the extent.

8. The registers of the ináms of the pagodas referred to in para 14 not having as yet been reviewed, the Inám Commissioner's observations made in the final settlement of these claims will be duly communicated to the Assistant. The treatment of the ináms of the pagoda of Aghoréshvara Dévar is, the Inám Commissioner observes, in accordance with his instructions already issued.

9. Much has already been said on the warg ináms in the Malnád, and this question need not again be discussed. As the registers of the talooks sent up have been only partially reviewed and confirmed, the remarks made on them, as eliciting what should have been done in the case of particular tenures, will be duly communicated when they are completely overhauled.

10. The course adopted by the Assistant in the case of ardhamányem and whole inám villages is in accordance with the Inám Commissioner's views and instructions.

11. The course adopted by the Assistant in rejecting the commutation of ready money ináms into land in the Nagar Talook is decidedly preferable, especially when the survey operations are in progress in that talook. Where the waste land is assessed and demarcated, the commutation may be carried out with advantage to both parties.

12. The sannads examined by Mr. Subba Rao, 46 in number, embrace a period of 495 years, ranging between A. D. 1535 up to 1830. The proportion that the sannads bear to the number of cases registered is 0·76 per cent.

13. The case reported in para 33 as already a free-hold, or heritable and alienable property, under the terms of the sannad therein referred to, will fall under notice in this year, and the results of the review and confirmation will be duly communicated. It may, however, be said that whatever may be the terms of the sannad, and whoever

may be the authority from whom it originated, the inám cannot be exempted from enfranchisement if its tenure has been altered or otherwise nullified, by resumption and subsequent restoration on a jódi by a subsequent Government.

14. The claim set up by inámdars to resumed chór iná ms and reported in para 34 was rightly rejected. These resumptions had taken place 33 years ago, and appeals against them should have been made in time to the Chief Commissioner.

15. Instructions have been issued for the treatment of the several kinds of nashta, and how to determine whether nashta forms a portion of the inám or otherwise, and how it should be settled when it bears its share of the jódi or pagadi, and when it is held without any payment.

16. Where nashta and pagadi lands have already been marked off and let out as kandáyem fields, it is clear that they do not form a portion of the inám, and the net jári portion only should be registered in this settlement.

17. With reference to para 37, the Assistant is informed that, before finally confirming the Dévasthán iná ms, a report will be obtained through the Deputy Superintendent as to whether the institutions are in repair or not after actual inspection. The Assistant should insist upon and obtain such lists on first entering a talook; the local authorities were requested to furnish it in this office Circular No. 34 of the 6th December 1871.

18. The Assistant may, for purposes of comparison, state briefly the receipts under the several heads, although, as observed by Mr. Subba Rao, they cannot be quite correct unless the cases sent up have been confirmed and the results of this office settlement computed.

19. The number of civil suits filed in the year under report was 24, against 25 of the previous year, although the value of the property sued for was larger than in 1870—71. The Assistant reports that not a suit was filed in the Malnád Talooks, and his disposal of civil business, together with the last year's arrears of eight cases, belonged to the Maidán talooks alone. On the whole it may be observed that this branch of the Assistant's operations during the year under report was also satisfactory.

20. It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Subba Rao speaks well of the zeal and care with which his office have worked during the year under review.

21. Mr. Subba Rao's attention is invited to paras 2 and 3 of Proceedings No. 21 of 1871, which enjoin the mode how completion reports should be prepared. The extent of the several descriptions in each talook according to the stal or jári inámati accounts, and the area and assessment of iná ms brought on the register in this settlement should be given, and the difference explained by appropriate remarks, as to whether it is due to resumption or the confirmation of new iná ms or renewal of old grants.

22. The progress made by the Assistant during the year under review is on the whole satisfactory, and the promptitude with which the settlement of the Malnád talooks was disposed of deserves special commendation. The Chief Commissioner's attention will be drawn to the assistance rendered by the talook officials named in the concluding para.

ROB. COLE,
Offg. Inám Commissioner.

APPENDIX D.

ASSISTANT INAM COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

No. 7. CAMP KOLAR, 20*th April* 1872.

To

The Inám Commissioner of Mysore.

SIR,

In submitting my Annual Report for the year 1871—72, I beg to offer the following observations.

2. The indisposition of Captain Blair necessitated Colonel Clerk to place me in charge of this office on the 16th February 1871, to remove the inconvenience of the inámdars who were waiting for the settlement of their ináms in the Bétmangala Talook, and to keep the establishment at work. In addition to my duties as Manager in the Central Office, the work of this office devolved on me until the end of March, when Captain Blair having obtained furlough on medical certificate for two years, I was appointed to officiate in his stead as Assistant Superintendent of the 5th Grade. My attendance to the work of this office in the capacity of an officer in charge being limited, the number of cases turned up by me during that period was necessarily small. When I commenced my operations, the settlement of Bétmangala Talook was drawing to a close, having been taken up by my predecessor on the 26th June 1870, as notified in the Gazette, and a portion of Kolár Talook was also then under settlement, having been taken up by Captain Blair while at Bowringpéte, and the table below will shew the number and description of cases disposed of by Captain Blair in these talooks up to the date I joined the office.

Talook.	Description of Ináms.	Whole village.	Minor.	Muzaráyi.	Total.
Bétmangala.	1. Religious and charitable	48	1,459	13	1,520
	2. Personal				
	3. Miscellaneous service	...	30	...	30
	4. Village service	...	1,399	...	1,399
	5. Do. artizans	...	190	...	190
	6. Kere Kodagi	...	196	...	196
	7. Do. Bandi	...	1	...	1
		48	3,275	13	3,336
Kolár.	1. Religious and charitable	...	69	...	69
	2. Personal	...	79	...	79
	3. Miscellaneous service	...	2	...	2
	4. Village service	...	303	...	303
	5. Do. artizans	...	...	...	..
	6. Kere Kodagi	...	2	...	2
	7. Do. Bandi	...	...	...	...
		...	455	...	455
	Total.....	48	3,730	13	3,791

3. The completion of this talook occupied me till 26th June 1871, when the office was removed to Kolár ; while its settlement was in progress I was ordered to proceed to Malnád, the settlement of which after much exertion ended with the close of the year under report.

4. The result of my operations for the official year gives a total of 4,625 cases registered, and 7,912 forwarded to the Central Office, being on an average * 385 cases a month, inclusive of Sundays, holidays, as well as marching days.

* or 609, exclusive of Sundays, holidays, as well as marching days.

5. I shall now proceed to offer a few remarks in connection with the talooks which came under my operations.

6. From the descriptions of cases that remained to be settled by me in the Bétmangala Talook, it will be seen that they were by no means of a simple nature, being more or less involved in dispute and encumbered with numerous share-holders. The kodagi cases with which this talook is inundated and which in their registry and disposal demand more time and labor than other minor cases were also large in number. I may here beg to submit that the number of cases is not generally the proper standard to measure our work, as a good deal of labor, both mental and manual, is not perceptible from our registers.

Bétmangala.

7. Of the whole villages disposed of by me in the Bétmangala Talook, some of them were involved in boundary disputes, which were set at rest on my personal inspection, upon local enquiries and available accounts.

8. The recipients of ready money grants were, as a rule, opposed to their commutation into lands. This may be accounted for by the fall in the prices of grain and the rapid change which landed property has of late undergone in its value.

9. In the jári accounts in many cases of all descriptions portions of ináms were resumed ; but the order of resumption remained a dead letter in some cases, while in others it was partially carried out. Hence holders were found to have been enjoying the resumed portion of the inám either on a nominal jódi or free of rent on its original tenure. The subject having been brought to the notice of the Inám Commissioner it was at last ruled in circular docket No. 25 of 1870—71, that during the present enquiry one-half of the value of the resumption be levied. All such cases were disposed of accordingly.

10. The kodagi cases abound in this talook as is the case also in the Kolár Talook, each village having at least one inám of this description though generally and often more than one. All these cases have been registered under one or the other of the following heads on $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ quit-rent.

A. Ináms borne out by the Jári accounts.

B. Ináms appearing for the 1st time in the Paimáyish account of 1835.

C. Those mentioned only in the Stal accounts.

11. Out of 78 whole villages, jódi Kárahalli and Mádamuttanahalli villages were originally granted with the combined object of maintenance of the holders and the performance of certain service which however is no longer required or performed. In consideration therefore of the two-fold object with which the grants were made, I recommended them to be enfranchised on ¼ quit-rent for the reasons assigned on the registers; but I am not aware whether or not my recommendation met the approval of the Inám Commissioner. Another jódi village Kardagúr along with 12 vrittís was granted to 12 Brahmans by Diván Púrnaiya on the condition of residing in the agrahár of Rámaságara and imparting some religious instructions to the Brahman youths there; but the conditions of the grant not being fulfilled, the village as well as 11 out of 12 vrittís were recommended to be resumed.

12. There were no extraordinary tenures met with in this talook, which call for any remarks. The annexed statement will, however, shew the detail working of the talook.

Description of Ináms.	Whole village.	Minor.	Muzaráyi.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Religious and charitable	3½	575	...	578½	
2. Personal	74½	1,233	...	1,307½	
3. Miscellaneous service	...	35	...	35	
4. Village service	...	1,471	...	1,471	
5. Do. artizans	...	322	...	322	
6. Kere Kodagi	...	469	...	469	* Of which
7. Do. Bandi	...	3	...	3	20 Dévádáya.
8. Muzaráyi or ready money grants ...	...	...	* 21	21	1 Personal.
Total.....	78	4,108	21	4,207	21

13. When the work of the Bétmangala Talook was drawn to a close, the tents were struck for Kolár, and the office arrived here on the 29th June last, and the work of the talook continued. The number of cases registered is enumerated at 1,993. While the work of this talook was in progress the office was ordered to be moved on towards Malnád in the beginning of October, to finish the work of the Malnád portion during the winter as per programme previously laid down. The inám settlement of this talook has not, however, been completed; its subject in detail will, therefore, fall within the province of the next annual report.

Kolár.

14. One month's time was allowed for marching to Malnád, and the office was held at Thírthahalli on the 1st November last. Of the Malnád Talooks, Kávaledurga fell to my lot, and a brief description of which before proceeding to offer any observations upon the working and tenures thereof will not however be out of place.

Kávaledurga.

15. The talook is situated to the west of Shimoga, and is the largest of all the

Malnád talooks. It contains five shékdár-máganís made up of sixteen local máganís, some of them having been transferred from Nagar as well as the late Mandagadde Talook. It is thickly wooded; the teak, sandal and other valuable timbers are grown, but some of them on a very limited scale. The talook is nevertheless richest in its productions, such as, areca-nut, rice, cardamom, pepper, &c., though the two latter are cultivated on a limited extent, and is capable of greater development than the other Malnád talooks if it shall be more opened up by roads, there being only one for the present leading from Shimoga to Vudapi and South Canara District, *viâ* Augumbi Ghát. The talook is very thinly inhabited, and a traveller will not find a place of abode for miles together in several localities. There are no villages of great magnitude as in Maidán, the people living in farm houses, each man on his own estate, such farms for administrative purposes are called villages. The climate of the talook and its head quarters appears to be salubrious when compared to its neighbouring ones, though my health suffered materially during my stay there, and is still suffering. The scenery from the droog and other hillocks is certainly pleasant and romantic to a visitor. We could scarcely find a level piece of ground of one or two square miles in extent. The whole talook is a succession of hummocky hills, and the lower lands are almost always cultivated. The valleys which are called kóvús are rich in areca-nut and other crops, and the hummocky hills and their slopes are generally clothed with small as well as thick forest. Some of the fruit trees, such as mango and jámim are grown with luxury and have attained the highest elevation that I have ever seen, and they are remarkable for their perpendicularity. It abounds with káns, many of which are ináms and inaccessible. The tenures under which they are granted are varying. The chief productions of the country are rice and areca-nut, and they more or less depend upon rain which is not wanting in Malnád which is deluged with water for about four or five months in the year. There are about a dozen large and deep tanks and a large number of kuntas or reservoirs in the talook belonging both to Government and inámdars; but the former are left to be taken care of by themselves, and not a farthing is spent towards their maintenance; they are therefore neither beneficial to the country nor remunerative to Government. At the sacrifice of little energy and capital the country will, it is believed, be irrigated by artificial means, which would be a source of augmenting revenue and inducing the capitalists to carry on cultivation on a wider scale. The Tunga which runs throughout the year in the talook is of little or no use for irrigation purposes, and the people do not seem to utilize it for the purpose, at least so far my experience and observation are concerned no attempt appears to have been made in that direction by the agrahár inámdars who are mostly inhabited on the bank of the river with some religious whim and fancy.

16. The talook is also susceptible of greater improvement in its fiscal arrangements. In short as the talook is large, so it has a good number of ináms which no other Malnád talook can boast of; consequently while my compeers visited more than two talooks, my operations were confined to only one. And it may frankly be said that some of the 16 máganís above alluded to contain ináms equal, if not more, both in extent and value than some of the other talooks of Malnád.

17. The total number of cases settled in this talook is *2132 as per particulars given in the margin.

* Personal	...	991
Dévadáya	...	1,141
		2,132

18. There are one or two shánbhógs for each mágani, and the months during which this office was engaged in the settlement being the busiest for revenue work, the demand on the time and labor of the shánbhógs by the Revenue Department was considerable, which coeval with our own rendered it necessary for me to take up mágani by mágani and thereby retarded the speed of our work. The total duration of the settlement was 4 months and 18 days, giving an average of 463 cases per month, which figure, I beg to submit, is by no means contemptible for Malnád.

19. The intricate nature and tenures of the iném, as the Inám Commissioner is aware, and the confused state of the accounts double the difficulty. A patient and minute enquiry on the spot alone facilitates our insight into the extraordinary and anomalous state of the revenue tenures, as also the peculiar fiscal arrangement that has been fostered in some of the máganís of the talook.

20. The Huzúr accounts for this talook have been prepared isamwár and not villagewár; hence extent and assessment are found in lump for an individual holding which extends over more than one village generally. There is paimáyish available for this talook either in the Huzúr or in the talook records. The extent shewn for cultivated land seems to be a guess work. Chitta and pahani accounts, which are the fundamental statistics of the country, appear to have taken their origin under the supervision of the village authorities after the assumption of the country by the British, as no allusion is made of them in any ancient or standard accounts. In both these accounts in many cases inám land is identified, while in others Sarkár and vuttár being intermixed cannot be traced out. The warg system, which also seems to have been since got up, does not appear to have been founded on any sound basis. It is quite analogous to that of pattá of a Maidán talook. It secures holdings for an individual not only in one, but also in different villages. As the pattá land could be split, transferred, hypothecated, or otherwise disposed of, so is the warg land; but with this exception that in case of relinquishment, I understand, that the whole warg is insisted upon to be thrown up. A small bit of inám also bears its own warg if the holder thereof does not happen to possess any other land. The warg in my opinion is a category of an individual holding.

21. In the majority of cases nashta under one or the other of the following denominations is found.

1. Shist	Nashta	6. Sóbhakrutu	Nashta
2. Rékha	do.	7. Sarvadhári	do.
3. Zamín	do.	8. Subhánu	do.
4. Ayan	do.	9. Amánat	do.
5. Kula	do.		

Of these, for the last named nashta land is said to be not found. It is however remarkable that some such cases bear their quota of jódi as if land is in existence. This state of things leads me to conclude that the interpretation put upon this nashta seems to have been based upon wrong principles and the word "Amánat or amána," which in Arabic means a deposit, trust, surety or safety, cannot at all be construed to import "missing."

22. In many cases pagadi or jódi being charged only on the assessment exclusive of nashta, a question arose whether or not the nashta portion of the inám should also bear its quota of jódi. The question after full consideration was settled by the Inám Commissioner in the affirmative, with a certain proviso, and the cases disposed of accordingly.

23. There were few chór ináms in this talook which were governed by the proceedings issued for this class of cases. But all other cases which did not find an entry in any inámti account were registered and recommended for resumed.

24. The jári accounts shew the existence of only two villages in the talook, *viz.*, one on a jódi tenure, and the other a rent-free grant, of which the former is a personal holding. But they were disposed of as ordinary minor ináms irrespective of their tenure. The deviation from the procedure observed elsewhere with regard to whole villages was found necessary in this Malnád talook as though the account called them villages, yet it did not give the area of each village save its assessment. These villages bear their own boundary marks, and the lands within these limits are enjoyed under the designation of hankalu, hádya and kán. The paimáyish not being available, their extent cannot now be determined, which should however be recorded after the completion of the survey operations in the talook. * * * Owing to the dense forest and physical difficulty the inámdars' paimáyish will by no means be accurate. I have therefore declined to adopt the measurement furnished by one of the inámdars, and expressed an opinion that villages in Malnád should be subjected to Survey operations. It is however important to notice here that most of the minor ináms of Malnád are like villages, and as such enjoyed by them. As a village of Maidán has cultivated, cultivable and paramboke lands, so has the minor inám, but neither in the sannads nor in the accounts are its extent and boundaries given.

25. There are 80 agrahár ináms which may properly be called whole villages, but owing to the physical position of the country inám granted by, or obtained from, the former Nagar chiefs on payment of kánike or tribute which varies from 2 to 10 pagodas for every pagoda's worth of inám for an individual agrahár, is scattered over in different places at a distance of from one furlong to about 10 miles from each other; such fragments have however been treated in our settlement each as one minor case. But this arrangement which was quite called for under the circumstance did not contribute to mitigate the difficulty in their settlement in which this class of cases are involved.

26. The ináms in the Mandagadde mágani are represented by jári as well as pahani accounts with their assessment instead of extent, such as field No. 5, pagodas 2,

and they have been recorded accordingly on our registers. Their extent cannot be determined unless survey is introduced in all cases. This state of things, I am sure, cannot justify any imposition on the excess subsequently discovered over and above the recorded area, when such recorded area is absent itself.

27. The pagoda of Vírabhadra Dévaru at Málúru enjoys káns or forest lands in 89 villages extending over about 46 square miles. In the Huzúr jári accounts they are assessed at Hydri pagodas 23—9—0 and as per talook jári the assessment amounts to P. 43—0—0 inclusive of nashta. The extent of these káns is not however available from any records. These káns were dealt with by me in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Inám Commissioner in his Memo upon the káns, dated 8th January 1872.

28. There are strictly speaking only two descriptions of inám in the talook, *viz.*, personal and charitable, the holders of the former and the managers or worshippers of the latter as a rule are Brahmans of Mádhava and Smárta persuasions; the former however preponderate in number. In the course of settlement however three cases amongst agrahár ináms were turned up as grants for artizans; although they were clandestinely in the enjoyment of others, yet at the prayers of the agrahárdars as well as the artizans, they have been recorded in the names of the latter.

29. There is however another description of inám which came to my notice founded on mere principle of right calling for some remarks. This is "Ukada Mánya."

30. During my enquiry of the talook one Putta produced a mutilated sannad or order granted by a Kiládi chief, and requested that his name be registered with reference thereto, declaring his right to conduct boats in the river during freshes free of tax or molestation. From the copy of the sannad preserved with the boatman, I understand that the boating in the river at or near Tírthahalli was also subjected to certain taxation in former days, as it is now the case at Mandagadde and Béguvalli of Kávaledurga, and Gázanúr and Kúdli villages of Shimoga Talooks, where the ferries are put up to competition and knocked down to the highest bidder. But by virtue of this document the boatman under reference was exempted from such taxation and allowed to navigate it without any imposition or hindrance of any kind whatever. The privilege of being allowed to ply the Ukada or boat under the circumstance is no doubt an inám, but though such cases, I beg leave to observe, do not creep in on our registers, I have however noticed the point on the register of Kelaginakuruvalli village of Muttúr Mágani for the sake of reference.

31. From the shásana and sannad produced by the parties during the enquiry, I understand that ináms in Kávaledurga were formerly free grants; but most of them being once sequestered by the former rulers were restored, it is believed, by Diván Púrnaiya on the imposition of certain sum as pagadi or jódi charging in case of personal at one half and in case of Dévádáya at 6 fanams on every pagoda of inám respectively. The extent and value of most of these grants at once convince us that they were endowments from

the chiefs of the country. Some of the pagodas enjoy considerable ináms, but either from want of proper supervision or owing to the infidelity of people concerned (in some cases land partly being kept waste, while in others produce being misappropriated) the pagodas present a very miserable appearance being on the brink of decay.

32. As observed elsewhere, the minor ináms of Malnád, I beg to submit, are not similar to those of Maidán. In many instances minor cases comprise land similar to a village of Maidán, and the inámdars call them asali or dákhali village as the case may be, and are treated as such by the Revenue authorities. The holders thereof are not only in the enjoyment of the reputed extent allowed by the account, but also have prescriptively been enjoying other lands in the shape of hankalu, hádya and kán though in some cases shist is levied upon the latter without a determination of its extent. When the grant was made by the former chiefs either of their own accord or on payment of certain kánike, it is generally stated in the sannad that such and such an individual has been deputed by him (granter) to mark off the boundaries of the inám. With reference to these boundary marks the inámdars are now found to enjoy waste lands other than what has been allowed by the jári accounts. It cannot at once be declared that, merely because these lands do not find an entry in the accounts, the inámdars cannot be allowed to enjoy them on their present tenure. It is to be observed that the village of Thírthahalli, which is the head quarters of the talook, appears to have been founded upon such inám land only which was in the enjoyment and holding of the pagoda of Rámésvara Dévar, and if this had not been recognized as an appendage of the cultivated portion, the enhanced rate of mohatarfa revenue which accrued therefrom on a large scale, *viz.*, between 4 or 500 Rs. would not have been also allowed by the Government to pass off to pagoda recently. Similar striking instances being found in the talook in favor of the inámdars, I had respectfully mooted the point in my completion report for the favorable consideration of the Inám Commissioner.

33. I am unable to give the financial result of my settlement, as the quit-rent imposed by me is not final, and undergoes alteration in the Central Office. Not only the quit-rent should be taken as the financial result, but also the assessment of resumed as well as struck off ináms, as the latter items are also in a financial point of view the results of our settlement.

34. Table A will shew the civil work performed during the year under report. The total number of suits is 17, and the value of the ináms litigated for amounts to Rs. 4,225—13—1. The amount of judical work gone through the year when compared to that of the year previous, I beg to submit, is not inconsiderable. Our civil file would have been comparatively heavy, had not some of the inámdars constrained in circumstances settled their disputes out of Court amicably or abided by award of arbitrators.

35. During the year under report the procedure hitherto observed of placing the ináms under attachment through the medium of several channels in case of inámdars failing to put in their appearance having been modified, the Assistants were empowered

under Inám Commissioner's Proceedings No. 16 of 16th October 1871, to place them direct under attachment through the Amildars. The results of this modification, I am happy to say, were so efficacious that, in a large talook like Kávaledurga and in a semi-civilized country like Malnád, I have had no occasion to place under attachment more than half a dozen cases and those of a trifling value. If the Inám Commissioner as in the present instance is pleased to spare his attention for any more reforms in our procedure, I need hardly say that our work will be facilitated by much of our time and labor being saved.

36. In the Málúru Talook all kodagi cases were first recorded with reference to the proceedings laid down for their treatment; but the kodagi question not having as yet been finally settled, it was ruled by the Chief Commissioner that all such cases should be brought on separate registers pending final disposal of the question, and the number of cases reclassified by me accordingly under Inám Commissioner's dockets Nos. 38 and 37 of 1870—71 and 1871—72 respectively, is 213.

37. One-hundred and sixty-eight service cases of this talook were also disposed of by me during the year under report.

38. Reports in detail on the ináms of the talooks settled during the year have been separately submitted with my dockets Nos. 153 and 6 of 1871—72 and 1872—73, respectively.

39. In addition to the land inám, muzaráyi, civil and revenue cases disposed of during the year as shewn elsewhere, the other work performed in the office is as below particularized.

From letters, dockets, &c.	392
To do. do. do.	358
Number of petitions and ittillés received	1,390
do of orders sent or endorsement issued	732
do of cases prepared in the vernacular	4,225
do of returns prepared	109
do of diaries and registers kept...	14

40. There were many changes in the office establishment during the year. The former Head Clerk Malhár Rao having been promoted in the Central Office at the beginning of the official year, Tiruvengada Modaliar was appointed in his stead. He is an intelligent and hard working individual, and has given me satisfaction. On the demise of Vernacular Clerk, H. Bhíma Rao, the 2nd Clerk was promoted to the vacant post, and B. Bhíma Rao, a Clerk in the Central Office, succeeded him. The name of Honnappa Náidu, a Vernacular Clerk, will be brought to the notice of the Inám Commissioner when an opportunity offers. I beg to state for the Inám Commissioner's approbation that all my subordinates worked zealously and hard, and considering the thorough change which this establishment had undergone during the year under reference, the work turned up by it is not unsatisfactory.

41. As the work in the judicial branch of this office has of late been increasing, and as the efficient performance of which in addition to the other heavy work by the limited number of hands is found impracticable, I beg leave respectfully to suggest for

the favorable consideration of the Inám Commissioner that a Gumásta or Munshi on Rs. 20 be entertained for the performance of vernacular work in the judicial branch.

42. My acknowledgments are due to Colonel H. M. Eliott, the Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District (now officiating Superintendent of the Nagar Division) for his courtesy and for his having very kindly rendered prompt assistance at the close of the settlement of the Kávaledurga Talook. I must thank the Deputy Superintendent of the Kolár District, Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, whose courtesy and the readiness with which he always responded to my requisitions are remarkable. He never fails to use all his influence when wanted to expedite the operations of this Department.

43. The assistance rendered by the marginally noted officers and officials during the inám enquiry of their respective talooks cannot be passed over unnoticed.

B. Nanjundaiya, Amildar of Bétmangala Talook (now Amildar of Kolár Talook). Bálakrishna Rao, Record-keeper of the Bétmangala Talook.

Mr. Saldanha, Amildar of Kávaledurga Talook. Vankatramanaiya, Revenue Gumásta of the said talook. Doddaiya, acting Shánbhóg of Agrahár Máganí, do. talook. Subbaráya, Shánbhóg of Mandakár Mágani, do. talook. This individual has kept his accounts in a neat style, and has preserved a manuscript note of all important facts in the talook.

44. In conclusion I need not express here my heartfelt gratitude for the kind treatment of the Inám Commissioner throughout the year.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) SYED NASIRUDDIN,
Offg. Assistant Inám Commissioner.

REVIEW BY THE INAM COMMISSIONER OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF Mr. SYED NASIRUDDIN, ASSISTANT INAM COMMISSIONER, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1871—72.

READ—

Mr. Syed Nasiruddín's letter No. 7 of the 20th ultimo containing a resumé of his operations during the official year 1871—72.

Para 2 refers to the performance of the previous year; the statement appended to it, however, shews the amount of work performed by Captain Blair in the Talooks of Bétmangala and Kolár.

2. Mr. Syed Nasiruddín, Manager of the Inám Commissioner's Central office, was appointed to superintend Captain Blair's establishment during his illness and until he was able to obtain his leave on medical certificate for 2 years, in addition to his own duties, of which he was wholly relieved on his appointment as an officiating Assistant of the 5th Grade in the room of Captain Blair.

3. The marginal statement shews the number of cases recorded and sent during the year under review, as compared with those of the previous year.

	No. of cases recorded.	No. of cases sent to the Central Office.
1871—72.	4,625	7,912
1870—71.	4,135	12

4. The entry in the margin shews the number of cases registered during the year under review. Mr. Syed Nasiruddín is now engaged in the completion of the Kolár Talook, from which he was sent in October last to take up the inám settlement of the Kávale-durga Talook of the Shimoga District.

4,625 Cases.

5. Mr. Syed Nasiruddín alludes to the settlement of the Bétmangala resumed ináms on one-half quit-rent, which was explained in paras 87 to 89 of this office Administration Report for 1870—71.

6. The settlement of the jári kodagi ináms is held in abeyance pending the final orders of the Government of India. Orders will issue for the resumption of the chór kodagi ináms at once, instead of waiting for the abolition of the kodagi system.

7. The settlement of the two Déshakulakarani villages, referred to in para 11 of the Assistant's report, was confirmed, as from the tenor of the sannads they appeared to be more of the character of subsistence grants. Allusion was also made regarding these tenures in para 93 of this office Administration Report for 1871—72. The treatment of the Rámaságara and Koradagúr villages referred to in the para under review call for no remark.

8. Paras 14 to 33, inclusive, relate to the inám settlement of the Kávaledurga Talook. No doubt, as the Assistant remarks, this is the largest and the heaviest of all the Malnád talooks so far as ináms are concerned, and the tenures are most difficult and intricate.

9. The question as to whether nashta lands formed a portion of the inám, and whether it bore its share of the jódi or not, and how the latter should be treated, was no doubt a puzzle, and much of the time of the Inám Commissioner was also spent in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion on this much vexed question.

10. As the Inám Commissioner made Thírthahalli the head quarters of his office in the Malnád talooks, he had gone into the several inám tenures of this talook, and submitted his memos for the information and orders of the Chief Commissioner, and explained to the Assistant how they should be disposed of in this settlement. Referring to the instructions already issued, the officiating Inám Commissioner does not consider it necessary to reiterate them. As the registers of Mr. Syed Nasiruddín of this talook, have not as yet been received, the Inám Commissioner's remarks upon them will be communicated when the cases are reviewed and confirmed.

11. For the reasons stated in para 24, the course adopted by the Assistant regarding the two villages referred to is approved. It is presumed, however, that he has recorded all other information on the register to complete the settlement after the Survey areas may be known.

12. The settlement as minor ináms of what are called agrahárs, although not situated compact in one place, but scattered in several villages as described in para 25, is in consonance with the Inám Commissioner's instructions already issued to the Assistant on the subject.

13. The circumstance of the ináms of the Mandagadde mágani being represented only in money and not estimated even in reputed areas, was for the first time brought to notice in para 26 of this report, and not when the Inám Commissioner was in that talook. Such cases should be left in abeyance till the advent of the Survey operations; the question of excess will then be disposed of on its merits.

14. Separate instructions will issue for the treatment of the Málúr mágani káns of the pagoda of Vírabhadra Dévaru referred to in para 27.

15. The Inám Commissioner cannot pass any orders before he sees the registers of the cases referred to in para 28, which have not as yet been submitted.

16. The subject matter referred to in paras 29 and 30 is purely a revenue question. The inám is neither in the shape of land nor as a muzaráyi payment. It simply consists in the exemption of certain ferry men from the mohatarfa or fee for license from Government for crossing passengers across the river, and it does not therefore fall under the operations of this Department.

17. As the Assistants had not time enough to visit all the religious and charitable institutions enjoying ináms, and as they are numerous, especially in the Malnád talooks, the Revenue authorities will be requested to furnish lists shewing which of them are in existence, and which are non-existing or out of order; and title-deeds will be made out in this office with reference to these lists.

18. The Deputy Superintendents have been requested to furnish such lists on the arrival of the Assistants in the talooks for the inám settlement.

19. The views expressed regarding hankal and hádya lands are in accordance with those submitted for sanction to the Chief Commissioner in the Memo on the Bhadrarájapura agrahár villages.

20. The mohatarfa inám in the village of Tírthahalli enjoyed by Rámésvaradévaru cannot be disposed of, pending the receipt of the report called for from the Assistant.

21. The return of the civil work, when compared with that of the previous year, shews a marked improvement. The file would have been heavier as observed by Mr. Syed Nasiruddín, if the office had not gone to the Malnád during the last five months of the year.

22. To prevent ináms remaining under attachment even after registration by the Assistant and confirmation in this office, the Assistants should send up lists of attachment, and an application for the release and restoration of the inám should accompany the register when a defaulter puts in an appearance and gets his inám settled. It is satisfactory to find that out of a large demand of cases in the Kávaledurga Talook only ·003 were attached for default of attendance.

23. With reference to the observation contained in the last sentence of para 35, the Inám Commissioner is quite prepared to consider and sanction, when suggested by the Assistant, such measures as would secure a speedy settlement without impairing the efficiency of the performance or the rules already sanctioned.

24. The performance of Mr. Syed Nasiruddín during the year under report, is on the whole satisfactory, and reflects much credit upon his industry and zeal.

25. The Inám Commissioner notices with much pleasure the favorable mention made of the Clerks of his office and of the Amildars and their subordinates deputed to his office for the inám settlement. The services of the Judicial Head Munshi of this office, who had materially assisted the office of Mr. Nasiruddín in registering the ináms of the Kávaledurga Talook and in unravelling the difficulty of its accounts, also deserve recognition.

26. The Inám Commissioner's acknowledgments will be conveyed to Colonel H. M. Eliott and Mr. Krishnaiengar, for their cordial assistance in facilitating the operations of this Department in their Districts during the year under report.

ROB. COLE,
Offg. Inám Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INAM COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR 1871—72.

1. Captain Cole officiated as Inám Commissioner, during the year.

2. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 24,182; of which 22,101 were checked and reviewed, and 18,446 were finally disposed of, as compared with 11,658 in the previous year. Of the number of cases disposed of, 8,156 were registers of village servants, which were reviewed and referred to the Survey Department to be finally dealt with, leaving 10,290 land inám cases proper, in which 93,368 acres of land assessed at Rs. 86,262 were involved. Of this area again, 86,361 acres were confirmed, 3,819 acres were resumed, and 1,417 acres were attached, and the aggregate quit-rent imposed was Rs. 17,982—15—10, which represents the gain to the State of the operations of the Department during the year under report.

Paras 2—7.

3. The suggestion in para 8 to contrast in future the different rates of assessment for the several descriptions of soils, the former jódi on the land, and the quit-rent imposed by the Inám Department, appears worthy of adoption.

Para 8.

4. The average assessment on the 86,361 acres confirmed was 13 annas 9 pie per acre, and the combined quit-rent and jódi was about equal to one-third of the assessment, the permanent alienation amounting to two-thirds of the latter.

Paras 9—13.

In the case of 2,531 personal iná ms, however, the enfranchisement of which was optional, the combined quit-rent and jódi was equal to Rs. 40—11—3 per cent of the assessment.

5. The abolition of Kerebandi iná ms was decided on after full consideration, and future repairs to tanks of the petty nature referred to must be carried out under other arrangements. No doubt the Revenue Officers are responsible for not having systematically compelled this class of service inámdars to perform their duties, but such a result would have required a degree of attention and watchfulness on their part that they could never probably give to the subject. The service in fact, except perhaps as a convenience to the talook officials, became a farce, and it is better to get rid of it, though the rules laid down with this object seem to have been framed in a spirit more liberal to the inámdars than to the State.

Para 14.

6. Orders have recently been passed on the course to be taken with regard to the Bávadi Desavandam iná ms in letter as per margin.

Para 15.

No. dated May 1872.

7. Require no remark.

Paras 16—17.

8. The number of whole inám villages confirmed during the year was 143, against 148 in 1370—71, with an aggregate area of 70,171 acres, assessed at Rs. 37,248. The survey of these villages for statistical and local cess purposes is desirable, if the inámdars will agree thereto. It is noticed that the sannads for three of these villages confirmed full powers of alienation on the holders.

Para 18.

9. The small number and unimportance of the cases, 10 out of 8,296, in which enfranchisement was declined, is a testimony to the popularity of the settlement.

Para 19.

10. One hundred and three and half ináms of the net value of Rs. 1,401—15—9 were attached during the year.

Para 20.

11. Eight thousand one hundred and fifty-six village service ináms were registered and referred to the Survey Department, against 2,802 in the previous year.

Para 21.

12. Quit-rent registers embodying the settlement of 6,070 cases were forwarded to the District Officers for enforcement, against 3,900 in 1870—71. With reference to the remark in this para, enquiry will be made as to the due collection by the Revenue Officers of the quit-rent and assessment on excess found in ináms, as fixed by the Inám Department.

Para 22.

13. Six thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine title deeds were prepared and 6,016 issued during the year, against 8,499 and 7,302 respectively in 1870—71.

Para 23.

14. Two thousand and sixty-three pages of fair sheets of inám registers were copied out, against 3,095½ in the previous year, three copyists instead of four having been employed thereon.

Para 24.

15. The miscellaneous work shews an increase of 2,471 papers, the total number being 8,538, against 6,067 in the previous year.

Para 25.

16. The cases pending at the commencement of the year to complete the work of the Inám Department, in the talooks already settled by it, numbered 9,392, of which 9,354 were disposed of during the year, and 38 only remained unsettled at its close.

Para 26.

It is of much importance on every account, that the work shall be completed so far as may be possible, in each talook, under settlement, before passing on to others, and this point should be carefully attended to.

17. Under the head of muzaráyi ináms, the number of cases reviewed and disposed of was 180, against 114 in the previous year, the value being Rs. 2,521 against Rs. 4,125 in 1870—71.

Para 27.

18. The attention of the District Officers shall be drawn to the remarks in para 29, regarding the periodical identification of money inám recipients, in which I concur.

Paras 28—29.

19. The course taken in the case noticed in this para appears to have been proper.

Para 30.

20. The work in the Judicial Branch of the Department was as shewn in the margin. There were no special appeals during the past year. Miscellaneous appeals were 662, against 108 in 1870—71. The suits filed in the Courts of the Assistants aggregated 97, against 74 in the previous year. The value of the property sued for was Rs. 17,380, against Rs. 12,767 in the previous year. The total yield from stamps under the operations of the Judicial Branch was Rs. 2,119-3, against Rs. 1,597 in 1870—71. There were four appeals to the Chief Commissioner.

Paras 32—39.

	Original Suits.			Appeals.			Cases under—		Miscellaneous Appeals and Petitions.
	Civil.	Revenue.	Total.	Civil.	Revenue.	Total.	Remand.	Review.	
Central Office ...	1	3	4	31	2	33	3	2	662
Assistant's Court.	93	4	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
	94	7	101	31	2	33	3	2	662

21. Call for no remark.

Paras 40—41.

22. The Government has of course full power to carry out the survey of all inám holdings, and it is highly desirable that such should be done; but it is at the same time an object to get the inámdars to consent to the measure on the understanding that it shall involve no interference with the assessment or interior management of the holdings, and it is hoped that by the exercise of proper influence and advice this may be accomplished. Where such is not the case, a report to that effect should be made, when such orders will be issued as appear called for. The Government is interested in obtaining accurate information as to the assessment valuation of such villages for the due calculation of quit-rent and the local fund cesses, as well as their survey, for general statistical purposes; and if the former cannot be secured without the survey, there can be no question as to the course that should be taken.

Paras 43—47.

The decision as to the treatment of questions of excess of land within recognized boundaries in the case of whole villages, quoted in para 45, appears to be just and proper.

The rule for dealing with excess of land in the case of minor ináms as sanctioned by Government is quite clear and must of course be followed. If any special ground exists for its reconsideration, such can be reported for orders; but it is not desirable that any change should be made in the rules now in force, except for some very sufficient reason. With reference to the remarks in para 46, the boundaries of inám villages must under any circumstances be demarcated by the Survey Department, and till this is done, it appears to be impossible for the Inám Department to specify correctly the area of such villages. Where title deeds have been already issued in such cases, there can hardly be a question, but that serious errors on this head must have occurred. As it is of much importance that no inaccuracies should occur in these documents, I cannot but regard with disfavor their issue till after the demarcation of the village boundaries, at least, by the Survey.

23. One hundred and twenty-five kodigi ináms aggregating 391 acres assessed at Rs. 1,164 were resumed during the year. The District Officers will be directed to furnish a list of these resumptions to the Irrigation Department.

Paras 48—52.

Up to date, 626 ináms of this class with an aggregate area of 2,193 acres have been registered and reviewed. The final disposal of this class of ináms will, it is hoped, be decided on shortly. The chór kodigi ináms referred to in para 52 should be at once resumed or brought under full assessment.

24. Copies of the sannads alluded to in paras 53 and 54 as being in the possession of the Gauj Agrahár and the Bhímanakatte Matha, should be carefully made and forwarded to Mr. Rice, who is now supervising the collection and collation, as also the preparation of translations of such ancient documents.

Paras 53—61.

Referring to the case noticed in paras 59—60, the treatment of the inám in question appears to have been unduly favorable to the holder. The fine imposed in 1863 might apparently have been fairly levied to relieve the grant from the penalty of immediate confiscation to which it was liable for its unauthorized alienation, but such a fine seems to be a very inadequate substitute for ⅔ quit-rent, which has been remitted in consideration of its imposition.

25. The subject of these paras has already been fully discussed and disposed of for the present, and it is unnecessary to enter into it here. The efforts of the officiating Inám Commissioner to obtain accurate and trustworthy information as to the original character of the ináms referred to in them, merit, however, special acknowledgment in these remarks. The general course to be taken for the settlement of these ináms which has been directed by Government will, it is hoped, be found that best suited to ensure the desired result, the object in view being the fair settlement of the rights held in connection with them on the basis of the actual *statu quo* with which alone Government is called on to deal.

Paras 62—80.

Referring to the proceedings quoted in para 72, there appeared to me, on a full consideration of the subject with the Survey Commissioner and the officiating Inám Commissioner, to be such grave objection to allowing an inámdar to select land to represent his inám in the warg on which he has hitherto held a money assessment, that I have deemed it necessary to direct the withdrawal of such option, and that it shall be left to the Survey Department to assign to an inámdar the equivalent in land of his cash inám, as confirmed by the Inám Department in any case in which such commutation is desired, from the unoccupied lands available for the purpose which such inámdar may agree to accept.

The questions connected with the proposed settlement of the Bhadrájapura Agrahár have been ordered to be considered and adjusted in communication with the Survey Commissioner.

The points noticed in para 78 will be finally put right on the settlement of the talooks referred to by the Survey Department. This and the following para will be referred to the Superintendent of the Division for consideration.

No doubt the system hitherto in force in the remote regions of the Málnád referred to has been in many respects faulty, and if it can be amended without risk or inconvenience before the advent of the survey, such may be done with advantage.

26. The survey of inám villages at the time that their settlement by the Inám Department is in progress certainly appears to be most desirable, and should be arranged for if practicable with the Survey Commissioner.

Para 81.

27. The subject of these paras will be referred to the Superintendents of Divisions. Para 84 will also be referred to the Inspector General of Registration for report on the concluding remark.

Paras 82—84.

28. Do not call for remark. The course adopted in the case of the ináms referred to as stated in para 88 appears to have been proper.

Paras 85—88.

29. The enfranchisement of the service tenures referred to in these paras appears to have been in accordance with the rules.

Paras 90—92.

30. The total number of ináms disposed of during the past, as compared with the previous year, is shewn in the margin. There was a large falling off in religious and charitable ináms, and a large increase in "Village Artizans," "Miscellaneous Service," "Ináms confirmed and enfranchised."

Paras 93—98.

	Whole villages.	Minor ináms.	Total.
In 1870—71 ...	148	8,410	8,558
In 1871—72 ...	143	8,704	8,847
Increase	...	294	289
Decrease	5	...	...

The total results of the operations of the Department since its formation as gathered from these paras are given in the margin. The aggregate quit-rent imposed appears to have been Rupees 24,581, making the total net revenue that has accrued to Government Rs. 38,916.

Confirmed or enfranchised.			Resumed.			
Whole Villages.	Minor Ináms.	Total.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.	Jódi.	Net Value.
504	23,327	23,831	12,625	18,553	4,218	14,335

31. The services of Mr. Gópálaiya and the other Assistants brought to notice in these paras, as also the assistance rendered to the Inám Department by the District and Talook officials named, merit commendation and acknowledgment. The claims of the Inám Assistants to a position on the general list of Assistant Superintendents shall have due consideration.

Paras 100—102.

32. Lastly the thanks of Government are due to Captain Cole himself for his labors during the year under report, and for the exertions he has made to maintain the character for efficiency and progress established by the Department when under Colonel Clerk's able direction and guidance. The proceedings of the past year appear to have been conducted with care and judgment, and are highly creditable to the officiating Inám Commissioner and his Assistants.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

SURVEY & SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE,

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to forward the Progress Report for the Mysore Revenue Survey for the survey year ending 31st October last, contained in a letter No. 266 of the 11th ultimo from the Superintendent.

2. Captain Grant's letter goes into full detail regarding the work of each Assistant, and of every branch of the survey. It would be superfluous for me to follow him through his report; I will therefore confine myself to total results and general remarks in the progress of the survey.

3. The following shews the number of survey fields and area in acres measured and classed in the year under report, in comparison with the previous year, the number of survey fields tested with their area and the total cost per acre.

MEASUREMENT.

YEAR.	Measured.		Tested.		Average Difference between Test and Original Measurement.			Cost per Acre.		
	Survey Fields.	Acres.	Survey Fields.	Acres.	A.	G.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.
1869—70	69,934	10,15,756	5,105	49,619	0	25	3	0	2	6·94
1870—71	70,164	9,72,819	5,007	38,591	0	23	8	0	2	10·74
Increase in 1870—71	230	...	...	...		...			...	
Decrease in 1870—71	...	42,957	95	11,028	0	1	11	0	0	3·80

CLASSIFICATION.

YEAR.	Classed.		Tested.		Average Difference between Original and Test Classification.			Cost per Acre.		
	Survey Fields.	Acres.	Survey Fields.	Acres.	A.	G.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.
1869—70	49,531	5,26,568	3,819	18,782	0	0	5½	0	1	2·73
1870—71	43,112	9,98,142	3,319	29,142	0	0	5	0	0	7·77
Increase in 1870—71	...	4,71,574	...	10,400		...			...	
Decrease in 1870—71	6,419	...	500	...	0	0	0½	0	0	6·96

Total cost of work including settlement which is included in measurement and classification.

Year.	Rs.	A.	P.
1869—70	0	3	9·6
1870—71	0	3	6 4
Decrease in 1870—71	0	0	3·2

In three only of the measuring establishments is any remark called for in relation to the amount of test. Mr. J. P. Barker's establishment, Captain T. M. Ward's, and the I establishment under Mr. Dobbie and afterwards Lieutenant Lawrence, in each of which the number of survey fields tested falls short of that which was done by the other Assistants.

4. Mr. Barker, as explained by Captain Grant in his 14th para, was employed during a part of the season in settling the boundary between Mysore and Bellary in conjunction with an Assistant Collector from that Collectorate, a duty which he appears to have performed in a very creditable manner, this naturally decreased the time which would otherwise have been devoted to testing measurement.

5. Captain Ward's test is certainly somewhat less than the quantity which he might have been expected to do, and the general work got over by his establishment is less than that which it appears to me should have been done. I cannot help coming to the conclusion that there was a want both of diligence and of arrangement on the part of Captain Ward last season which I trust may not occur again.

6. In the case of the I establishment the short quantity of test is explained by Captain Grant's 12th para. Mr. Dobbie was in the course of the season removed from this establishment and sent to learn classing, Lieutenant Lawrence relieving him, taking the I establishment in addition to his own measuring establishment, with a probationary Assistant Mr. W. H. Ottley, since deceased, to help him, but from whom he appeared to have received very little efficient aid. That the test therefore of this establishment is somewhat short is not a matter of surprise.

7. Captain Grant's remarks, in reference to most of the measuring establishments, on the test having been almost entirely confined to the arable lands. It is evident that the measurer can have no inducement whatever to commit any fraud in the measurement of the unarable lands as no individual interests would be affected by his act. This is a sufficient reason for principally confining the test to the arable lands.

8. The result of the test as exhibited by the table of individual errors discovered, Statement No. 2, is satisfactory, and shews a marked improvement in a decrease of large errors in comparison with the same return for last year.

9. The measurement had got so far in advance of the classification that I considered it indispensable to add a third classing establishment to those already existing, steps towards which end have been taken in the current season. In the season the subject of Captain Grant's report, for the first time the area classed exceeded that measured.

10. The settlement was introduced in the year under report into two talooks, and a part of a third,—Soraba, Toomkoor and part of Chennagiri, the other portion of this talcok having been settled in 1869—70.

11. The expenditure of the year under report appears as Rs. 2,17,503—11—8, against Rs. 2,04,069—5—0 expended in the preceding year. An increase of Rs. 13,434—11—3. The increase is attributable to there being one more establishment in the year under report.

12. I concur entirely in the remarks made by Captain Grant in his 32nd para regarding complaints against measurers. It is somewhat worthy of notice that we very rarely indeed hear of any complaints against the classers who might be supposed to be able to injure or benefit individuals to a far greater extent than the measurers. The reason of this is that the classers have little or nothing to do with the erection of field boundary marks, the supply of labor for which is a fruitful source of contention between the measurers and villagers. The classers also require many fewer flagmen, and come generally into much less hostile contact with the villagers and native District establishment in every part of their work. Both classers and measurers are men of precisely the same class, the former being only on the average men of somewhat longer service and therefore of somewhat higher pay; but considering that the people must look upon them as having more power to benefit them than the measurers, the almost entire absence of complaints against them can only lead to the conclusion that the nature of the work of the measurers has much to do with the illfeeling which is undoubtedly often exhibited towards them and towards them alone. In both cases the test shews the work to be done with equal correctness, and on this point I have no fear. If a survey Kárkún did accept a bribe for corrupt work, it by no means follows that he would do his work incorrectly; the fear of test would check this, he would tell the ryot who could know nothing about the matter, that he had favored him, but would take good care, and in such a case especial care, that his work should be able to stand any test.

13. With reference to Captain Grant's 33rd para, an addition of one or two probationary Assistants is certainly required, and I hope to be able to submit one or two names to the Chief Commissioner in the course of the next few months.

14. In his 35th para Captain Grant alludes to the aid given by all the District authorities, and especially by Colonel H. M. Eliott: it is impossible to overrate the value of this aid as securing efficient co-operation throughout the inferior District establishments.

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15. In his 36 and 37th paras Captain Grant alludes favorably to the bearing towards the survey of certain Amildars; and unfavorably of others as reported by the Assistants employed in conducting survey operations in their several talooks, and especially, on his own knowledge, alludes to the services of the Amildar (Védántaiengar) of the Soraba Talook of the Shimoga District, into which talook the survey settlement was introduced last season, an operation which always draws heavily on the intelligence, time, and energy of the Amildar. This was a very difficult talook to introduce the settlement in, and that the work of the Amildar should be favorably reported upon is unusual enough to be much to his credit.

16. Revenue results are not alluded to in this report, which is confined to the simple progress of the survey operations. Revenue results are reported in the settlement reports, and in abstract in the Administration Report; that for last year I hope to send in shortly. I am only waiting for the returns of the revenue year 1871—72, without which no satisfactory report on the progress and result of survey operations can be framed.

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commr., Mysore.

General No 3427.
Revenue No. 116

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BANGALORE, 18*th September* 1872.

From

The Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

To

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.

SIR,

I am directed to communicate the Chief Commissioner's remarks on your letter No. 725, dated 11th June 1872, forwarding the Survey Superintendent's report for the year ending 31st October 1871.

The total amount of work done during the year under report was:—

I. SURVEY.

1. *Measured* 70,164 fields and 972,819 acres, as against 69,934 fields and 1,015,756 acres in the previous year.

2. *Tested* 5,007 fields and 38,591 acres or 7·1 and 4 per cent respectively, against 5,105 fields and 49,619 acres or 7·3 and 4·9 per cent respectively in the previous year.

II. CLASSIFICATION.

1. *Classified* 43,112 fields and 998,142 acres, as against 49,531 fields and 526,568 acres in the year ending 31st October 1870.

2. *Tested* 3,319 fields and 29,142 acres or 7·7 and 2·9 per cent respectively, as against 3,819 fields and 18,782 acres or 7·7 and 3·5 respectively in the preceding year.

2. The tests applied to the survey and classification operations respectively shewed a mean average error of $\frac{23}{40}$ of an acre, as against $\frac{25}{40}$ in the previous year for the former, and 5 pies as against $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies for the latter, the improvement under both heads being almost the same.

3. The average cost per acre of both classes of work was Rs. 0—2—10·74 for measurement, as against Rs. 0—2—6·94 in the preceding year, and Rs. 0—0—7·77 for classification, as against Rs. 0—1—2·73 in 1869—70, shewing an increase under the former head of Rs. 0—0—3·8 per acre, and a decrease under the latter of Rs. 0—0—6·96 per acre.

4. With reference to the above results, the work in the Survey Department contrasts unfavorably—the number of parties employed having been nine against eight in 1870—with that of the previous year, but the shortcoming in this respect is to some extent fairly accounted for in the reports.

The work in the classification branch appears to have been highly satisfactory, and to merit special commendation.

5. The results of the test applied were favorable to the character of the work in both branches; but there appears to be a tendency to a reduction in the proportionate amount of the tests carried out, which should be guarded against. This is especially marked in the percentage of test in the number of acres classified, which is only half of what it was five years ago. On this head, Colonel Meade would suggest that a minimum proportion for the purpose should be fixed by you.

6. The decrease in the average cost of the work under the head of classification is very creditable ; but the increase under that of survey of rather more than 12 per cent is unfavorable to that branch. At page two of his report Captain Grant gives the net increase of 3·8 pies per acre, and in para 28 , he makes it only 0·8 of a pie per acre. In para three of your letter you make it a decrease of 3·8 pies. Colonel Mead does not quite understand the figures on this head given in the reports.

The general decrease under both heads of 3·2 pies per acre is however satisfactory.

7. Colonel Meade concurs in your remarks on the grounds for confining the test principally to the arable lands, but trusts that sufficient will be done in this respect as regards the unarable lands, to ensure accuracy in their general measurement.

8. The grounds for increasing the number of classing establishments appear to have fully justified the measure.

9. The settlement was introduced into the talooks of Soraba and Toomkoor and 88 villages of the Chennagiri Talook during the year.

10. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,17,503, against Rs. 2,04,069 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 13,434 stated to have been due to the increase of one establishment in the year under report.

11. It is gratifying to find the Superintendent able to report that scarcely any complaints of extortion or oppression were made against the subordinates of the Department during the year under report. The Chief Commissioner has perused with attention your and the Superintendent's remarks on this subject.

12. Colonel Meade entirely concurs in the desirability of increasing the number of Assistants to the full complement provided for in the Budget, and trusts that such may be effected. The question of the relative proportion of measuring and classing establishments that should be maintained is one for your consideration and decision.

13. It is very gratifying to Colonel Meade to find the assistance rendered to the Survey by the District and some of the Talook authorities so highly commended by the Survey Superintendent. The aid in this respect received from Colonel H. M. Elliot appears to merit special acknowledgment in these remarks.

14. The good services of the following Amildars shall be brought to the notice of the Superintendents of the Divisions concerned, for consideration in making future promotions amongst that class.

1. Védántaiengar,	Amildar	of Soraba.
2. Syed Hyder	do	of Shimoga.
3. Srípati Rao	do	of Ságara.
4. Appu Rao	do	of Molakálumúru.
6. Ananta Kristnappa	do	of Anantapura.

15. The unfavorable reports of the Amildars of Gudibanda and Maddagiri shall also receive due attention.

16. In conclusion, I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner is glad to find that, with the exception of one officer, Captain Ward, whose out-turn of work you consider below the mark, you are satisfied with the proceedings of the officers of the Department generally during the year under report. The progress of the work appears to Colonel Meade on the whole to have been fairly satisfactory, and he begs that his approval of the labors of Captain Grant may be conveyed to him, and that you will yourself accept the Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments of your own valuable services in controlling and directing the operations of the past year.

I have, &c.,
J. PUCKLE,
Offg. Secretary.

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL, I. M. D.,

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I.—GENERAL.

Climate and Seasons.

The meteorology of the year is generally expressed by a diminished rain fall, unattended by any marked deviation from the normal temperature and hygrometric condition of the air. The rain-fall gauged at the Bangalore Observatory is 29·058 inches, or 10·197 inches below the fall of 1870 and 5·942 below the accepted average (35 inches) of the station. But this deficiency of rain applies more especially to the eastern districts of the Province. At Coorg the fall was 10 inches *above* the average, and in the Shimoga District of the Nagar Division the fall is reported to have been "above the average." The south-west monsoon in fact expanded itself along the line of the Western Ghâts to the detriment of the eastern tracts of the Province.

The north-east rains also partially failed. But this deficiency of rain did not materially affect the temperature or hygrometric condition of the air as is shewn in the following statement, which exhibits the mean meteorological results recorded at the Bangalore Observatory for the years 1870 and 1871.

		1870.		1871.
Mean Barometric Pressure		26·910	Inches.	26·927
„ Temperature of air		72·8	Degrees.	72·9
„ „ of wet bulb		66·2	„	66·2
„ Observed extremes of Temperature	Maximum	84·2	„	84·2
	Minimum	64·5	„	64·7
„ Dew point		61·7	„	62·0
„ Humidity (Saturation=100)		75	„	72
„ Maximum Solar heat in vacuo.		133·2	„	132·0
„ Minimum on grass		61·5	„	61·9
Prevailing direction of wind		S. S. E.		S. S. E.
Daily velocity in miles		81		100·5
Depth of rain in inches		39·255		29·058
Number of days on which rain fell		121		107

Necessaries of Life.

Failure of the harvest is reported to have occurred to a considerable extent, especially of the dry crops dependent upon the north-east monsoon. There has not however been a corresponding rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, the staple food grains of the people, which have been abundant and within the reach of all.

General State of the Public Health.

Cholera.

In the year 1870 I had to record the epidemic prevalence of cholera in the eastern Districts of the Province. At the close of that year the disease which had invaded the southern districts of the Madras Presidency, extended to Ceylon, and northwards along the Western Coast of India as far north as Cannanore, where it was prevailing at the close of the year.

Early in 1871 warning notes of the approach of the pestilence along the main lines of intercommunication between Cannanore and Coorg and Mysore were sounded; in the first instance by the Superintendent of Coorg, who on the 24th of January reported deaths at Wurti on the Cannanore road. The information proved, however, to be erroneous. It was not till the 15th February that undoubted evidence was obtained of the disease having appeared (at Hunasúru) in an epidemic form, and it was reported to have been introduced by travellers from Cannanore, though no very reliable evidence of importation was advanced. From Hunasúru it spread to Frazerpéte being introduced, it is alleged, by cartmen frequenting the distillery there, and the evidence upon this point is reliable. About the time of its appearance at Hunasúru reports came in of deaths in different talooks of the Ashtagram Division. The first death in the town of Mysore occurred on the 22nd February, and the disease speedily spread, and by the returns which reached this office 287 lives were lost before the epidemic ceased. In the Mysore Talook there were by the mortuary returns 346 deaths.

The disease expanded itself very much in the Ashtagram Division. A few deaths occurred in towns on the high road to Bangalore, on dates subsequent to the first death at Hunasúru. The disease in fact occupied principally, indeed almost entirely, the Districts which were spared in 1870, while those which experienced the main incidence of the disease in that year escaped in 1871.

The Districts of Mysore and Hassan suffered to the greatest extent. The deaths in the former amounted to 2,156, or in the ratio of 2·9 per mille of population. But the Yelandúru Jahagír suffered far more than any talook under the direct administration of the Mysore Government. The deaths therein were 708 out of a population of 25,765 souls, or in the ratio of 27 per mille.

In regard to the question of invasion and propagation, whether by human intercourse or by prevailing currents of wind, every medical report received speaks of introduction from infected localities by travellers. At the close of 1870 the disease was known to prevail on the Western Coast, and at the time the first warning notes of its possible invasion by one or other of the main lines of intercommunication were sounded, the prevailing winds were easterly. North of east in January, east veering to south east in February and March. Now in these months the disease certainly advanced in an easterly direction against the prevailing currents of wind. But later in the year when the disease attained its acme of intensity in the months of June and July, strong south-west winds prevailed. We do not notice as coincident with the setting in of the south-west monsoon any extension of the epidemic to the eastward. On the contrary the eastern districts which had felt the weight of the pestilence in 1870, almost entirely escaped. In the

Nandidroog Division for instance, the deaths were only in the ratio of 0·46 per mille of population. An interesting fact may be noted in connection with the extensive prevalence of the disease in Mysore, Seringapatam, Ganjám and surrounding villages.

On the fact becoming known to the Officer commanding the 30th Regiment at the French Rocks, that small station was as far as possible put under quarantine. A cordon of sentries was thrown out round the station, travellers were diverted and communication between the inhabitants of the bazars and neighbouring infected villages as far as possible prevented. The station entirely escaped, while villagers within a few miles were suffering heavily. Had the extension of the pestilence been due to aerial currents, the French Rocks could scarcely have escaped, while the measures taken were precisely those calculated to prevent its introduction by human intercourse.

Small Pox.

Small-pox has been rather more prevalent than in the preceding year. The Cantonment of Bangalore especially suffered, while the Péte almost escaped.

Malarious Fevers.

Fevers of malarious type do not appear to have prevailed to the same extent as in 1870. Strict comparison of the mortality is not possible, as the returns for 1870 are from the 1st of July only. 32,797 deaths are recorded "by Fevers" during the year, of which 14,821 were registered from July to December inclusive, while in the corresponding months of 1870 there were 19,044 deaths.

The mortality by these diseases will be further illustrated in the next section.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of Province.
*Annual table No. I.

The area of the Province in statute acres was last year returned at 16,987,953 or 26543·7 square miles. By the returns for the year* under report the area is 17,335,615 acres, or an increase of 347,662 acres or 543·2 square miles. This increase pertains almost entirely to the Nandidroog Division (and especially to the Toomkoor District), the area of which is given at 4,884,521 acres, instead of 4,539,869, difference 344,652 acres.

The following table shews the corrected areas of each Division and District in acres and square miles.

Division.	Area in statute acres.	Area in square miles.	Districts.	Area in statute acres.	Area in square miles.
Nandidroog	4,884,521¼	7632·06	Bangalore	1,857,280	2,914
			Kolár	1,210,036¼	2,576
			Toomkoor ...	1,817,205	3,608
Ashtagram	2,818,512	4405·93	Mysore	1,855,704	4,052
			Hassan	962,808	3,292
Nagar	9,609,531	15014·89	Shimoga	2,428,800	3,798
			Kadoor	4,446,872	2,294
			Chituldroog ...	2,733,859	4,870
			Yelandúru (Jahagír)...	23,051	36·02

Population.

The results of the census of November 1871 have not yet been published, and the population of the several Divisions and Districts stands in the returns the same as was given for the preceding year, *viz.*, 4,108,607. But the difference in the area alters slightly the figures given in last year's report as indicating the density of the population. But as neither the area nor the population are yet accurately determined, I do not reproduce the table given last year; but content myself with the statement that the density of the population for the whole Province is by the returns about 152 to the square mile, 302 in the Ashtagram Division, 237 in the Nandidroog, and 71 in the Nagar Division.

Population by Classes.
*Annual Table No. V.

The population by *classes is the same as returned for the year 1870. Doubtless the compilation of the census returns of November last will bring to light considerable inaccuracies in the figures now accepted as representing the population of the Province.

Births.
†Table No. X.

The registered †births are 33,920 or in the ratio of 8·23 per mille of the population. The sexes shew 17,581 males and 16,340 females, the ratio being 8·07 males and 8·46 females per mille of the population of the sexes respectively. It will be seen that the death ratio for the Province is 14·17 per mille of the population, or 5·94 in excess of the birth rate. Until steps are taken to enforce registration both of births and deaths under penal enactment, it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion regarding the material progress of the country as illustrated by the increase of the population. No doubt there is a steady increase, but the returns point to the very opposite.

Deaths.

The deaths registered during the year are 58,218, or in the ratio of 14·17 per mille of the population. The deaths of males and females respectively are 32,109 and 26,109 or in the ratios of the estimated population of the two sexes of 14·74 and 13·52 per mille.

The difference of the death rate in rural circles and towns, and cantonments, is thus expressed. Rural circles 14·09 per mille. Towns 16·86. Cantonments 8·63. These figures are, I believe, quite unreliable—far below the actual rate. I have it in my power to check them by the returns I receive of deaths amongst the families and followers living in the lines of native regiments.

Those limited semi-military communities are under more complete control than the general population, and deaths are more regularly reported.

During 1870 and 1871, the death rate amongst this class of the community was as follows :—

Death Rate per 1,000 *of Population amongst families and followers of the following Regiments located in the Province of Mysore and Coorg.*

Stations.	Regiments.	Per mille rate of mortality.		
		1870.	1871.	Means.
Bangalore	Sappers and Miners ...	21·91	23·2	22·55
	39th Regiment, N. I. ...	76·9	35·0	55·9
	27th „ „ „ ...	36·5	No returns.	36·5
French Rocks	30th „ „ „ ...	11·58	10·13	10·85
Mercara	8th „ „ „ ...	45·36	66·8	56·08
	Means...	38·45	34·07	36·37

The general mean rate of mortality amongst this class of persons has been about 36 per 1,000. At Bangalore it reached in the 39th Regiment 76·9 per mille in 1870, and **35** in 1871, while at Mercara the rates were 45·36 and 66·8. With these facts before us it is impossible to accept the death-returns for the Province generally as representing the actual mortality, for we cannot, I think, assume that the families of native troops live under sanitary conditions differing materially from those surrounding the general population in our large towns. Amongst the families of some Native Regiments the death-rate is simply appalling, as much above the average for the general population probably as that returned for the Province is below :—

The death rates of the several Divisions of the Province are :—

Nandidroog	Division	14·26	per mille.
Ashtagram	do	13·95	„
Nagar	do	13·50	„

By *Districts* it is as follows :—

Bangalore	14·39	per mille.
Kolár	14·66	„
Toomkoor	13·65	„
Mysore	15·26	„
Hassan	12·31	„
Shimoga	16·52	„
Kadoor	12·16	„
Chituldroog	10·98	„
Yelandúr Jahagír	47·27	„

In the adjoining Province of Coorg under the same administration, the death rate for 1871 was 28·31 per mille or double that of Mysore.

The Yelandúr Jahagír gives, as last year, a very much higher mortality than any District under the direct administration of the Government. This might, I think, be enquired into with advantage. It is not higher than has occurred amongst the families and followers living in the lines of certain Regiments (to wit the 39th Regiment at Bangalore in 1870, and the 8th Regiment at Mercara in 1871), but is more than three times greater than that recorded in the several Districts.

Deaths according to Age. Table IV. (Annual Series.)

The 58,218 registered deaths are recorded against the different ages enumerated in Table IV, of the annual form as follows :—

Born dead	711	or	12·21	per mille of aggregate deaths.
Under 1 year	4,786	„	82·21	
1 to 5 years	3,704	„	63·62	
6 to 12 „	3,780	„	64·98	
12 to 20 „	5,077	„	87·21	
21 to 30 „	8,484	„	145·73	
31 to 40 „	7,985	„	137·16	
41 to 50 „	7,856	„	134·94	
51 to 60 „	6,926	„	118·97	
Over 60 „	8,909	„	153·03	

In the absence of any account of the population at the different ages, it is not possible to make any further comments upon this table.

Deaths by Cholera. *Annual Table No. VI.

The deaths by *cholera are 4,297, of which 3,990 occurred in the months of March, April, May and June, which were evidently the months of epidemic prevalence. From July to December, inclusive, the deaths were 207, against 366 in the 2nd half year of 1870. Of the 4,297 deaths 2,374 are recorded amongst males, and 1,923 amongst females, or in the ratio of 555·5 males to 447·5 females per mille of total deaths. The annual death rate by cholera to the entire population is 1·05 per mille, *viz.*, 1·09 of the male and 0·99 of the female population respectively.

Deaths by Small-pox. Table VII.

The deaths by small-pox are 1,494, pretty equally distributed during the several months of the year. The lowest numbers were registered in March (86) and the highest in December (206), in which month the disease began to assume a more epidemic form.

The deaths in the 2nd half of the year under report were 815, against 398 in the corresponding month of 1870. The deaths are precisely the same (747) in each sex, and the death rate to the entire population is 0·36 per mille.

Deaths by Fever. Table VIII.

The deaths registered under the head of " fevers" are 32,797, 18,393 amongst males and 14,404 amongst females, or in the per mille rate of 8·45 and 7·46 of their respective population, and 7·98 upon the entire population. It is not possible to say what proportion of these deaths is due to the endemic malarious fevers of the Province as the heading includes numerous diseases of which " fever" is a mere symptom. More than half the mortality of the Province is recorded under the category of fevers. In regard to the months during which the greatest mortality occurred there is not so much difference as might be expected from the generally received opinion as to the malarious seasons of the year. The difference between the highest and lowest mortality of any two months in the year is 284, *viz.*, 3,630 in January, against 2,346 in September.† The four consecutive months in which the lowest mortality is recorded are September, October, November and December; while the months from January to August give the highest number of deaths.

†See Table No. 2. Annual Series.

Deaths by Bowel Complaints. Table IX.

The deaths by bowel complaints were 5,798,—3,235 amongst males and 2,563 amongst females, or in the following ratios. To total population 1·41 per mille, to male population 1·49, to female do 1·33.

The greater number of deaths in any one month occurred in August (566), and the smaller in November (434.)

Deaths by Injury.

Deaths by injuries and accidents numbered 1,296 or in the ratio of 0·32 per mille of population. Of these 1,296 deaths 125 are suicidal, 96 homicidal, 799 accidental and 276 from wild beasts or snake-bites.

Deaths by other causes not specified.

Deaths by other, not specified, causes number 12,536, or in the ratio of 3·05 per mille of population, being equally divided amongst the sexes, the ratios being for males 3·04, and females 3·06.

It will be many years before the vital statistics of this country can be compared with the facts elicited by the Registrar General of England, as published in his annual report.

III.—JAILS.

*Exclusive of the lock-ups from which I receive no returns.

The average strength of the several classes of prisoners incarcerated in the jails* of the Province is 1576·95, or omitting fractions 1,577, or 65 less than in 1870. The sick admissions are 1,236, and the deaths 38. The figures reduced to per mille rates of strength give the following ratios :—

	Per mille of strength.
Admitted sick	783·79
Died	24·09
Average daily sick	25·51

In the preceding year the figures were:—

	Per mille of strength.
Admitted sick	862·81
Died	23·14
Average daily sick	45·14

The death rate is 0·95 higher, but still low in comparison with what it used to be a few years ago, and points to a very satisfactory condition of health. The sick admission rate is 79·02 per mille, and the average daily sick rate 20·18 lower than in 1870.

The following table shews the health condition of each Jail :—

JAILS.	Average Strength.	Admitted Sick.	Died.	Per mille of Average Strength.		
				Admitted.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.
Bangalore (Central Jail)	727	503	10	691·88	13·76	27·51
Jail at Mysore	268	226	14	843·28	52·24	16·79
„ Shimoga	333·79	155	10	464·36	29·96	16·10
„ Toomkoor	69·46	117	...	1684·42	...	30·81
„ Kolár	73·33	25	...	340·92	...	14·73
„ Chituldroog	56	110	4	1964·29	71·43	53·58
„ Chikkamagalúru	21·37	77	...	3603·18	...	138·04
„ Hassan	28	23	...	821·43	...	17·86
Total.....	1576·95	1,236	38	783·79	24·09	25·51

The only jail in which mortality has been excessive is that of Chituldroog, where it reached the ratio of 71·43 per mille. The next highest mortality (52·24 per mille) occurred in the Mysore Jail. In the Central Jail at Bangalore the mortality stands at the low figure of 13·76 per mille, and in the Shimoga Jail it is 29·96.

It is very satisfactory to compare the results of mortality in the new jails with those which used to prevail in the old ones at the same stations, results which have also been noticed in the new jails in the Madras Presidency.

It would appear that, quite irrespective of overcrowding, clothing, diet and other sanitary conditions surrounding prisoners, old buildings acquire a taint by long occupation, rendering them unhealthy.

The following statement shews the health of the several jails as compared with the two immediately preceding years:—

	JAILS.		Bangalore.	Mysore.	Shimoga.	Toomkoor.	Kolár.	Chituldroog.	Chikkamagalúru.	Hassan.
			Rations per mille of Average Strength.							
* Old Jail	Sick.	1869...	871·7	1251·0	1221·4	1251	2383·6	3978·7	3287·4	1123
		1870...	748·6	774·48	796·8	1377·5	543·19	1876·7	5025·6	461·1
		1871...	691·8	843·28	464·3	1684·4	340·9	1964·3	3603·18	821·4
	Died.	1869...	30·34	59·52	*144·19	9·2	37·2	42·5	45·	51·3
		1870...	17·76	8·03	41·47	17·0	17·81	28·0	102·5	48·55
		1871...	13·76	52·24	29·96	...	...	71·4	...	...
	Average Daily Sick.	1869...	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1870...	28·69	19·9	28·7	25·5	17·8	43·2	150·02	6·50
		1871...	27·51	16·79	16·10	30·8	14·73	65·36	138·0	17·86

The general health of the prisoners may be considered very satisfactory. Too much stress must not be laid upon the high death rates in one of the smaller jails. Four of these jails have no mortality recorded against them, while in one that of Chituldroog there are four deaths. The aggregate annual strength of the whole of the five small jails is 248 and the deaths four, or in the ratio per mille of 16·1, which is low.

There are no questions bearing upon the sanitary conditions of the jails which need be particularly referred to. All are carefully attended to in their sanitary relations. The provision of a water supply to the Mysore Jail is a desideratum, and has been represented.

IV.—CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

The following statement shews the comparative working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries (exclusive of special hospitals) for the year under report, with that of the two preceding years. The results are not, however, strictly comparable, as the present report is for the calendar year.

Years.	Treated.		Died.	
	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	In.	Out.
1869—70	2,711	69,830	267	..
1870—71	3,046	73,494	302	118
1871	3,010	75,245	277	320

The number of *in*-patients is rather below that of the past official year. The increase in *out*-patients treated is 1,751. The in-hospital death rate is 9·2 per cent of treated, or 0·7 below that of last year.

The following statement exhibits the results for each hospital. It will be observed that the dispensary at Shethalli is included, for although the Government grant-in-aid was only given from the 2nd August 1871, the returns for the whole year are available.

Statement shewing the Amount of Relief afforded by each Hospital.

Stations.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.		Average daily sick.		Died.		Per mille ratio of deaths to treated (in-patients only.)
		In.	Out.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.	
Bangalore ...	Péte Civil Hospital ...	702	16,888	45·03	120·82	65	2	92·59
Do ...	Bowring do ...	1,182	12,780	54·25	97·50	122	...	103·21
Mysore	Rája's do ...	447	20,206	34·50	165·50	61	294	136·47
Shimoga ...	Civil Hospital ...	313	5,961	17·38	67·44	23	7	73·48
Hassan	,, Dispensary ...	...	3,965	...	38	...	1	...
Shethalli ...	Do ...	45	579	1·50	4·50	3	2	22·22
Kolár	Do ...	...	3,745	...	41·06	...	2	...
Toomkoor ...	Do ...	...	3,264	...	35·9	...	4	...
Chituldroog ...	Do ...	219	5,512	9·50	76·75	1	2	4·57
Chikkamagalúru ...	Do ...	102	2,345	7·10	29·25	4	6	39·21
	Total...	3,010	75,245	169·26	676·72	279	320	92·03
	Grand Total..		78,255		845·98		599	...

Péte Hospital (Bangalore)

The admissions into the institution are five more than during the preceding official year; but the out-patients are fewer by 692. The average daily sick of *in* patients was 45·03, and of *out*-patients 120·82. The deaths were 65 *in* hospital, or in the ratio of 9·25 per cent of treated.

Bowring Civil Hospital (Bangalore.)

There were 1,182 cases treated *in* the hospital and 12,780 as out-patients, total 13,962, or an increase of 1241 upon the year 1870—71. The average daily number of sick in hospital is 54·25 and of out-patients 97·5. The deaths in hospital were 122 or 10·32 per cent of treated. There is an increase in average daily sick treated both in the interior and exterior departments, and the mortality in hospital is 2·4 per cent lower than in the previous year.

Dispensary at Toomkoor.

There were treated as out-patients in this dispensary 3,264 persons, or 385 more than in 1870—71. The average daily sick amounted to 35·9.

Kolár Dispensary.

The numbers treated are 3,745 or 24 in excess of last year. At present it affords relief only as a dispensary, but a hospital for the reception of patients is under construction, and may be expected to be occupied in the course of the year.

Mysore Hospital.

There were 447 admissions into hospital; 20,206 were treated as out-patients. The average daily number of sick was in-patients 34·50, out-patients 165·5. 61 died *in* hospital or in the ratio of 13·64 per cent. In both the in and out-patient departments the numbers treated are less than in the previous year, in the out-patient department to the extent of 3,062 persons. The death rate is about the same, 13·6 against 13·3 per cent.

Hassan Dispensary.

A new hospital has been erected at this station in connection with the dispensary, but has not yet been occupied. There were 3,965 out-patients treated, or 1,659 in excess of the previous year. The average daily attendance is 38, against 24 in 1870—71.

Shimoga Hospital and Dispensary.

Six thousand two hundred and seventy-four persons obtained relief in this hospital, against 6,064 last year. The average daily sick of in-patients was 17·38, and of out-patients 67·44, the former being slightly below, and the latter slightly above the average of last year.

Hospital and Dispensary at Chikkamagalúru.

For the first time the returns of this hospital include in-patients. 102 of this class were treated with four deaths, or in the ratio of 3·9 per cent. There were 2,345 persons treated as out-patients, or 232 in excess of last year.

Hospital and Dispensary at Chituldroog.

In-patients 219, out-patients 5,512, average daily sick in hospital 9·50, average daily attendance as out-patients 76·7. One death in hospital or in the ratio per cent of 0·45. The out-patients increased from 4,604 in 1870—71 to 5,512. Last year the mortality was also very low, being 0·43 per cent.

Hospital and Dispensary at Shethalli.

In the month of August 1871 Government made a grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 per mensem to this institution, which is under the care of the Roman Catholic priesthood. During the year 45 sick have been treated in-hospital, and relief has been afforded to 579 out-patients. Limited then as the operations of this institution are it is doubtless of great benefit to the poor, and will probably increase still further its sphere of usefulness.

Financial Statement.

The following statement shewing the cost of these several hospitals and dispensaries includes all contingent charges.

Statement shewing the Financial Condition of the several Institutions.

Hospital or Dispensary.	No. of Patients of all classes treated.	Contributions from—			Total Income.	Remarks.
		Imperial Revenue.	Local Funds.	Private Subscriptions.		
Péte Civil Hospital, Bangalore ...	17,590	10,152	...	...	10,152	Includes dieting of sick, European and country medicines, hospital necessaries of all kinds, pay of menial establishment and of Medical Staff where such is fairly debitable to the institution.
Bowring do do ...	13,962	13,205	...	...	13,205	
Rájás do Mysore ...	20,653	7,993	...	...	7,993	
Civil Hospital, Shimoga ...	6,274	4,553	...	...	4,553	
Dispensary, Toomkoor ...	3,264	1,456	...	...	1,456	
Do Kolár	3,745	697	...	...	697	
Do Chituldroog ...	5,731	2,363	...	...	2,363	
Do Chikkamagalúru ...	2,447	2,268	...	...	2,268	
Do Hassan	3,965	1,217	...	...	1,217	
Do Shethalli* ...	624	200	...	...	200	*50 Rs. paid by the Govt. monthly from the Imperial funds.
Total.....	78,255	44,104	...	...	44,104	

SPECIAL HOSPITALS.

The following statement exhibits the working of this institution:—

Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained 31st December 1870	85	31	116
Admitted during 1871	40	9	49
Totals..	125	40	165
Discharged during the year	22	2	24
Of whom were Cured. ...	17	1	18
Relieved .	4	1	5
Transferred. ..	1	0	1
Died ..	10	2	12
Remained 31st December 1871	93	36	129

These figures shew a considerable increase of numbers. In 1870 the average daily number of resident lunatics was males 83·75, females 30·75, total 114·50. In 1871 the numbers were 93·75 and 33 respectively or 126·75. The Medical Officer's report, offers many points of interest not admissible here, so I submit it for the Chief Commissioner's perusal, with a suggestion that it is worthy of a place in the appendix to the Administration Report by the Chief Commissioner.

Financial.

The entire cost of the institution is given by the Medical Officer at Rs. 14,417-9-0, which divided by the average number of lunatics 126·75 (say 127) gives Rs. 113-9-7·7, or Rs. 2-15-4·3 less than the previous year.

Leper Asylum, Bangalore.

There remained in this institution on the 31st December 1870 forty-one, and nine were admitted during the year. There has been a decrease of five by absconding, three by discharge at their own request, and four by deaths, leaving thirty-eight at the close of the year.

The necessity for some sanitary improvements in the buildings, and the introduction of a system of diet instead of the money allowance formerly made, has engaged attention during the year.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,733-5-0, against 1,865 in the previous year.

Financial.

VACCINATION.

The following extracts from the Superintendent's report exhibit the working of this important department during the year under report.

The following is an abstract of the returns:—

Divisions.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total Operations.	Cost.		
Nandidroog	35,653	2,254	3,980	41,887	4,474	7	10
Ashtagram	29,011	706	209	29,926	3,251	2	0
Nagar	20,501	2,276	1,939	24,716	2,752	6	9
Head Quarters Office Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	2 40	0	0
Total.....	85,165	5,236	6,128	96,529	10,718	0	7

From this it would appear that 96,529 operations have been performed, against 96,570 in the year previous, being a small decrease of 41 operations. Of the total number operated on, 5,236 were unsuccessful, giving a percentage of 88·22 of successful cases, inclusive of those in which the result was unknown. Last year, the percentage of successful cases was 89·3. The number of cases in which the result was unknown is 6,128 against 5,209 the year previous, a large number, which is not accounted for. The plan of recording cases under the head of "unknown" will be apt to be taken advantage of, as the vaccinators are aware that the numbers shewn in this column cannot be checked, as they can state that the cases operated on belong to wandering tribes and travellers passing through villages.

The total cost of the Vaccine Department has amounted to Rs. 10,718-0-7, against Rs. 10,745 the previous year, being one anna and nine pie for each operation.

There has been no change during the year in the method of verifying the vaccinators' returns; and I do not see how much more can be done under existing arrangements.

If the talook authorities strictly and honestly perform their duties in this matter, there is little room left for falsifying the returns.

* * * * *

I am aware that it is generally supposed that the vaccinators falsify their returns extensively, but I do not think this is the case so much as is stated.

Such assertions are often made loosely and wit hout evidence, whereas there is good reason to believe that there is a great deal of work done; but I am not so sure that it is *all* done efficiently: a great deal is done well I know. Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants in their monthly inspection reports of vaccination, report seeing excellent lymph in many villages as well as seeing many children bearing good marks of vaccination.

J. L. RANKING,

Deputy Inspector General, I. M. D.

APPENDIX.

BANGALORE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I have the honor to submit to you my Report for the past year on the Bangalore Lunatic Asylum.

For the first time, since 1863, the returns are again for the *calendar* year instead of the *official* year; consequently the returns for January, February and March are submitted for a second time.

The buildings are complete and in good order.

The accommodation is sufficient, and ventilation good.

The following table exhibits the general results as regards the admissions, removals, recoveries, and deaths of patients.

Table I—General Results of the year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates at the close of 1870	85	31	116
Absent on probation	...	...	...
Admitted during the year 1871	40	9	49
Total number under treatment.....	125	40	165

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharged ...	22	2	24			
Of whom.—						
Recovered ...	17	1	18			
Relieved ...	4	1	5			
Transferred to Leper Asylum	1	0	1	22	2	24
Absent on probation on 31st December 1871				1	...	1
Deaths				10	2	12
Total Number at close of 1871				93	36	129

	Males.	Females.
Average number daily resident during the year 1870	$83\frac{3}{4}$	$30\frac{3}{4}$
Average number daily resident during the year 1871.	$93\frac{3}{4}$	33,
Increase in 1871 of average number daily resident.	10	$2\frac{1}{4}$

The number of patients in the asylum at the close of 1870 was 116.

Forty-nine patients were admitted during the year 1871. The removals during the same period were 36, of them 18 were discharged recovered, giving the percentage of 36·73 recoveries on the number of admissions, a result which must be considered very favorable, and which contrasts well with the results obtained at home. Five were removed by friends relieved, twelve died, and one was transferred being affected with leprosy as well as insanity.

The number of patients admitted into the asylum since 1851 (the records go no further back) now amounts to 1,233, of whom 586 have been discharged recovered, being in the ratio of 47·52 to the admissions, or 53·07 per cent if those remaining under treatment are deducted. This is a very high percentage of recoveries, and, I am afraid, is partially owing to patients, in former years, being discharged before their recovery was confirmed; however, leaving a margin on this account, the figures indicate the great good the institution has effected during this period.

The number of inmates at the close of 1871 was 129, exclusive of one absent on probation.

The average daily number resident during the past year was 126¾, being 12¼ more than the average of last year.

Table II shews the period of residence and condition of those patients who were discharged.

Table II.—Period of Residence of those relieved, transferred, or recovered at their removals.

Period of residence.	Relieved.			Transferred.			Recovered.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 Month.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 2 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
„ 3 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
„ 4 „	1	...	1	..	...	...	2	...	2
„ 5 „	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ 6 „	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2
„ 7 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 9 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 10 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 11 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 1 Year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 2 Years.	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 5 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 6 „	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	4	1	5	1	...	1	17	1	18

The table shews that the great majority of recoveries, 16 out of 18, occurred within a year, which is quite in accordance with the experience of previous years and of asylums at home. The case of the patient out on probation is really, I hope, a recovery.

He seemed quite well when he left the asylum, and I have heard since that he is continuing well. I thought it better however to discharge him first on probation, as he had been so long in the asylum, before returning him as a recovery.

Table 3 shews the ages of those admitted, discharged, recovered and dead.

Table 3—Ages of those admitted, discharged and dead.

Age.	Admitted.			Discharged recovered.			Dead.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	1	1
„ 20 to 30 „	12	1	13	5	1	6	2	...	2
„ 30 to 40 „	12	3	15	6	...	6	3	1	4
„ 40 to 50 „	9	2	11	3	...	3	2	...	2
„ 50 to 60 „	4	2	6	2	..	2	3	...	3
Total.....	40	9	49	17	1	18	10	2	12

This table illustrates the frequency with which mental alienation and recoveries take place when the physical forces are in the greatest vigour and the mental powers most severely taxed. It will be observed that between 40 and 60 the proportion of recoveries greatly decreases ; for, as age advances, recovery is rare, and the patient more generally sinks into the "*senile dement*" class.

In table 4 are classified the forms of mental alienations under which those patients labored who were admitted during the year 1871.

Table 4—Forms of Insanity of those admitted.

Forms of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amentia	2	1	3
Dementia Longa...	3	3	6
Mania Acuta	13	2	15
Do Longa	13	3	16
Do Epilepsia	5	...	5
Melancholia	1	...	1
Monomania	3	...	3
Total.....	40	9	49

In this table the admissions have been classified according to the authorized nomenclature of diseases. It is a defective nomenclature however, as it does not by any means indicate the constitutional condition which was materially concerned in producing the mental symptoms. This last method is coming into use at home and is approved of by the Commissioners of Lunacy in Scotland.

In table 5 are given the causes to which the patients' mental disorder was attributed.

Table 5—Probable Cause of Insanity in those admitted.

Probable Cause of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pregnancy	...	1	1
Bhang Smoking	18	1	19
Paralysis	1	...	1
Idiotcy congenital	2	1	3
From Epilepsy	5	..	5
Unknown	14	6	20
Total.....	40	9	49

On this table I would remark the great difficulty experienced in obtaining reliable information regarding the condition of the patients admitted when the cause of the insanity is not clear, the cases are entered under the head of "unknown." Bhang as usual, is responsible for a large proportion of the admissions and doubtless for many of the "unknown" cases also. It is a prolific source of mental alienation in the country.

Table 6 shews the forms of insanity in those who were discharged recovered, relieved or transferred.

Table 6—Forms of Insanity in those discharged recovered, relieved or transferred.

Forms of Insanity.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dementia Acuta	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Longa	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mania Acuta	12	..	12	3	1	4	..	...	...
Do Longa	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
Mania Epilepsia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monomania	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	17	1	18	4	1	5	1	...	1

By far the largest proportion of recoveries takes place, as might be expected, amongst the acute cases, or in other words, amongst those recently attacked. Experience proves that the patients' chances of recovery are in direct ratio to the promptness with which the case is placed under proper care and treatment.

Table 7 shews the cause of death in those cases which terminated fatally.

Table 7—Causes of Death.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Atrophy	1	1	2
Do and General paralysis	4	...	4
Consumption	1	..	1
Atrophy and Chronic Diarrhœa	...	1	1
Chronic Dysentery	2	...	2
Diarrhœa and obstinate starvation	1	...	1
Epileptic fits	1	...	1
Total.....	10	2	12

This gives a ratio of 7·27 per cent mortality, which is very moderate in an institution of this nature.

It will be observed that the deaths all arose from diseases of a low type. In the case of death from starvation, the man was regularly fed by the nostril throughout, but he gradually sank notwithstanding. He obstinately persisted in refusing to take nourishment voluntarily.

Table 8 gives the period of residence of those deceased.

Table 8—Period of Residence of deceased.

Period of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	...	1
„ 3 months	3	..	3
„ 6 „	2	...	2
„ 7 „	1	1	2
„ 1 year	1	...	1
„ 2 years	1	...	1
„ 3 „	1	...	1
„ 4 „	...	1	1
Total.....	10	2	12

The general health of the inmates is excellent, and there has been almost an entire absence of diarrhœa and dysentery, which used to be such a fruitful source of mortality.

No change has been made in the diet or clothing, both of which are very suitable and sufficient.

No restraint of any kind is practised, except that of "dark seclusion" when a patient becomes excited and otherwise unmanageable.

The occupation of the inmates has been the same as usual, *viz.*, weaving and gardening principally; many of them have become extremely expert at weaving, and all

the clothing required for the Péte Hospital, Lunatic Asylum and Leper Asylum, is now manufactured by the patients. None of them had any knowledge of weaving on admission, and have all been taught in the asylum.

The garden is likewise very successful, and the vegetables grown remarkably fine. The asylum carried off so many prizes at the annual Horticultural Show that I am informed, we were not allowed to compete any longer! We have as much garden ground as we have water for, but could cultivate more ground if it was available and there was plenty of water. Gardening is a most healthy occupation for them. Several of them act in a domestic capacity, some as tailors, others make ropes, the women clean and grind all the rice and rági used, and spin. Out of an average of 126 inmates, we have had an average of 99 daily at work. A statement is here given of the profits arising from their labor; it must be remembered, however, that it has not been an object to obtain a maximum amount of labor from them, but such an amount only as is conducive to their well being.

Abstract of Estimated Value of Lunatic Labor for the year 1871.

Nature of Occupation.	Amount.		
Sweepers	136	14	0
Assistant to Cook	91	4	0
Preparing dry earth for conservancy	91	4	0
Drawing water	220	14	0
Keeping of wards	9	2	0
White washing	15	8	0
Grinding Rági and cleaning Rice...	136	14	0
Rope making	7	9	0
Weaving cumblies for Asylum	66	0	0
Do cloth do	49	4	9
Do women's cloth do	80	10	0
Assistant Scavenger	64	12	0
Tailoring	91	4	0
Total.....	1,061	3	9

Statement of Profits of Lunatic Labor for the year 1871, *for which money was received and remitted to the Treasury deducting cost of materials.*

Nature of Profits.	Amount.		
Cloth weaving	29	1	0
Cumbly weaving	23	0	0
Women's cloth	57	8	0
Garden produce	92	0	0
Total.....	201	9	0
Add estimated labors per statement above	1,061	3	9
Grand Total.....	1,262	12	9

Amusements may be said to be nil. There is a small Jamkhána and some of them play cards and patchís. At the Dasara I gave them an entertainment and some music, and now and then one or two have gone fishing with a peon; but these may be said to be all the amusements they have had. There has been no systematic attempt at entertaining them. Amusements form a very important element in the treatment of the insane, and very great stress is laid on providing it and in ornamenting an asylum by the Commissioners of Lunacy in Scotland.

In the Edinborough Asylum containing 800 patients, which I had charge of for some time when at home lately, there were balls, parties, concerts, and theatricals regularly two or three times a week, and it was wonderful to see all these mad people congregate together, dancing and amusing themselves with the decorum of the sane. The refractory female ward in the asylum was fitted up with mirrors, pictures, flowers, &c., at the direct suggestion of the Superintendent; the general anticipation was that everything would be smashed at once, but it was quite the contrary, nothing was touched, the best effect was produced, the refractory ward became in fact one of the quietest in the house, shewing that all that was pleasing to the eye had a direct soothing effect on the mind. Since my return I have commenced an attempt at ornamentation in the asylum here. Flower gardens and pyramids of ornamental foliage plants have been placed in the squares, creepers planted, gravelled walks have been formed, so that, in the course of a few months, I hope the place will have a less gloomy look than hitherto. The walls are being decorated with caricatures by two patients who are no mean artists. I purpose also endeavouring to establish a regular system of amusements suitable to native ideas, which will, however, involve some expenditure for which sanction will be asked.

The total expenditure for natives has amounted to Rs. 13,242—11—9, giving Rs. 6 and Annas 11 as the average cost per head per month, including all charges. A detailed statement is given below :—

Establishment.			
Surgeon's allowance	3,000	0	0
1 Apothecary, 2nd Class	1,800	0	0
Do Allowance	360	0	0
Do House-rent...	272	8	0
1 Hospital Assistant	480	0	0
17 Servants	1,269	9	3
Dieting Native Lunatic Patients	5,234	6	7
Contingencies	826	3	11
Total.....	13,242	11	9
Dieting East Indian Lunatics	771	0	0
Gratuity to a servant dismissed	126	0	0
Weaving materials for making cloth and cumblies	277	13	6
Total.....	1,174	13	6
Grand Total.....	14,417	9	3

The remarks of some of the official visitors are here given :—

25*th January* 1871.

I have visited the asylum, and been much pleased with all the arrangements.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL.

28*th January* 1871.

Went through the whole of the wards and gardens of the Lunatic Asylum this morning. All the arrangements seemed very satisfactory.

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,
Offg. Dy. Supt.

16*th March* 1871.

Inspected the Lunatic Asylum, and was gratified as usual with the order and system which prevail at this institution. The inmates are with a few exceptions, employed in various occupations which they perform willingly and cheerfully—a proof of the excellence of the system adopted.

(Signed) T. CLARKE,
Offg. Supt., Nandidroog Division.

Translation of Kanarese Remarks by a native gentleman.

4*th May* 1871.

I have visited the Lunatic Asylum, and been much pleased with the cleanliness and all other arrangements made for the protection of these people.

(Signed in Kanarese)
SUNKADA CHENNABASAPPA.

21*st October* 1871.

Very much pleased with the cleanliness and system carried out.

(Signed) J. PUCKLE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
M. S. C.

13*th October* 1871.

This is the first time I saw an institution like this. Everything is so clean and orderly that I was really astonished to find such a large number of lunatics so quiet and working so cheerfully. In fact they are working like sane persons. I was particularly struck with the way in which they are managed.

This most charitable institution deserves to be supported by all.

(Signed) B. KRISHNAIENGAR.

Translation of Kanarese Remarks by a native gentleman.

I have been quite pleased with the manner in which these people are managed. Everything is so quiet that we cannot make this out to be a place of mad people.

Much credit is due to the Officer under whose charge the Asylum is.

(Signed in Kanarese) VENKATRAMANAIYA,

Péshkar.

16*th November* 1871.

Visited the Lunatic Asylum and derived much pleasure in witnessing the wise and thoughtful manner in which the place and its inmates are cared for and looked after.

(Signed) J. HENDERSON, M. D.

26*th November* 1871.

A capitally managed institution.

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.*

There has been no change in the establishment, and I conclude with bringing to notice that Mr. D'Cruz has fully sustained the high character he has hitherto attained for the zeal and energy with which he has always discharged his duties, and for the great tact and kindness he displays towards these unfortunate people.

H. R. OSWALD, M. D.,

Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW ON THE MYSORE MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1871—72.

1. The rain-fall at Bangalore was 29·058 inches against 39·255 in the previous year, and 5·942 inches below the average. It was deficient in all the eastern Districts, and especially so in parts of the Hassan District, but was above the average in Coorg and Shimoga.

There was a failure of the dry crops in parts of the Province from want of seasonable rain; but in others these crops were abundant, and food grains generally were plentiful and cheap.

2. The general health of the Province during the past year cannot be regarded as satisfactory, though the death rate per mille of population is only shewn by the returns to have been 14·17, against 16·50 in 1870.

3. Cholera was epidemic in the Mysore and Hassan Districts from March to June, and the total number of deaths during the year from this scourge aggregated 4,297. The deaths from it in the Yalandúru Talook were especially numerous, amounting to 708 persons or 27 per mille of the total population of the talook.

The deaths from small-pox numbered 1,494, and the disease was especially bad in the Bangalore Cantonment.

The deaths from fever are given as numbering 32,797, but it is probable that many cases are entered under this head which do not properly belong to it. Fevers of malarious type did not prevail to the same extent as in 1870. The deaths from bowel complaints were 5,798, from injuries 1,296, and from other causes not specified 12,536.

4. The total number of deaths was 58,218, against an estimated number of 67,896 in the previous year; but there can be no question that the returns are as yet untrustworthy, and that the ratio of mortality is really far higher than would be shewn by the largest of these figures.

5. The death rate in the three Divisions ranged from 14·26 per mille in Nandidroog to 13·50 in Nagar. In the eight Districts it ranged from 16·52 in Shimoga to 10·98 in Chituldroog. In the Yalandúru Jahagír, containing a population of 25,765 souls, it reached the high figure of 47·27 per mille.

6. The death rate amongst the followers and families of the troops in the military cantonments is given, on the mean of the two last years, at 36·37, and Dr. Ranking's remarks point to the opinion that the real death rate of the Province generally approaches that large figure.

	Offices.	Total Number of Documents registered in Books I, IV, and VI.	Total Amount of Ordinary Fees, Form IV.	Total of other Receipts, Form V.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
V.	Hassan Registry Office (*Continued*)						
	Do Sub-Registry do						
	Arakalagúdu „	33	67 4 0	42 0 0	109 4 0	43 10 11	
	Narasipura „	17	29 4 0	22 12 0	52 0 0	20 12 7	
	Attikuppa „	44	69 0 0	46 8 0	115 8 0	34 2 11	
	Nágamangala „	9	14 0 0	20 0 0	34 0 0	13 9 5	
	Chennaráyapatna „	27	45 4 0	10 0 0	55 4 0	22 1 5	
	Háranahalli „	11	17 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	7 15 10	
	Bélúru „	40	77 12 0	14 0 0	91 12 0	36 10 11	
	Total.....	271	483 4 0	807 0 0	1,290 4 0	548 13 8	
VI.	Kadoor Registry Office	4	15 0 0	151 12 0	166 12 0	201 0 3	
	Do Sub-Registry do	15	28 4 0	1 0 0	29 4 0	11 11 0	
	Taríkere ... „	27	51 8 0	9 0 0	60 8 0	24 3 2	
	Lakkuvalli „	18	46 0 0	10 8 0	56 8 0	22 9 6	
	Koppa ... „	48	121 8 0	19 8 0	141 0 0	56 6 3	
	Wastára ... „	38	65 0 0	21 0 0	86 0 0	34 6 4	
	Chikkamagalúru „	86	204 8 0	150 12 0	355 4 0	140 7 9	
	Bánávára „	11	16 0 0	5 0 0	21 0 0	6 6 3	
	Total.....	247	547 12 0	368 8 0	916 4 0	497 2 6	
VII.	Shimoga Registry Office	...	... ...	136 0 0	136 0 0	131 0 0	
	Do Sub-Registry do	37	73 8 0	28 4 0	101 12 0	40 11 3	
	Chennagiri „	19	34 4 0	2 0 0	36 4 0	14 8 0	
	Honnáli ... „	7	12 0 0	28 9 6	40 9 6	15 15 11	
	Shikáripura „	7	20 0 0	15 0 0	35 0 0	13 9 4	
	Anantapura „	15	31 0 0	11 0 0	42 0 0	16 12 7	
	Soraba ... „	30	55 0 0	13 0 0	68 0 0	25 9 5	
	Ságara ... „	34	79 4 0	1 0 0	80 4 0	32 1 6	
	Nagar ... „	11	21 8 0	5 0 0	26 8 0	10 11 5	
	Kávaledurga „	48	92 8 0	22 8 0	115 0 0	46 0 0	
	Total.....	208	419 0 0	262 5 6	681 5 6	346 13 5	
VII.	Chituldroog Registry Office	3	8 0 0	116 4 0	124 4 0	138 3 8	
	Do Sub-Registry do	18	36 12 0	5 0 0	41 12 0	16 11 4	
	Dávanagere „	13	23 0 0	5 8 0	28 8 0	11 6 3	
	Doddéri „	...	... ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 4 9	
	Hiriyúru „	8	14 4 0	4 8 0	18 12 0	7 7 10	
	Búdihálu „	7	13 8 0	5 0 0	18 8 0	7 6 5	
	Hosadurga „	10	17 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	10 0 1	
	Pávagada ... „	16	30 12 0	3 0 0	33 12 0	13 7 11	
	Harihara „	27	51 4 0	21 0 0	72 4 0	28 14 4	
	Kanakuppá „	...	... ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 5	
	Molakálumúru „	5	8 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0	4 6 6	
	Total.....	107	202 8 0	175 8 0	378 0 0	239 11 6	
	General Registry Office	5	20 0 0	91 12 0	111 12 0	2,094 6 6	
	Grand Total.....	3,150	5,929 8 0	4,131 10 7	10,061 2 7	7,203 5 11	

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,

Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,

Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

I.

Statement of the Registration Receipts and Expenditure for each Registration Office in the Province of Mysore from 1st April to 31st August 1871.

	Offices.	Total Number of Documents registered in Books I, IV, and VI.	Total Amount of Ordinary Fees, Form IV.	Total of other Receipts, Form V.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
I.	Bangalore Registry Office	2	8 0 0	597 7 0	605 7 0	439 5 2	
	Do Sub-Registry do	294	535 0 0	136 12 0	671 12 0	268 11 1	
	Hosakóte „	29	46 0 0	21 0 0	67 0 0	26 12 7	
	Dévanahalli „	43	83 0 0	54 12 0	137 12 0	55 1 6	
	Dodda Ballápura „	23	36 8 0	6 0 0	42 8 0	16 15 11	
	Nelamangala „	39	55 12 0	38 8 0	94 4 0	37 11 1	
	Kánakánahalli „	18	33 0 0	16 0 0	49 0 0	19 9 6	
	Mágadi „	45	76 4 0	8 0 0	84 4 0	33 11 1	
	Chennapatna „	40	72 12 0	17 0 0	89 12 0	35 14 4	
	Closepéte „	14	23 4 0	29 0 0	52 4 0	20 14 4	
	Anekallu „	32	46 12 0	23 0 0	69 12 0	27 14 2	
	Kengéri „	17	30 4 0	10 4 0	40 8 0	14 15 11	
	Sarjápura „	18	32 12 0	10 8 0	43 4 0	17 4 8	
	Bangalore Cantonment	423	843 8 0	209 12 0	1,053 4 0	409 4 10	
	Total.....	1,037	1,922 12 0	1,177 15 0	3,100 11 0	1,424 2 2	
II.	Mysore Registry Office	4	20 0 0	239 5 1	259 5 1	376 13 8	
	Do Sub-Registry do	129	264 4 0	189 8 0	453 12 0	181 7 10	
	Ashtagram „	111	222 0 0	34 8 0	256 8 0	96 15 9	
	Yedatore „	69	125 0 0	42 0 0	167 0 0	66 12 7	
	Talakádu „	116	224 0 0	79 12 0	303 12 0	110 4 8	
	Nanjanagúdu „	26	41 0 0	9 8 0	50 8 0	20 3 0	
	Chámarájanagara „	32	54 0 0	6 13 0	60 13 0	24 4 8	
	Gundlupéte „	6	9 0 0	1 3 0	10 3 0	3 15 11	
	Heggadalévanakóte „	2	3 0 0	... ...	3 0 0	1 3 2	
	Periyápatna „	16	29 0 0	18 8 0	47 8 0	18 15 10	
	Mandya „	3	5 0 0	11 0 0	16 0 0	3 3 0	
	Maddúru „	15	23 0 0	16 0 0	39 0 0	15 9 4	
	Mallavalli „	10	16 8 0	5 9 0	22 1 0	8 12 7	
	Yelandúru „	22	40 0 0	20 0 0	60 0 0	23 15 10	
	Total.....	561	1,075 12 0	673 10 1	1,749 6 1	952 9 10	
III.	Toomkoor Registry Office	1	3 12 0	95 8 0	99 4 0	254 0 0	
	Do Sub-Registry do	63	105 0 0	5 8 0	110 8 0	43 15 11	
	Koratagere „	19	31 0 0	9 0 0	40 0 0	15 15 10	
	Maddagiri „	46	74 0 0	5 0 0	79 0 0	31 9 6	
	Chikkanáyakanahalli „	28	57 0 0	35 0 0	92 0 0	36 15 11	
	Sirá ... „	71	107 8 0	2 0 0	109 8 0	43 12 9	
	Kunigallu „	25	32 8 0	2 0 0	34 8 0	13 12 9	
	Kadaba „	33	45 12 0	10 0 0	55 12 0	22 4 8	
	Turivékere „	50	79 0 0	6 0 0	85 0 0	34 0 0	
	Honnavalli „	30	56 0 0	2 0 0	58 0 0	23 3 2	
	Huliyúrdurga „	18	25 0 0	12 12 0	37 12 0	15 1 6	
	Total	384	616 8 0	184 12 0	801 4 0	534 12 0	
IV.	Kolár Registry Office	...	... ...	213 12 0	213 12 0	256 0 0	
	Do Sub-Registry do	45	84 0 0	10 0 0	94 0 0	37 9 5	
	Bétmangala „	42	153 8 0	3 4 0	156 12 0	62 11 1	
	Sríniváspura „	23	38 12 0	25 0 0	63 12 0	17 7 10½	
	Mulabágalu „	42	67 0 0	6 0 0	73 0 0	29 3 1	
	Ambájidurga „	34	57 0 0	16 0 0	73 0 0	29 3 1	
	Sidlaghatta „	40	62 8 0	12 0 0	74 8 0	29 12 9	
	Chikka Ballápura „	47	78 0 0	67 4 0	145 4 0	49 4 7	
	Málúru „	21	37 8 0	6 0 0	43 8 0	17 6 3	
	Góribidanúrú „	16	30 8 0	18 0 0	48 8 0	17 12 7	
	Gudibanda „	13	22 4 0	8 0 0	30 4 0	12 1 4	
	Gúmanáyakanapálya „	7	11 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	6 6 3½	
	Total.....	330	642 0 0	390 4 0	1,032 4 0	564 14 4	
V.	Hassan Registry Office	5	15 4 0	502 12 0	518 0 0	260 8 0	
	Do Sub-Registry do	40	66 8 0	34 0 0	100 8 0	40 3 0	
	Mahárájanadurga „	9	18 8 0	61 8 0	80 0 0	31 15 9	
	Manjarábád „	36	63 8 0	50 8 0	114 0 0	37 2 11	

21. During the year under report five new banking associations have been registered under the Companies' Act X of 1866. A list is subjoined of all those in existence numbering thirteen, eleven of which have been established under native management since the introduction of the Act in 1868. Much attention has been given by this office to the enforcement of the requirements of the Act in regard to the formalities of registration, as the procedure laid down is frequently misapprehended by the managers of such institutions. It will be observed that besides the European bank, there are six at Bangalore, two at the small town of Kolár, one at Toomkoor, one at Chituldroog, and two at Srínivâspura, the kasabá of the talook of that name. From the returns submitted by these native banks it appears that their capital varies from Rs. 20,000, to Rs. 2,00,000. Loans are made on personal and other securities at high rates of interest ranging from 9 to 24 per cent per annum, and although the rates seem excessive, the banks are doubtless a protection against the more exorbitant demands of private money-lenders; and under proper management should be conducive to the interests of the native community. The shareholders and managers consist almost entirely of officials who thus find a means of investing capital with the safeguards provided by the Act; but on the other hand it may be remarked that facilities are afforded for borrowing money on personal security alone, a system which seems likely to encourage indebtedness among that class.

Registration of Companies under Act X of 1866.

Names of Associations.	Date of Registration Certificate of the Banks registered.	Amount of Capital.		Number of shares into which the capital is divided.	Documents registered and filed during the year 1871—72. Proceedings. Of Ordinary Meeting.	Of Extraordinary Meeting.	Balance Sheet.	List of Shareholders.	Other Papers.	Total.	Total Fees received.	
The Bangalore Bank (Limited) ...	18th December 1868	700.000	0	3,500	1	...	1	1	...	3	15	0
The Mysore Bank Corporation (Limited) ...	19th Do do	2,00,000	0	8,000	1	1	2	1	...	5	75	0
The Bangalore Dravyasékhara Nidhi (Limited) ...	13th February 1869	50,000	0	2,000	2	1	2	2	1	8	65	0
The Kolár Bank (Limited) ...	16th September 1869	20,000	0	2,000	2	1	2	2	2	9	45	0
The Bangalore Karnátik Bank (Limited) ...	17th Do do	1,50,000	0	6,000	2	1	2	1	...	6	55	0
The Chituldroog Savings' Bank (Limited) ...	13th July 1870 ...	50,000	0	5,000	...	1	1	1	...	3	70	0
The Bangalore Hindu Bank (Limited) ...	17th September 1870	2,00,000	0	8,000	1	2	1	...	...	4	70	0
The Toomkoor Savings' Bank (Limited) ...	14th November 1870	50,000	0	5,000	1	2	2	2	2	9	40	0
The Srínivâspura Savings' Bank (Limited) ...	12th October 1871...	20,000	0	2,000	1	...	...	...	1	2	45	0
The Bangalore Maharástra Bank (Limited) ...	7th November 1871	50,000	0	2,000	...	1	...	...	1	2	105	0
The Kolár Mutual Benefit Fund (Limited) ...	20th December 1871	20,000	0	1,000	...	1	...	...	1	2	45	0
The Bangalore Town Bank (Limited) ...	23rd Do do	50,000	0	2,500	...	1	...	...	1	2	105	0
The Srínivâspura Munsiff's Bank (Limited) ...	19th February 1872	20,000	0	2,000	...	1	...	...	1	2	45	0
	Total.....	15,80,000	0	49,000	...	...	...	...	...	57	780	0
	Deduct the Amount of Commission paid to the Registrar of Companies during the year.....										328	0
										Balance.....	452	0

22. In concluding this report I would beg to offer my acknowledgments to the District Officers for the aid they have afforded in various degrees in giving effect to the instructions of this office, and endeavouring to enforce among the Sub-Registrars a rigid observance of the procedure laid down in the Act and Rules. I would also desire to record my continued appreciation of the services of B. Lakshamana Rao, the Manager of the Inspector General's Office.

I have the honor to be
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

16. From April 1871 the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction on my recommendation the payment to Sub-Registrars' clerks of a fixed remuneration out of the commission of 40 per cent allowable to the Sub-Registrars. The rates range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per month in 34 Sub-Registry Offices. In the rest where the average monthly commission is less than Rs. 5 the whole is ordered to be assigned to the Registration writer; and wherever a competent man is not procurable at less than Rs. 10 per month, the Sub-Registrar with the Registrar's sanction is permitted to employ a Gumásta of the Judicial establishment on the Registration duties. These arrangements have been found to be salutary, giving the writers, whose remuneration formerly depended on the will of the Sub-Registrar, a more direct interest in the work and at the same time affording the Registrars the means of punishing the negligent.

Remuneration of Sub-Registrars' Clerks.

17. A revised table of registration fees maintaining the former rates, and providing for the requirements of the new Act, has been submitted to the Government of India, and awaits sanction.

Table of Fees.

18. A revised manual of rules founded on the new Act has also been issued in English and Kanarese, and will be sold at cost price to the public, so soon as the table of fees is sanctioned.

New Registration Manual.

19. Various other Departmental arrangements have been made, among which I need only notice the submission of a single copy of monthly indexes from the Sub-Registry to the Registry Offices, and after examination to the Inspector General, who returns them with his final instructions to the District Registry Office, where alone the Act requires them to be recorded. File books have been provided for the purpose, in which the sheets are placed month by month, and thus form a general index to the books of the whole District. The discontinuance of a separate general index at the Chief Office has relieved the subordinate offices of a considerable amount of clerical labor.

20. Two sets of each of the undermentioned returns are submitted with this report as prescribed by the Government of India in Resolution No. 5449, dated—December 1871.

Returns.

		From 1st April to 31st August 1871.	From 1st September, 1871 to 31st March 1872.
I.	Statement of Registration Receipts and Expenditure for each Registration Office of the Province of Mysore	1	1
II.	Statement of Registrations in each District of the Province of Mysore ..	1	1
III.	Statement of Operations other than Registration in Books I, III, and IV, in each District of the Mysore Province	1	1
IV.	Statement of Fees realized on Registrations in Books I, III, and IV, in each District of the Mysore Province	1	1
V.	Statement of Receipts other than fees on Registration in Books I, III, and IV, in each District of the Mysore Province	1	1
VI.	Statement of Expenditure in each District of the Mysore Province ...	1	1
VII.	Statement of Financial Results of Registration since its introduction into the Province of Mysore	1	1
VIII.	Classified statement shewing the aggregate value of property transferred by documents registered in each Registration District of the Province of Mysore	1	1
*IX.	Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Mysore Province ...	1	1
		Total.....18	
* X.	Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Mysore Province for the year 1871—72		1
		Grand Total.....19	

* For the Chief Commissioner's Administration Report, see Para 15 of Government of India, Home Department, No. 1635, dated 24th March 1870.

16. From April 1871 the Chief Commissioner was pleased to sanction on my recommendation the payment to Sub-Registrars' clerks of a fixed remuneration out of the commission of 40 per cent allowable to the Sub-Registrars. The rates range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per month in 34 Sub-Registry Offices. In the rest where the average monthly commission is less than Rs. 5 the whole is ordered to be assigned to the Registration writer; and wherever a competent man is not procurable at less than Rs. 10 per month, the Sub-Registrar with the Registrar's sanction is permitted to employ a Gumásta of the Judicial establishment on the Registration duties. These arrangements have been found to be salutary, giving the writers, whose remuneration formerly depended on the will of the Sub-Registrar, a more direct interest in the work and at the same time affording the Registrars the means of punishing the negligent.

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VII.	Statement of Financial Results of Registration since its introduction into the Province of Mysore	1	1
VIII.	Classified statement shewing the aggregate value of property transferred by documents registered in each Registration District of the Province of Mysore	1	1
*IX.	Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Mysore Province ...	1	1
		Total.....18	
* X.	Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Mysore Province for the year 1871—72		1
			Grand Total.....19

* For the Chief Commissioner's Administration Report, see Para 15 of Government of India, Home Department, No. 1635, dated 24th March 1870.

9. It is also satisfactory to observe an increase in the number of powers of attorney attested by Registration Officers, as these can only be used for registration purposes.

Powers of attorney attested.

10. There were 172 refusals and 22 appeals, which in 12 cases were successful. Most of the refusals under the old Act were owing to the executants declining to sign registration endorsements; but this is no longer a bar to registration under the new Act.

Orders of refusal and appeals,—Sections 82, 83 and 84.

11. The average of fees on each document excepting wills and decree memoranda, amounted to Rs. 1—14—4, against Rs. 1—14—3. The proportion of fees on the value of immovable property was Rs. 0—6—6 per cent, and on movable property Rs. 0—3—9 per cent.

Percentage of Fees.

12. The annexed table exhibits the statistics of the several Districts. Excepting Toomkoor, Kolár and Chituldroog, they all shew a decline in compulsorily registered documents. This may be ascribed partly to a modification of a clause of the old Act which absolutely prohibited an unregistered document, if registrable compulsorily, from being acted on by any public officer, while Section 49 of the new Act only interdicts its being received as evidence of transactions affecting immovable property or authorities to adopt. The distinction is probably acted on wherever legal advice is procurable; and thus unregistered documents may now be received as evidence of a contract provided any lien on immovable property is waived.

Statistics and causes of decline in registration.

Names of Districts.	Compulsory Registration.					Optional Registration.				
	For 1870—71.	For 1871—72.	Difference.	Increase per cent	Decrease percent.	For 1870—71.	For 1871—72.	Difference.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Bangalore ...	2,042	1,720	322	...	15·7	666	642	24	...	3·6
Mysore ...	1,263	1,005	263	...	20·7	303	259	44	...	14·5
Toomkcor ...	548	589	41	7·4	...	242	278	36	14·8	...
Kolár ...	445	470	25	5·6	...	331	330	1	...	·3
Hassan ...	744	491	253	...	34·	218	205	13	...	5·9
Kadoor ...	517	434	83	...	16·	169	159	10	...	5·9
Shimoga ...	357	341	16	...	4·4	108	107	1	...	·9
Chituldroog ...	157	185	28	17·8	...	43	48	5	11·6	...

13. Another cause of decline in registration may be traced to the facilities afforded in most large towns by new banking associations for obtaining loans without the security of immovable property. In Hassan, Kadoor and Shimoga, the coffee growing districts, the decrease is accounted for by the exemption of coffee grants from compulsory registration. Among the minor causes of the decline, I may notice the provisions of Section 48 of the new Act which has deprived registered instruments of an advantage which they enjoyed under the old Act, in so far that they do not now take effect against an oral agreement followed by delivery of the property. In like manner, by Section 50, the preference given to registered against unregistered leases for terms not exceeding a year, has been abolished.

14. Under these adverse circumstances the financial result in 1871—72 has not been so satisfactory as it was in the exceptional year 1870—71, but the surplus was better than in any of the preceding years, as shewn in the margin. There has been no increase in the total expenditure of the Department, although, in consequence of the extended inspection of local offices, which took place in 1871—72, the travelling charges were unusually high.

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1870—71	23,008— 9—9	17,342— 2—6	5,666— 7— 3
1871—72	20,945—11—4	17,371—15—5	3,573—11—10

Districts.	Receipts.									Expenditure.									
	Fees.			Penalties.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Salary and Establishment Allowance.			Commission to Sub-Registrars.			Contingencies.			Total.		
General Registry Office ...	101	0	0	...	...	...	10	12	0	111	12	0	4,958	0	0	...	...	...	369	6	2	5,327	6	2
Bangalore ...	6,310	0	0	181	10	0	15	6	3	6,507	0	3	1,020	0	0	2,132	10	3	32	1	6	3,184	11	9
Kolár ...	1,996	8	0	75	0	0	2	12	0	2,074	4	0	660	0	0	667	12	9½	127	2	6	1,394	15	3½
Toomkoor ...	1,725	12	0	22	8	0	2	12	0	1,751	0	0	598	0	0	627	1	6	97	0	0	1,322	1	6
Mysore ...	3,624	0	0	160	0	0	49	9	7	3,833	9	7	805	4	11	1,306	10	5	128	9	7	2,240	8	11
Hassan ...	2,333	12	0	123	8	0	1	8	0	2,458	12	0	600	0	0	632	2	9	69	4	0	1,301	6	9
Shimoga ...	1,571	0	0	48	0	0	10	9	6	1,629	9	6	300	0	0	517	15	11	28	3	0	846	3	0
Kadoor ...	1,844	8	0	14	8	0	63	0	0	1,922	0	0	475	0	3	658	0	8	70	3	5	1,203	4	4
Chituldroog ...	599	8	0	30	0	0	28	4	0	657	12	0	300	0	0	197	5	8	54	0	1	551	5	9
Total.....	20,106	0	0	655	2	9	184	9	4	20,945	11	4	9,656	5	2	6,739	11	11½	975	14	3	17,371	15	5½

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Hassan ...	1	6	7	...	3	6	3	2
Kadoor ...	1	7	8	...	...	...	4	4
Toomkoor ...	1	10	11	...	...	6	3	2
Chituldroog ...	...	9	...	9	...	4	1	4
Shimoga ...	1	5	6	4	4	...	5	5
Total...	6	51	57	13	13	35	26	25

14. Under these adverse circumstances the financial result in 1871—72 has not been so satisfactory as it was in the exceptional year 1870—71, but the surplus was better than in any of the preceding years, as shewn in the margin. There has been no increase in the total expenditure of the Department,. although, in consequence of the extended inspection of local offices, which took place in 1871—72, the travelling charges were unusually high.

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Hassan ...	2,333	12	0	123	8	0	1	8	0	2,458	12	0	600	0	0	632	2	9	69	4	0	1,301	6	9
Shimoga ...	1,571	0	0	48	0	0	10	9	6	1,629	9	6	300	0	0	517	15	11	28	3	0	846	3	0
Kadoor ...	1,844	8	0	14	8	0	63	0	0	1,922	0	0	475	0	3	658	0	8	70	3	5	1,203	4	4
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CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1871—72.

The Progress Report has been drawn up by the Conservator, Captain van Someren, and its several headings will be followed in these remarks.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. Revised rules for the sale of sandalwood by auction were published and brought into operation during the year.

SPECIAL.

HEAD I.—STATE FORESTS.

FIRST SECTION.

3. No new State-forests were established during the year; but additions were made to two of the existing forests to the extent of 40,120 acres, or about 62⅔ square miles; making the total area of the State-forests at the close of the year about 451⅔ square miles, of which 406⅔ consisted of deciduous, and 45 of evergreen forests.

4. The demarcations of the former class of forests up to the close of the year, comprised 309⅓ square miles, of which those of about 62⅔ square miles were carried out during the year.

5. The necessary inspections and arrangements connected with the taking up of large tracts of land for fuel reserves in the Nandidroog Range, and for District-forests in the Hassan District, interfered with the further extension of the State-forests in those ranges; and the Conservator remarks that the District-forest scheme, if properly carried out, will probably sufficiently provide for the due preservation of the existing forests not already set apart as "State-Forests," and render further extension of the latter unnecessary, while some of the tracts proposed to be included among the forests, will probably be worked under the District-forest scheme.

SECOND SECTION.

6. No remarks.

THIRD SECTION.

PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS.

7. There were 428 cases of breach of the Forest Rules reported during the year; in 351 of which the accused parties were convicted and punished. In 68 cases the accused were acquitted; nine cases remained pending at the close of the year.

The returns furnished under this head appeared to have been carelessly prepared. This should be guarded against in future.

FOURTH SECTION.

Improvement and Extension of the Forests.

8. The measured work in demarcating and clearing the State forests during the year, aggregated—

	Miles.
New Demarcation	66
Clearing old Lines	31

9. The progress made in each range in the above, and in opening out roads through the forests, was as follows:—

I. In the Nagar Range, a road in the Lakkuvalli forest, 3,153 yards in length and 12 feet wide, cost Rs. 212—7—9, or Rs. 119 per mile; and a road in the Hannigere forests, 10 miles 296 yards in length, cost Rs. 123—10—0 per mile. This road when completed, will be 25 miles in length. Both these roads will be useful as lines for general purposes of traffic.

II. In the Ashtagram Range the work was limited to clearing the old lines round certain forests.

III. In the Hassan District, the Vijayapura jungles were demarcated; 18 plots were selected and marked off in six forests for cardamom plantations; and several tracts were examined in view to their being taken up for Sandal-reserves and District-forests.

IV. In the Nandidroog Range, 66 miles of demarcation of State forests, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles of that of fuel-reserves, were carried out. Seven blocks selected for the latter purpose were also marked off with stones, preparatory to final demarcation. The old lines round the Dévaráydroog forest were cleared out.

Plantations.

10. The following plantations are referred to in the Report.

I. *In the Nagar Range.*—The desired extension of the Lakkuvalli plantations awaits the settlement of the question of the proposed establishment of a reservoir in the neighbourhood by the Madras Irrigation Company. The impracticable character of this scheme, and the very serious injury that its adoption would inflict on the interests of the Mysore State, have lately been brought to the notice of the Madras Government; and it is hoped that it will be finally abandoned at an early date.

The Sakrebailu teak plantation is stated to have been so overgrown, that the number of trees standing in it could not be ascertained. As, however, fires were kept out from

it, it may be assumed that the number has not seriously diminished. The Conservator should have this plantation properly cleared of undergrowth, when the season for such work arrives.

The Hebbe teak-plantation made little progress during the year, having been mismanaged subsequent to the death of the late Deputy Conservator, Mr. Dobbs.

The eucalyptus plantations at various places in this range, have been generally failures, only about one-tenth of the seedlings planted out having survived.

The attempts to raise sandal-trees from seed in the reserves selected for the purpose, have failed to a great extent, the hot weather having killed off most of the seedlings: they should, however, be continued, as in the course of time there can be no doubt that a large number of plants will be reared by this mode of propagating this valuable wood.

II. In the Ashtagram Range, a plot of 53 acres in extent was prepared for planting up with teak during the current year.

The last year's sowings of teak in 100 acres of partially cleared forest, did not succeed, as, though the seed germinated well, the plants died in large numbers during the hot season. The Conservator records his opinion, that the only way to ensure success in the propagation of this tree, is, to plant the seedlings out in properly prepared ground.

The Gurupura sandal-reserve was extended to about 2,000 acres, and much of it sown up; but the seedlings, here again, died in large numbers during the hot season. It is proposed to try the experiment of sowing a plot up with dhál and sandal seed.

Scattered plots of sandal-sowings are stated to have proved unsatisfactory; though looking to the manner in which this tree thrives, indigenously, in so many parts of the Province, it is difficult to understand why such should be the case.

It is probable that but a small proportion of the vast quantity of seed shed by sandal trees annually, is sufficiently vigorous to produce healthy plants; and if this be the case, the loss of so large a number of the young seedlings during the hot season, would be thus fairly accounted for.

The sowings of suitable plots or tracts should be steadily persevered in,—such precautions being taken as experience shews to be calculated to give the young seedlings a better chance of surviving.

III. In the Nandidroog Range.—The Kumbárhalli timber plantation was successfully extended, 8,254 trees having been planted out in it, all of which are stated to be thriving. About the same number are ready in the nurseries for planting out during the current year; but the number ought to, and would, have been much larger, if the officer in charge had not neglected the instructions issued to him on the subject.

About 1,216 cart-loads of small fuel, and 160 of grass, were cut and collected on this plantation; the amount realized from the sale of a portion of which, paid four-fifths of the charges incurred on it during the year.

More or less progress was made in enclosing, preparing nurseries for, and planting out, the following fuel-plantations, *viz* :—

1.	The Chóta Hosaharadi, and—		
2.	The Barra Hosaharadi with an area of	2,000	Acres.
3.	The Kumbalagódu measuring	1,115	„
4.	The Karapanahalli „	360	„
5.	The Appasandra „	672	„
6.	The Márasandra „	524	„
7.	The Kurandahalli „	324	„
8.	The Jadigénahalli „	395	„
9.	The Nellal „	1,485	„
10.	The Kádgódi „	689	„
10.	Total Plantations with an aggregate area of	7,564	„

The total outlay on these plantations was Rs. 9,825—4—8; and the Conservator considers the results unsatisfactory, the number of casualties among the seedlings that were planted out having been very large. He is further of opinion that the cost of establishing this class of plantations successfully, will be far heavier than has been anticipated, which will probably prove to be the case.

The mere enclosure of these tracts, and the prevention of their being grazed over by cattle, or devastated by fires, can hardly, however, if aided by breaking up the ground where practicable, fail to result in their becoming more or less stocked by natural reproductions; and with the examples on this head that already exist in various parts of the District, there can be no reason to dread ultimate failure in this matter.

The bamboo should be freely sown in favorable spots in all these tracts, and indigenous trees which spring up of themselves almost everywhere, and many of which are suitable for fuel and small timber purposes, should be protected from injury, and encouraged to establish themselves wherever they appear.

FIFTH SECTION.

Actual Yield of the Forests, Disposal of Timber, &c.

11. *In the Nagar Range* the fellings amounted to 2,974 teak, and 2,552 junglewood logs, and 7,300 bamboos.

The fellings in the Soraba and Chennagiri Talooks were necessarily large, the Department being bound to complete them within one year from the date of settlement of these talooks by the Revenue Survey, at the expiration of which term under the Survey Rules, all unfelled trees on occupied lands, become the property of the holder.

The sales of the depôts realized Rs. 24,692.

An experimental sale of 5,018 cubic feet of teak at Bellary was successful, and will be repeated during the current year.

The collections of sandalwood amounted to 431 tons, at an average cost of Rs. 28—4—3 per ton.

The sales were 377 tons of good, and 93 of waste-wood; the rates realized being Rs. 318 per ton on the former, and Rs. 14—6—4 on the latter. As contrasted with the previous year, the costs of collection were Rs. 16 per ton less, while the rates realized were Rs. 12 per ton higher.

12. *In the Ashtagram Range* the fellings amounted to 9,194 cubic feet, and 5,654 poles and pieces of teak; and 16,710 cubic feet, and 361 poles and pieces of jungle-wood.

The sales at the depôts realized Rs. 39,073.

The collections of sandalwood aggregated 280 tons, at an average cost of Rs. 41-5-0 per ton. The sales were 206 tons of good, and 106 tons of inferior and waste-wood; the rates realized being Rs. 373—15—11 per ton on the former, and only Rs. 9—11—4 on the latter. As contrasted with the previous year, the costs of collection were Rs. 2—3—0 per ton, lower, while the prices realized were Rs. 31—9—0 per ton, higher.

13. *In the Nandidroog Range* there were no fellings of timber. The collections of sandalwood aggregated 179 tons, at an average cost of Rs. 37—1—4 per ton.

The sales were 149 tons of good, and 43 tons of waste-wood, the prices realized being Rs. 280—5—8 per ton on the former, and Rs. 3—1—1 on the latter. As contrasted with the previous year, the costs of collections were Rs. 1—4—0 per ton, lower; but the prices realized were less, by the large sum of Rs. 98—8—0 per ton.

This serious falling-off is ascribed by the Conservator to the want of a proper sandal kóti, which has necessitated the sale of the wood collected from time to time, instead of periodically. As, however, it is presumed that the same course must have been adopted in the previous year when good prices were obtained, indeed the highest in the Province, this explanation appears to be hardly sufficient. The facilities afforded to purchasers of this article at Bangalore were described in the Report for 1870-71 as the cause of the high prices obtained there; and with proper arrangements, these advantages should, it may be supposed, have ensured a more favorable result as regards the last year's sales. The necessary steps will be taken without delay for the provision of a suitable building for the purpose.

14. The quantity of inferior and waste-wood included in the sandal-collections of last year, appears to have been very much larger than usual, and to call for some notice.

DISTRICT FORESTS.

15. The scheme for placing the more important of the District-forests throughout the Province under the control and management of the Forest Department, referred to in para 21 of the Review of the Report of 1870-71, was sanctioned by the Government of India at the close of the year under report, and is now being brought into operation. If properly carried out the scheme can hardly fail to prove successful; but it will take some time before it can be generally worked.

The large area of 35,525 acres of suitable land for this purpose, was reserved therefor in the Soraba Talook, on its settlement last year.

GENERAL.

HEAD 1.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

16. The financial results of 1871-72 were as follow:—

I. The year opened with assets valued at Rs. 2,24,099, *viz*:—

Timber, &c., in stock ..	Rs.	1,96,027
Outstandings due. ..	„	28,072
Total Rs.		2,24,099

II. Receipts during the year—

From sale of timber of all kinds	Rs.	3,06,854	
Minor Forest produce ..	„	11,781	
Total Rs. . .			3,18,635
Expenditure under all heads	„		1,59,104
Surplus (Receipts in Cash) ..			Rs. 1,59,531
Deduct difference between assets and liabilities at commencement and close of year			„ 35,495
Leaves Net Revenue			Rs. 1,24,036

III. Assets at close of the year, Rs. 1,88,604, or Rs. 35,495 less than those with which the year opened, *viz*:—

Value of timber, &c., in stock ..		Rs.	1,72,948
Outstandings on account of—			
Contractors ..	Rs. 6,464	„	15,656
Sales	„ 9,192		
Total Rs			1,88,604

The operations of the year thus shew a net profit of Rs. 1,24,036, the surplus receipts in cash being Rs. 1,59,531. The value of wood supplied to the Mahárája during the year, was Rs. 8,431—5—7, which amount is not included in the cash-surplus.

17. The amount shewn above as the value of assets at the commencement of the year under report, does not correspond with that exhibited in the Report for 1870—71, as existing at the close of that year. The difference, amounting to the large sum of Rs. 32,344, is stated by the Conservator in a separate letter, No. 956, dated 1st August 1872, to be due to an error in the valuation of sandalwood stock, as it stood at the close of 1870—71, the valuation shewn in the accounts for that year having been put down at Rs. 1,12,768, whereas it was really only Rs. 80,424; thus reducing the net-revenue for that year, from Rs. 2,58,937 to Rs. 2,26,593.

The subject will be separately reported on; but it may be noticed here that the error occurred from an over-estimate of the sandalwood in store, the quantity being entered as 400 tons and charged accordingly; whereas it was only 306 tons, of which $60\frac{3}{4}$ tons were inferior, or waste.

The error merely affects the operations of the last year, so far as it led to the incorrect valuation of the assets at its commencement; but it has been duly amended in the accounts furnished with the report under review.

18. In paras 51 to 62 of his Report, the Conservator gives full details of the actuals for the year, under the several sub-heads of receipt and expenditure, as compared with the Budget allotments; from which it appears that the aggregate actuals were—

Receipts Rs. 3,18,634, against the Budget estimate of Rs. 3,14,000; and—

Expenditure Rs. 1,59,103, against the Budget estimate of Rs. 1,86,600.

19. The total estimated value of the timber in store at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,15,603; and of that felled or collected during the year, Rs. 54,721. The amount realized from sales was only Rs. 50,408, against Rs. 1,21,100, estimated in the Budget. In the Ashtagram Range, the sales realized Rs. 16,500 less than was anticipated, owing chiefly, it is stated, to the quantity of timber imported into Mysore from the adjoining Madras State and private forests.

20. The total collections of sandalwood during the year aggregated 653 tons of good wood, or 153 tons in excess of the quantity (500 tons) fixed by the Government of India as the maximum annual collection for the present. The Conservator states that the excess was due to the collection of old wood; but care must be taken so to arrange that the entire quantity of good wood, however obtained, collected in any one year, shall not exceed the limit of 500 tons ordered by Government.

The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year, excluding the waste, was 740 tons; the realizations from which were Rs. 78,640 in excess of the Budget estimate.

Had it not been for the large excess under this head, the serious falling off in the sales of timber, amounting to Rs. 69,700, would have reduced the receipts considerably below the sum anticipated in the Budget, instead of which they exceeded the latter by Rs. 4,634.

21. The realizations from the sale of minor forest produce were only Rs. 2,591, against Rs. 10,000 estimated in the Budget. The reason assigned for this large falling off under this head, is not satisfactory, and demands close enquiry. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Ashtagram Range.

GENERAL REMARKS.

22. The felling of timber for sleepers for the Bangalore and Mysore Railway, had made some progress before the orders were received, putting the scheme in abeyance; 4,458 pieces of timber were cut for this purpose at a cost of Rs 724.

23. The return of the avenue trees planted in the Province, given in para 65, is so incomplete as to be of little value. The Conservator should procure accurate information on this head from the District Officers in good time to admit of its being embodied in the Annual Report, furnishing a form to each, if necessary, to be filled up by them.

The number of avenue trees and topes planted throughout the Province is very large, and very creditable to the Revenue Officers generally.

CONTEMPLATED OPERATIONS.

24. These are proposed to be limited to the felling of—

I. Teak, 28,000 cubic feet, and 1,000 poles.

II. Jungle-wood, 65,000 cubic feet, and 1,000 cart-loads.

III. Sandalwood, 500 tons; and will further comprise the extension of some, and the completion of other existing plantations; the planting up of the sandal and fuel-reserves already selected; and the selection and opening up of other similar reserves. Also the completion of the demarcation of the State-forests, and of the roads required to be constructed through them.

25. In addition to the above, the introduction of the District-forest scheme will give important employment to the Department during the current year.

26. The Department labored again in the past year under the disadvantage of a general change amongst its officers, which greatly interfered with the due carrying out of the works contemplated. These changes involved the necessity of two of the ranges being left for some time in charge of officers unconnected with the Department, during which little satisfactory progress was made in them. With the experienced Officers now in charge of the three principal Ranges, it is hoped that the current year will shew better results in all important respects, than those hitherto obtained.

27. The following Officers were appointed to, and joined, the Department during the past year.

1. Captain Jarrett, v. c., Deputy Conservator.
2. Mr. Hicks, Assistant Conservator.
3. Mr. Macpherson do
4. Mr. Jellicoe do
5. Mr. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Conservator.

Mr. Ring, Sub-Assistant Conservator, was transferred as officiating Assistant Conservator, to Coorg.

28. It is satisfactory to find that the subordinates of the Department generally are favorably reported on.

29. If the Conservator desires to make any representation on the subject noticed in the concluding para of his Report, he should do so in a separate communication, when it shall receive all due consideration.

30. In conclusion, I have much pleasure in recording my opinion that Captain van Someren himself, is entitled to the acknowledgments of Government, for the zeal and energy with which he has worked, as Head of the Department, during the past year.

BANGALORE,
5th August 1872.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to submit my Report on the operations of the Registration Department in Mysore for the official year 1871—72. The principal event of the year was the introduction into Mysore from 1st September 1871 of the new Indian Registration Act, and the subsidiary arrangements for giving effect to it. The old Act having been in force for the first five months, separate returns for the respective periods are appended as required by Government of India, Home Department, No. 5449, dated—December 1871, and also a general return for the whole year. The following is a summary of the results compared with those of the previous years from 1866.

	PARTICULARS.	1871—72.	1870—71.	1869—70.	1868.	1867.	1866.
1	Compulsory registrations under section 17 relating to immovable property of Rs. 100 value and upwards	5,239	6,086	5,511	4,652	4,408	3,107
2	Voluntary registrations under section 18 relating to immovable property under Rs. 100 value	1,612	1,619	1,465	1,340	1,364	1,352
3	Bonds, contracts and miscellaneous documents not relating to real property	417	462	478	366	513	1,392
	Total....	7,268	8,167	7,454	6,358	6,285	5,851
4	Registered on payment of penalty under sections 24 and 34 ...	77	52	35	64	83	...
5	Specially registered under section 52	90	259	330	247	225	445
6	Sealed covers deposited under section 44	2	...	...	8	1	5
7	Do. withdrawn do.	1	...	...	1	...	...
8	Registration of wills under section 46	13	11	15	13	16	13
9	Sealed covers opened	...	1	1	1	...	...
10	Memoranda of decrees relating to registered documents sent by Courts to Registrars under section 41...	85	137	153	107	68	...
11	Memoranda of decrees relating to immovable property sent by Courts to Registrars of Districts concerned under section 42 ...	1,190	1,320	1,117	1,727	1,175	20
12	Copies of decrees relating to immovable property sent by Registrars to Sub-Registrars under section 75	1,264	1,465	1,121	1,761	1,156	68
13	Certified copies of decrees under section 18	26	...	...	...	...	...
14	Translations filed under section 19	...	2	1	4	...	...
15	Searches made	84	71	63	29	19	...
16	Copies and extracts made or granted	135	120	79	36	29	...
17	Powers of attorney, *special*, attested	135	108	75	292	450	203
18	Do do *general* do	20	20	30	68	113	75
19	Attendances at private residences by— Registrars and Sub-Registrars in person. ...	119	96	78	86	91	40
	Persons deputed under a commission ...	8	4	16	8	26	7
20	Orders of refusal to register under section 82	172	202	71	45	218	7
21	Appeals from orders of refusal to register...	22	27	16	6	12	8
22	Orders issued by Registrars on appeal directing registration under section 83	12	1	6	6	9	3
23	Do of refusal to direct registration under section 83 ...	10	26	8	1	1	...
24	Registered under orders from the District Registrars on appeals under section 83	12	1	8	2	7	2
25	Do do of a Court do, section 84 ...	6	5	1	...	...	8
26	Copies of documents forwarded by Sub-Registrars under sections 72 to 74 including memoranda of documents under sections 64 and 66 of Act VIII of 1871	183	165	142	203	238	...
27	Copies of documents filed by Sub-Registrars under sections 72, 73, 74 and 78	181	190	163	215	250	...
28	Summonses issued	239	229	212	193	494	...
	Receipts of the Department	20,945 11 4	23,008 9 9	20,247 6 9	20,661 15 3	16,344 0 0	9,736 8 0
	Charges	17,371 15 5½	17,342 2 6	18,212 15 6	19,264 7 4	14,059 4 3	21,304 15 8
	Surplus	3,573 11 10½	5,666 7 3	2,034 7 3	1,397 7 11	2,284 11 9	... ...
	Deficit in first year...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11,568 7 8

2. It will be observed that there has been since 1870—71 a decline of about 12 per cent in the number of documents affecting immovable property of both the compulsory and optional classes, the causes of which will be noticed in a subsequent para 12. The total value of the property concerned is reported to have been Rs. 30,99,706.

Compulsory registration of documents relating to immovable property.

3. There has also been a slight falling off in the number of documents relating to movable property, such as bonds, personal contracts, &c., which may be regarded as casual. The value of the property was Rs. 4,55,196.

Optional registration of documents relating to movable property.

4. There were 56 registrations on payment of penalty for delay in presentation under Section 24, against 52 in the preceding year, and 21 registrations on penalty for delay in the apearance of executants under Section 34 of the new Act. The amount of penalty levied under both the sections amounted to Rs. 655—2—0. A decrease under this head of receipt may be anticipated, as under the new Act the maximum amount of penalty has been reduced from twenty times to ten times the ordinary registration fee.

Registration on payment of penalties under Sections 24 and 34.

5. Ninety documents were specially registered under Section 52 of the old Act, against 259 in the previous year. Special registration has been done away with by the new law.

Special registration under Section 52 of Act XX of 1866.

6. There were two deposits and one withdrawal of sealed covers, and 13 registrations of wills. This is an average number, but an extension of the practice of registering wills and authorities to adopt may be expected under the operations of the new Act, as it empowers Sub-Registrars in the talooks and not Registrars at District Head Quarters only to register such documents. The registration of authorities to adopt is made compulsory by the new Act.

Wills and sealed covers—Sections 44, 45 and 46.

7. As the new Act does not provide for the issue of memoranda of decrees there is necessarily a marked diminution in the number of such documents. In lieu of them however certified copies of decrees are allowed to be registered at the option of the holders. Twenty-six copies were so registered after the introduction of the Act.

Memoranda of decrees and certified copies of decrees.

8. There were 84 searches and 135 copies of documents or extracts granted during the year, against 71 and 120 respectively in the previous year; an improvement which indicates a growing appreciation on the part of the public of the utility of the registration records in this respect.

Searches and copies and extracts granted.

Stock Account of Quantities and Value of Timber and other Forest Produce on hand at the commencement and close of the year 1871—72.

DESCRIPTION.	In Depôt on 1st April 1871.		Add received during 1871—72.		Deduct issued or sold during 1871—72.			Difference.		Remaining in Stock on 31st March 1872.		REMARKS.
	Quantity.	Probable Value.	Quantity	Probable Value.	Quantity.	Probable Value.	Amount realized.	Profit.	Loss.	Quantity.	Probable Value.	
Timber.												
Nagar Division ... Teak	925	12,025 0 0	907	11,791 0 0	459	5,967 0 0	11,773 3 11	5,806 3 11	... ...	1,373	17,849 0 0	
Blackwood ...	...	... ...	11	110 0 0	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11	110 0 0	
Junglewood ...	1,187	11,870 0 0	1,185	11,850 0 0	361	3,610 0 0	6,090 5 8	2,480 5 8	... .	2,011	20,110 0 0	
Teak Branch Pieces	615	615 0 0	2	2 0 0	536	536 0 0	449 6 0	... ...	86 10 0	81	81 0 0	
Bamboos ...	...	... ...	7,300	146 0 0	7,300	146 0 0	841 8 0	695 8 0	... ...	...	... ...	
Total.....	2,727	24,510 0 0	9,405	23,899 0 0	8,656	10,259 0 0	19,154 7 7	8,982 1 7	86 10 0	3,476	38,150 0 0	4,458 small pieces of teak cut for railway sleepers excluded in this
Ashtagram Division... Teak	4,283	55,679 0 0	1,538	19,994 0 0	2,245	29,185 0 0	20,789 8 6	... ...	8,395 7 6	3,576	46,488 0 0	
Blackwood ...	57	570 0 0	21	210 0 0	42	420 0 0	1,110 5 11	690 5 11	... ...	36	360 0 0	
Junglewood ..	3,435	34,350 0 0	1,015	10,150 0 0	928	9,280 0 0	8,677 2 3	... ...	602 13 9	3,522	35,220 0 0	
Bamboos ...	2,200	44 0 0	4,553	91 0 0	2,153	43 0 0	66 14 0	23 14 0	... ...	4,600	92 0 0	
Total.....	9,975	90,643 0 0	7,127	30,445 0 0	5,368	38,928 0 0	*30,643 14 8	714 3 11	8,998 5 3	11,734	82,160 0 0	
Nandidroog Division. Junglewood ...	45	450 0 0	...	... ...	9	90 0 0	3 0 0	... ...	87 0 0	36	360 0 0	
Bamboos ...	...	... ...	18,861	377 0 0	15,761	315 0 0	607 2 9	292 2 9	... ...	3,100	62 0 0	
Total.....	45	450 0 0	18,861	377 0 0	15,770	405 0 0	610 2 9	292 2 9	87 0 0	3,136	422 0 0	
Total Timber.....	12,747	1,15,603 0 0	35,393	54,721 0 0	29,794	49,592 0 0	50,408 9 0	9,988 8 3	9,171 15 3	18,346	1,20,732 0 0	
Sandalwood.												
Nagar Division ... Good Wood ...	156	49,920 0 0	340	1,08,800 0 0	379	1,21,280 0 0	1,19,825 2 3	... ...	1,454 13 9	117	37,440 0 0	
... Inferior Wood ...	44	1,408 0 0	91	2,912 0 0	94	3,008 0 0	1,338 14 0	... ...	1,669 2 0	41	1,312 0 0	
Ashtagram Division Good Wood ...	65	20,800 0 0	176	56,320 0 0	213	68,160 0 0	77,042 14 6	8,882 14 6	... ...	28	8,960 0 0	About 27 tons of unassorted wood not brought on into accounts are not included.
Inferior Wood ...	7	224 0 0	104	3,328 0 0	106	3,392 0 0	1,029 5 6	... ...	2,362 10 6	5	160 0 0	
Nandidroog Division Good Wood ...	24½	7,760 0 0	137	43,840 0 0	148½	47,520 0 0	41,773 3 8	... ...	5,746 12 4	12¾	4,030 0 0	
Inferior Wood ...	9¾	312 0 0	41¾	1,336 0 0	43¼	1,384 0 0	132 1 1	... ...	1,251 14 11	8¼	264 0 0	
Total Sandalwood.....	306	80,424 0 0	889¾	2,16,536 0 0	983¾	2,44,744 0 0	2,41,141 9 0	8,882 14 6	12,485 5 6	212	52,216 0 0	
Grand Total	13,053	1,96,027 0 0	36,282¾	2,71,257 0 0	30,777¾	2,94,336 0 0	2,91,550 2 0	18,871 6 9	21,657 4 9	18,558	1,72,948 0 0	

* Besides the above 8,431—5—7 rupees worth of timber included under head quantity was supplied to His Highness the Mahárája.

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 31st July 1872.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Government Series, No. 23.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Statement of Outstandings and Liabilities of the Department on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the year 1871—72.

Divisions.	Departmental Debtor.			Departmental Creditor.			Balance due—		Remarks.
	At the Commencement of the year.	Recoveries in cash & in work done during the year.	At close of the year.	At the Commencement of the year.	Payments made during the year.	At close of the year.	To Department outstandings.	By Department Liabilities.	
Nandidroog ...	...	22,597 9 2	22,597 9 2	3,529 12 5	20,183 6 0	23,713 2 5	1,115 9 3	...	Includes Plantation office.
Nagar	...	28,167 0 9	28,167 0 9	4,037 15 8	27,270 6 10	31,308 6 6	3,141 5 9	...	
Ashtagram ...	...	44,676 9 2	44,676 9 2	7,784 10 0	39,099 4 3	46,883 14 3	2,207 5 1	...	
Total...	...	95,441 3 1	95,441 3 1	15,352 6 1	86,553 1 1	1,01,905 7 2	6,464 4 1	...	

Government Series, No. 28.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Account of Forest Revenue for 1871-72.

Receipts	3,18,634	15	9
Expenditure	1,59,103	8	11
Surplus...	1,59,531	6	10
Deduct difference between Assets and Liabilities at the commencement and close of the year.	35,495	0	0
Net Revenue ..	1,24,036	6	10

Detail of Differences between Assets and Liabilities at the commencement and close of the year 1871-72.

	At commencement of the year.	At close of the year.	Difference. In favor of the year.	Difference. Against the year.
Value of stock	1,96,027	1,72,948	...	23,079
Outstandings on account of Contractors, &c	15,352	6,464	...	8,888
Do of sales, &c ... ... —	12,720	9,192	...	3,528
Total Assets.....	2,24,099	1,88,604	...	35,495
Deduct Liabilities...	...	...	...	...
Total against the year.....	...	...	...	35,495

Conservator of Forests' Office,
Mysore and Coorg,
Bangalore, 31*st July* 1872.

G. J. van SOMEREN, *Captain*,
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Government Series, No. 21.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Summary of Revenue and Expenditure in the different Divisions during 1871—72.

CLASSIFICATION.	Direction.	Nandidroog Division.	Nagar Division.	Ashtagram Division.	Total.	REMARKS.
RECEIPTS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
i. Sale of timber brought to Depôts ...	...	48,617 12 3	1,40,271 7 10	1,09,569 13 10	2,98,459 1 11	Rs. 1,600 paid twice last year have in 1871—72 been credited as revenue by the Deputy Accountant General, but not exhibited in this. Forms Nos. 22, 23, and 28 will shew the item, it having been shewn as an outstanding against the Department.
ii. Do removed by purchasers, &c. ...	...	3,878 13 4	4,190 2 0	325 14 6	8,394 13 10	
iii. Duty on foreign timber	...	...	...	...	...	
iv. Permit fees, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	
v. Grazing dues	...	24 0 0	0 12 0	...	24 12 0	
vi. Sale of fruits and other minor forest produce	...	743 5 6	276 10 0	1,571 1 1	2,591 0 7	
vii. Sale of confiscated timber, &c. ...	...	...	4,882 2 3	11 0 0	4,893 2 3	
viii. Fines and forfeitures	...	72 8 6	79 14 0	79 1 1	231 7 7	
ix. Miscellaneous receipts	...	337 0 7	1,640 5 5	2,063 3 7	4,040 9 7	
Total Receipts.....	...	53,673 8 2	1,51,341 5 6	1,13,620 2 1	3,18,634 15 9	
EXPENDITURE.						
A. Conservancy and Working.						
i. Timber expenses	...	7,251 2 10	22,051 15 2	32,734 6 3	62,037 8 3	
ii. Purchase of tools, &c.	...	...	65 7 0	211 3 10	276 10 10	
iii. Feed and keep of elephants, &c. ...	...	...	...	1,127 11 7	1,127 11 7	
iv. Rent of leased forests	...	60 0 0	...	30 0 0	90 0 0	
v. Charges in collecting revenue on grass, &c.	...	...	...	135 8 0	135 8 0	
vi. Plantations	...	12,302 9 3	1,067 6 6			
vii. Forest work	...	55 7 4	16 2 0	2,898 8 10	16,268 8 7	
viii. Forest survey	...	388 11 11	...	160 12 0	232 15 4	
ix. Experiments to test the value on timber, &c.	...	...	...	...	388 11 11	
x. Communications, &c.	...	1,785 10 4	3,351 2 7	739 15 10	739 15 10	
				892 15 4	6,029 2 3	
Total Conservancy and Working.....	...	21,843 9 8	26,552 1 3	38,931 1 8	87,326 12 7	
B. Establishment.						
i. Salaries	12,481 1 3	12,617 7 3	16,946 11 1	16,556 5 10	58,601 9 5	
ii. Travelling Allowances, &c.... ...	1,578 13 1	2,719 12 4	1,641 12 8	3,183 2 9	9,123 8 10	
iii. Contingencies	1,653 7 2	478 5 2	1,039 1 11	880 11 10	4,051 10 1	
Total Establishment.....	15,713 5 6	15,815 8 9	19,627 9 8	20,620 4 5	71,776 12 4	
Total Expenditure.....	15,713 5 6	37,659 2 5	46,179 10 11	59,551 6 1	1,59,103 8 11	

Government Series, No. 22.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, MYSORE.

Annual Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of the Forest Department in Mysore for the year 1871—72.

Cr. *Dr.*

Year.	Heads of Account.	Rupees.	Year.	Heads of Account.	Rupees.
1871—72	To Cash Balance in hand on 31st March 1871.	15,352 6 1	1871—72.	By Expenditure of the Department ...	1,59,103 8 11
	„ Revenue received	3,18,634 15 9		„ Remittances to State Treasuries ...	3,18,634 15 9
	„ Remittances from State Treasuries ...	1,58,329 13 5		„ Re-payments of Depôts	... ...
	„ Deposits	... ...		„ Do of Advances	8,114 6 6
	„ Advances recovered	... ...		„ Refunds of Revenue	... ...
				„ Balance outstanding on 31st March 1872 ...	6,464 4 1
	Total Rs	4,92,317 3 3		Total Rs.....	4,92,317 3

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS' OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG,
Bangalore, 31st July 1872.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

(*c.*) To carry on experimental plantations of blue gum and other Australian trees.

(*d.*) To sow up existing sandal reserves.

(*e.*) To continue, and, if possible, finish the roads through Lakkuvalli and Hannigeri forests.

67. *In Mysore Range.*

(*f.*) To collect and sell 47,000 cubic feet of timber, 1,000 cart-loads of small wood and poles, and 100 tons of sandal.

(*g.*) To push on the sandal reserves at Gurupúr, and to open 50 to 100 acres more of teak plantation, as labor may be obtained.

In Hassan Range to collect 100 tons of sandal, and small timber and fuel, and to commence fuel plantations and sandal reserves.

68. *In Nandidroog Range.*

(*h.*) To collect 100 tons of sandal and small cuttings and thinnings in State-forests, and bamboos.

(*i.*) To push on the plantation work now in hand, as also plantings of sandal in reserves.

69. The chief work of the year will be the introduction of the District Forest scheme already mentioned.

70. During the year under report there were great changes in the personnel of the Department. Captain Jarrett, Deputy Conservator in the Central Provinces, joined from on furlough in England, and took up his appointment in Nagar on 17th July 1871. Lieutenant-Colonel Babington of the Public Works Department carried on the work between the 9th April and that date.

71. In Nandidroog Mr. Ring had charge of both the range and plantations work till 13th July 1871, when Mr. Hicks joined from the Central Provinces and took over the range.

In August 1871, Mr. Ring was promoted to officiate as Assistant Conservator in Coorg, and Mr. Hunter was placed in charge of the plantations as Sub-Assistant Conservator.

72. In Ashtagram Captain Ludlow Assistant Superintendent, acted for Mr. Ludlow till the 22nd April, when Mr. King took temporary charge, handing over again to Mr. Macpherson, who joined from Burmah on the 22nd July 1871.

73. Mr. Jellicoe was received on the strength of the establishment, under orders from the Secretary of State, and joined on the 22nd November 1871. He did no work during the year under report, but was placed in charge of the new Hassan Range on 1st April 1872.

74. Taking into consideration these several changes which affected every range, I trust the work done will not appear unsatisfactory. In Nagar, the collection of timber, the plantations, and the making of the new roads was all carried on by Captain Jarrett, aided only by two Rangers.

The third Ranger was specially employed in felling reserved trees on occupied land in the lately settled talooks. The work now required is far more extensive, and scattered over much larger areas than was formerly the case.

75. One Ranger in Kolár was dismissed for drunkenness and irregularity of conduct. The other subordinates are on the whole favorably reported on by their superior officers.

76. I last year gave the receipts and issues of letters, both English and vernacular, in my office. They were receipts 3,137, issues 2,698. This year the number is still higher, having risen to—

	Receipts.	Issues.
English	2,745	2,585
Kanarese	1,356	1,355
Total....	4,101	3,940

77. The office work has necessarily increased as the Department has enlarged. When Major Hunter was Conservator the receipts were 893 and issues 1,190. This large addition to my writing, and the inspection and check of the far larger number of returns and accounts now sent in, is very harrassing, and is, I think, unduly heavy, when it is remembered that my work takes me out constantly away from my office and writers. The arrears to be got through after such occasions are unavoidable, but are productive of much inconvenience and some annoyance both to myself and others.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Captain,*
Conservator of Forests, Mysore & Coorg.

Under head VII, *forest work*, there was a saving of Rs. 245, and in VIII, *forest survey*, Rs. 389 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 500. Under head X, communications and buildings, Rs. 514 were saved.

Increases under A, Rs.	3,353
Decreases under A, Rs.	1,910
Total Increase	1,443

61. Under B, establishments, there was a saving of Rs. 2,322 under I, salaries, but head II, travelling allowances, were exceeded by Rs. 1,120. Mr. Hicks joined from the Central Provinces. Mr. Jellicoe, from England, drew his allowances on joining from Madras, and certain allowances for money expended on board ship. Mr. Hunter's allowances for joining from Coorg were, like the other increases, all unexpected this year. Under III, Contingencies, Rs. 172 were saved.

Total Decreases under B. Rs.	2,494
„ Increases under B. „	1,120
Total Savings.	1,374

Under both A and B, the Budget allotment was exceeded by Rs. 69.

62. The expenditure in the Conservator's office is shewn in Form No. 21, annual summary of revenue and expenditure. The total transactions in cash, value of stock, outstandings, difference between assets and liabilities at commencement and close of the year, shew a net revenue in the Province of Rs. 1,24,036—6—10. The value of wood supplied to the Mahárája totalling to Rs. 8,431—5—7 is not included in the cash surplus.

GENERAL REMARKS.

63. *Railway Sleepers.*—In anticipation of the final orders of the Secretary of State, orders were received in November 1871, to commence at once felling wood for sleepers for the contemplated Mysore Railway. As the work was then represented as urgent, the whole of the Kurubars were shortly after put on to fell the wood in the Berambadi and Bandipúr forests. Early in February orders were received putting a stop to the work, the railway not having been sanctioned. 4,458 pieces of timber had meanwhile been cut, but were not carted into Mysore. A large pandal was put up at Mysore to receive the wood, and to protect it while seasoning. The total expenses incurred were:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To felling	308	5	0
To felling and carting in of sample sleepers ..	209	13	4
To cost of Pandal	138	2	3
Cutting up sample sleepers	34	2	0
Pay of Mutsaddi employed	33	9	11
Total Rs.	724	0	6

The accounts were rendered to the Deputy Accountant General, being kept distinct from the ordinary work of the Department, and debited against the ordinary expenses of forests.

64. An expenditure of Rs. 412—0—0 was incurred in planting avenue trees and clumps on Nandidroog hill within the fort walls. The amount was debited to head VI, plantations.

65. The Government of India having called for information to be given it from time to time on the progress made in avenue and tópe planting in Mysore, I was lately directed to embody what information could now be furnished by the Revenue authorities in my Progress Report for 1871—72, and to take steps to insure the information being collected in a better shape next year. This is now submitted but is very vague. The information for next year will be as directed in better form, as the returns will be more precise. The work is entirely carried out by the Revenue authorities.

District.	Number of miles of road planted up.	Remaining to be planted.	Number of seedlings and cutting.	Remarks
Mysore	Every mile of road planted up.	None.	196,625.	Reported to be thriving.
Hassan	555	47	139,941.	Reported to be generally thriving.
Bangalore	Not given.	Not given.	Not given.	Almost all the roads are reported to have been planted and to be generally thriving.
Kolár	Do	Do	7,638	Put down in 1871-72 in former plantings not given, but about the whole length of roads 352 miles is reported to be finished and thriving.
Toomkoor	Do	Do	Not given.	Almost every mile reported to be planted up and generally thriving.
Kadoor	Do	Do	2,517	Put down in 1871—72.
Shimoga	373	Do	53,065	Reported as generally thriving.
Chituldroog ...	Not given.	Do	78,897	Do

Besides the avenue plantings, tópes were planted near almost every village in the Bangalore District, and the Deputy Superintendent estimates the number of trees at about 75,000.

On the rear slopes of the tank bunds, between 70,000 and 80,000 honge (*Pongamia glabra*) trees were also put down in this District.

Though not mentioned by the Deputy Superintendent, I may add that in the Hassan District, village tópes have been formed in a very large number of villages.

Contemplated Operations.

66. The work for 1872—73 will be—

(*a.*) To collect and sell in *Nagar Range* 28,000 c. f. teak, 18,000 of junglewood, 1,000 teak poles and a proportion of branch pieces. Sandal 200 tons.

(*b.*) To extend the plantation at Thégurgudda; nothing else can be done in teak plantations till orders are received on the operations of the Madras Irrigation Company.

Rs. 15,616. In Ashtagram we are entirely dependent on the forest-Kurubars for our felling and loading. During the three busiest months of the working season, the whole of these men were taken off all other work, and put on to fell sleeper wood for the railway then contemplated, and the felling of timber for the wood-yard was thus stopped. The railway has since been disallowed, and the work done will be reported on under head *General*.

Under II, *purchase of tools*, a saving of Rs. 139.

The allotment under head III, *feed and keep of cattle*, was Rs. 300. The expenditure Rs. 1,128, or an excess of Rs. 828. Four elephants were caught during the year. Two died and two are now on hand thoroughly tamed, but too young yet to work. The expenditure was therefore unavoidable, and was met by transfers from other heads.

Head IV, *rent of leased forests*, Rs. 570 less spent, as no compensation for land taken up was given.

Head V, *charges for collecting revenue on grass*, &c., Rs. 365 less spent.

The expenditure under head VI, *plantations*, was greater than the allotment of Rs. 2,500 by Rs. 399 for work done, and met by savings from other heads.

Under heads VII and VIII, *forest work and survey*, but little work was done. The range was supervised by three different officers during the year, and the railway work took up much of Mr. Macpherson's time.

Head IX, *experiments to test the value of timber*, the Rs. 500 allotted were exceeded by Rs. 240 for timber specimens collected and sent to Bangalore. Head X, a decrease of Rs. 3,507, unexpended.

Under B, *establishments*, there was a small saving of Rs. 104 under salaries, while II, travelling allowances, were exceeded by Rs. 1,483. Batta bills for the previous year not sent in in time by the former Assistant Conservator, had to be met in 1871-72 ; and Mr. Macpherson's travelling allowances from Burmah to Bangalore had unexpectedly to be met. Under III, *contingencies*, there was an excess of expenditure over allotment of Rs. 271.

Total decreases and increases summarized are—

	Decreases.	*Increases.*	*Savings.*
Under A.	23,536	1,467	..
„ B.	104	1,754	..
Total..	23,640	3,221	Rs. 20,419

58. Nandidroog Range.

Receipts.	Estimates	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimates	Actuals.
I. Sale of Timber at Depôts	35,000	48,618	*A. Conservancy and Working.*		
II. Do removed by purchasers ...	3,000	3,879			
V. Grazing dues	...	24	I. Timber expenses	6,200	7,251
VI. Sale of fruits and minor forest products ...	1,000	743	II. Purchase of tools	200	...
VII. Confiscated timber	100	...	IV. Rent of leased forests	700	60
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	200	72	V. Charges connected with collection of revenue, &c	200	...
IX. Miscellaneous	2,000	337	VI. Plantations	10,000	12.302
Total...	41,300	53,673	VII. Forest work	300	55
Deduct Expenditure...	37,590	37,659	VIII. Forest survey	500	389
			X. Communications and buildings	2,300	1,786
Balance...	3,710	16,014			
			Total...	20,400	21,843
Deduct—					
Value of stock at close of 1870-71 ... Rs. 8,522					
Outstandings 508			*B. Establishment.*		
Difference between Assets and Liabilities at commencement and close of 1871-72 ... 2,414		11,444			
	...		I. Salaries	14,940	13,618
Add—		4,570	II. Travelling Allowances	1,600	2,720
			III. Contingencies	650	478
Value of Stock at close of 1871-72 ... 4,766					
Outstandings 322			Total.....	17,190	15,816
		5,088			
Net Revenue...		9,658	Grand Total...	37,590	37,659

59. *Receipts.*—Increases under head I, *sale of timber*, an increase of Rs. 13,618 by rather larger sales of sandal, and of some bamboos brought in.

Under head II, an excess of Rs. 879, wood sold on lincense; and a payment under head V, *grazing dues*, of Rs. 24 not estimated for.

Decreases.—Under head VI, *sale of minor forest products*, the actuals fell short of the estimates by Rs. 257. No confiscated timber was sold, and hence no realizations under head VII, shewing a decrease of Rs. 100. Head VIII, *fines and forfeitures*, fell short of the estimate by Rs. 128, and under IX, *miscellaneous*, the realizations are returned as Rs. 337, against an estimate of Rs. 2,000.

The Increases under all heads, Total	Rs.	14,721
The Decrease to	Rs.	2,148
Total Increase	Rs.	12,573

60. *Expenditure.*—Increases under A, head I, an excess in working expenses of Rs. 1,051, and under VI, plantations, of Rs. 2,302.

Under head II, the whole allotment of Rs. 200 was unexpended, and under IV *rent of leased forests*, only Rs. 60 instead of Rs. 700 were spent. The great delay caused by the Assistant Superintendent in handing over the land at Kádgódi, has, thrown a payment of Rs. 576, which should have fallen into last year, on the expenses of the current year.

55. The results for the Ashtagram Range are now shewn :—

Receipts.	Estimates.	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimates.	Actuals.
I. Sale of timber brought to Depôts ...	1,26,100	1,09,570	*A. Conservancy and Working.*		
II. Removed by purchasers	4,000	326			
VI. Sale of minor forest products ...	8,000	1,571	I. Timber expenses	48,350	32,734
VII. Sale of confiscated wood	100	11	II. Purchase of tools	350	211
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	100	79	III. Feed and keep of elephants... ...	300	1,128
IX. Miscellaneous	3,000	2,063	IV. Rent of leased forests	600	30
			V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass	500	135
Total.....	1,41,300	1,13,620	VI. Plantations	2,500	2,899
Deduct Expenditure.....	79,770	59,551	VII. Forest work	2,000	161
			VIII. Forest survey	1,500	...
Balance.....	61,330	54,069	IX. Experiment to test the value of timber...	500	740
			X. Communications, buildings, &c, ...	4,400	893
Add.					
			Total A.....	61,000	38,931
Value of stock at close of 1871—72 Rs. 91,280					
Outstandings 8,753		1,00,033			
		1,54,102			
Deduct.			*B. Establishment.*		
Value of stock at close of 1870—71. Rs. 1,11,667					
Outstandings 12,210			I. Salaries	16,600	16,556
Difference between Assets and Liabilities at commencement and close of 1871-72 5,577			II. Travelling Allowances	700	3,183
			III. Contingencies	610	881
			Total B...	18,970	20,620
		1,29,454			
Net Revenue.....		24,648	Total A B...	79,970	59,551

56. *Receipts.*—Under these, there is a total falling off of Rs. 27,680. Under *head I, sale of timber at depôts*, Rs. 16,530, owing to the bad sale of timber. This range has to contend with the competition raised by the proximity of the Madras forests, worked by that Forest Department, and by private individuals. The imports during the year amounted to 6,662 logs of wood. No small portion of this wood was sent in by private individuals who either hold, or have leased, forests over the border, and it is a difficult matter to fix on the probable results of our sales while we have no means of estimating the probable imports. Under *head II, wood removed by purchasers*, the receipts were less by Rs. 3,674. No licenses were granted for any wood in State-forests, but I have reason to believe that licenses for felling reserved wood in District-forests are granted by Deputy Superintendents, and the amount realized, through a mistake, credited to land revenue instead of this Department. One case of the kind came to my notice, in April last, while on my way to Coorg, *viz.*, a quantity of small teak having been sold by the Revenue authorities out of District-forests without any corresponding realization being credited to us. The introduction of the District Forest scheme will gradually put a stop to these mistakes which frequently arise, no doubt, from oversight. The realizations by sale of V, *minor forest products*, are much lower than the estimate, and I think the reason is the same as that given by me for the decrease under the same head in Nagar. Under heads VII and VIII, *sale of confiscated wood and fines and forfeitures*, estimated each at Rs. 100, there was a decrease respectively of Rs. 89 and Rs. 21. Under miscellaneous Rs. 937 less than the estimates.

57. *Expenditure.*—Under A, conservancy and working, the estimates were not nearly worked up to. Rupees 61,000 were allotted, and Rs. 38,931 only spent, or Rs. 22,069 under the estimates. Under *head I, timber expenses*, there was a decrease of

51. *Receipts.*—Under various heads of receipts, a total increase of Rs. 24,354, and a total decrease of Rs. 4,413, being a net increase of Rs. 19,941.

Increases.—Under head I, *sale of timber* at *depôts* an increase of Rs. 20,271, owing to the larger collections and sales of sandalwood, much of it being (as stated in para 43) old wood brought in. Under head VII *Confiscated timber*, an increase of Rs. 4,082. This item from its nature cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. Head V, *grazing dues*, rupee one.

52. *Decreases.*—Head II, *sale of wood on license*, less by Rs. 1,810. This was checked as much as possible. Under head VI, *sale of minor forest products*, Rs. 722. This item is less in all three ranges than the estimates, and I think the cause is not hard to find. The minor products of the District-forests, identical in kind with those of the State-forests, but to be found over a far larger area of country, were sold by the Revenue authorities, those in the State-forests by the Forest Department. Two Departments were thus selling against each others interests, and we having the smaller area and our forests as a rule being farther away from inhabited localities, got the smaller share. I hope that the sale of all these products by our Department will result in better realizations in future.

Under head VIII, *fines and forfeitures*, a decrease of Rs. 520. This is also an item difficult to estimate. Under IX, *miscellaneous*, Rs. 1.360 less than the estimates.

53. *Expenditure.*—Under A, conservancy and working, a total decrease of Rs. 8,550, increase of Rs. 1,502, shewing a saving of Rs. 7,048. Under B, establishments, decreases to the amount of Rs. 1,363, and increases to Rs. 399, shewing a total decrease of Rs. 964.

Under, A, savings	.. ..	7,048
„ B, „	.. ..	964
	Total Rs.	8,012 under expenditure.

Increases.—The allotment under head I, timber expenses, was exceeded by Rs. 1,502.

54. *Decreases.*—Under head IV, rent of leased forests, no expenditure was required, and under heads V, VIII, and IX, no work was done. Under head X, Rs. 4,049 less were spent than was estimated for, chiefly from the work on roads being unavoidably delayed, owing to the changes during the year in the supervision of the ranges.

Under B, there was a total saving of Rs. 964, the expenditure under salaries and travelling allowances being rather less, and under contingencies rather more, than was anticipated.

47. Here the ordinary sales of sandal could not be held. The kóti, an old building, the bad state of which has frequently been reported, leaked much, and wood was sold from time to time, as only parts of the store were available for use. It has since been given up to the Military Department, and I have applied for the building of a new kóti. These small sales, and at unfavorable seasons, told against the average rates, which in this range reached only Rs. 280—5—8 per ton, and I fear a like result this year.

DISTRICT FORESTS.

48. During the year under report the District-forests were under the charge of the Revenue authorities. The scheme alluded to in para 51 of the Report for 1870—71, for the better working of these forests, was on 12th July 1871 submitted to the Chief Commissioner, and was sanctioned by the Government of India on 12th March 1872. It provides for the management, by the Forest Department, of the far greater portion of all these forests, for the establishment of a number of small depôts for the general supply of wood to the public, thus rendering practicable the gradual abolition of the license system: it provides for the better conservancy of the forests by affording them protection and bringing fuel-cutters and charcoal-burners under supervision and regulation, and provides for the aiding natural reproduction by artificial means.

49. The settlement of the Soraba Talook was effected in April 1871, when this Department applied for a quantity of forest lands to be held by the State, 35,525 acres were made over to it, and will be utilized. Till the new establishments now sanctioned for the District-forest scheme were raised and at work, it would have been injudicious to stop felling by license in these tracts, and they have been merely held by the Department.

GENERAL.

HEAD I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

50. Nagar Range.

Receipts.	Estimate.	Actuals.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Actuals.
I. Sale of timber brought to Depôts by Government agency	1,20,000	1,40,271	*A. Conservancy and Working.*		
II. Do removed by purchasers ...	6,000	4,190	I. Timber expenses	20,550	22,052
V. Grazing dues	...	1	II. Purchase of stock	350	65
VI. Sale of fruits and minor forest produce...	1,000	277	IV. Rent of leased forests	600	...
VII. Sale of confiscated timber... ...	800	4,882	V. Charges for collecting revenue on grass,&c.	200	...
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	600	80	VI. Plantations	2,500	1,068
IX. Miscellaneous...	3,000	1,640	VII. Forest work	500	16
			VIII. Forest survey	1,000	...
Total.....	1,31,400	1,51,341	IX. Experiments to test the value of timber.	500	...
Deduct Expenditure.....	54,192	46,180	X. Communications, demarcation ...	7,400	3,351
Balance.....	77,208	1,05,161	Total.....	33,600	26,552
Deduct.			*B. Establishment.*		
Value of stock at close of 1870—71 75,838			I. Salaries	18,252	16,947
Outstanding 2			II. Travelling Allowances	1,700	1,642
Difference between outstanding and liabilities at commencement and close of 1871—72 896			III. Contingencies	640	1,039
		76,736			
Add.					
Value of stock at close of 1871—72 76,902					
Outstandings 116		77,018	Total.....	20,592	19,628
Net Revenue.....		1,05,443	Grand Total.....	54,192	46,180

43. The actual fellings of new wood were only 198½ tons or 1½ ton short of the estimate. The balance is old and dried wood collected and brought in. The rates for collection are less by Rs. 16 per ton, (owing partly to reduction of collecting agency), and selling rates more by Rs. 12 per ton than in 1870—71.

44. ASHTAGRAM RANGE.—Fellings.

Teak, cubic feet.	Jungle, cubic feet.	Branch Pieces and Poles.				Remarks.
		Teak.		Jungle.		
		No.	Cubic feet.	No.	Cubic feet.	
9,194	16,710	5,654	1,286	361	2,380	Includes wood felled for sleepers not measured. Average scantling of teak logs was 27 feet.

45. Collections.

Depôt.	Collection.	Cost.	Sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
	Cubic feet.					
Mysore...	3,636	0—7—3½	36,834	1—0—11	38,911	Average for teak alone 1—4—0 per cubic foot.
	Carts	Cart	Cart			
Antharsante	27¼	3—0—0	6½	8—7—4	52	
Gundlupéte	8¾	4—0—0	9⅔	11—5—8	110	

Sandalwood.

Collections in Tons at Stores.	Cost per Ton.	Tons sold.	Average Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
176	41 5 0	206	373 15 11 nearly.	77,043	Good wood.
104		106	9 11 4	1,029	Bark and white wood.

Owing to reductions in the collecting agency, the rates of collection are lower by Rs. 2—3—0 per ton. The selling rates are Rs. 31—9—0 higher than in 1870—71.

46. NANDIDROOG RANGE.—No timber is felled in this range; but 18,836 bamboos were cut and collected at a cost of Rs. 317—5—9; 15,761 were sold and realized Rs. 607—2—9. Nine small pieces of junglewood left on hand from previous years were sold for Rs. 3.

Sandalwood.

Collection in Tons in Stores.	Cost per Ton.	Sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rs.	Remarks.
137	37—1—4	149	280—5—8	41,773	Good wood, but chips included.
42		43	3—1—1	132	Bark and white wood.

FIFTH SECTION.

Actual Yield of Forests, Disposal of Timber, &c.

39. Nagar Range.—The fellings in this range are given below:—

Teak logs.	Jungle-wood.	Bamboos.	Remarks.
2,974.	2,552.	7,300.	

The figures above given include the fellings of reserved trees growing on lands occupied under the new Survey and Settlement Rules in the Soraba and Chennagiri Talooks. The Forest Department is bound to remove all reserved trees on such lands within one year from the date of settlement. Under these conditions there were felled in Soraba Talook 388 teak, and 1,900 jungle logs; in Chennagiri 2,358 teak, and 63 jungle logs.

40 Collections at depôts and sales.

Depôt.	Collection of Timber.			Total Cost per cubic foot.	Sale of Timber.		Rate.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Descriptions.	No. of Logs.	Cubic feet.		No. of Logs.	Cubic feet			
Lakkuvalli ...	Teak ...	391	8,483	2 to 4 As.	Teak 430	9,435	nearly 1—3—8	11,590	
	Jungle ...	553	15,479	4 As.					
Shimoga ...	Teak ...	91	900	2 to 4 As.					
	Do Poles ...	2	...	...	Branches 29	209	...	183	
	Do Branches.	42	322	1 to 4 As.	Poles 536	...	...	450	
	Jungle ...	39	498	3 to 4 As.			0—13—6 nearly		
Sakrebail ...	Jungle ...	9	101	0—1—6	Jungle 361	8,350	0—11—8	6,090	
Chóranayedahalli...	Large Bamboos...	2,000	...	Rs. 60 per 1,000	7,300	...	115—3—4 per 1,000	84	
	Do ...	5,300	...						
Soraba Káns ...	Teak ...	383	1,736	3 to 4 As.	...	...	...	...	
	Jungle ...	595	3,859						
Shimoga ...	Confiscated Wood.	1,184	...	...	1,184	...	...	4,368	
Lakkuvalli and Sakrebail ...	Miscellaneous small pieces of wood from demarcation lines.	1,893	...	...	1,898	...	...	1,170	

41. An experimental sale of teak at Bellary was held on the 11th March 1872, when 5,018 cubic feet were disposed of at a little more than Rs. 1—8—9 per cubic foot. This result was at the time reported to the Chief Commissioner, and has since been approved by the Government of India, which has sanctioned the continuation of these sales.

42. Sandalwood collected:—

Collections in tons at Stores.	Total cost per ton.	Tons sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
340	28 4 3	377	318 nearly.	1,19,825	Good wood.
91		93	14—6—4	1,339	White wood.

32. The *Appasandra* plantation was sown over the whole area with seeds put down in pits six feet apart. These pits were one foot cube. 7,000 seedlings were also transplanted. The seeds put down germinated freely, but during the hot weather about two-thirds of the young trees died; many were also destroyed by field rats, which abound in all our plantations.

33. At *Márasandra* 3,000 seedlings were planted out from nurseries, and the whole plantation was sown up as was done at Appasandra. The hot weather killed many hundreds of seedlings, but the results were better than at Appasandra.

34. At *Kurandahalli* 23,000 seedlings were put out from the nurseries, and the remainder of the plantation sown over in like manner as Appasandra. This plantation is reported on as the best of the newly selected ones.

35. At *Jadigénahalli*, 4,000 seedlings were put out, and a large quantity of seed sown in pits.

36. Two new plots of land were selected and obtained during the year, but too late to admit of any thing more being done, than simply to mark them off with a ditch one foot wide and one foot deep. They are at Nellal in Hosakóte Talook, and at Kádgódi in Bangalore. This plantation is on the line of rail.

37. A total sum of Rs. 9,825-4-8 was spent on the fuel plantations; nearly Rs. 4,500 of which were paid for enclosing and ditching. The balance was expended in forming nurseries, in digging wells, in planting out seedlings and in sowing out seed.

38. It is now little more than a year since the first of these plantations was enclosed, and it is perhaps early to speak of them definitely. The results, however, are not satisfactory. Nurseries have been formed at all the plantations, and seeds sown in pits over an area of some 1,650 acres, in addition to which some 30,000 seedlings were planted out from nurseries, but the number of casualties was great. The talooks where fuel has to be grown for railway purposes are, as a rule, blessed with but a scanty rain-fall; we have no means of irrigating our plantations, and it is of course out of the question to expect to be able to water such large areas by hand. Almost all the land taken up is covered with brushwood and bushes, such as *cassia auriculata*, *sethia indica*, *dodonœa*, and small specimens of *cassia fistula* and some *acacias*. It is true that if cattle are rigidly excluded, and the grass cleared away from young trees, the natural reproduction on these lands, as evidenced at the Jadigénahalli plantation, is good; but it is not sufficient, and it will certainly not do to rely on such alone. The more I look at the subject the more certain it appears to me, that to grow fuel successfully will entail a far heavier expenditure than at first appeared necessary. The ground must be worked either by the plough, or by digging sufficiently large holes (not less than 3 feet cube) to ensure the seedlings growing well. Excepting in a small portion of the plantations, it is impossible to work a plough owing to the brushwood on the ground, and to remove this brushwood would entail an enormous expenditure. Ploughs are this year being used wherever practicable, and I shall be able within the next three weeks to lay a special report on these matters before the Chief Commissioner for his consideration and orders.

28. Nandidroog Range—*Kumbárhalli Timber Plantations.*—This plantation, opened in 1870—71, has been extended, and successfully. The soil is good, and the site well sheltered. During the year, the following trees, raised in nurseries, were put out, and are all thriving :—

Teak	250
Bassia	870
Blue Gum	300
Eugenia Jambolana	3,400
Ac. Arabica	500
Other Acacias	2,000
Bauhinia	500
Margosa	150
Tamarind	284
Total ...	8,254
Bamboos	40

The nurseries contain between 8,000 and 9,000 seedlings for the plantings of 1872—73. The number is small, and this portion of the work was neglected by the officer in charge, who had distinct orders to extend his nurseries, so as at least to double the plantings of 1871—72. Much small fuel (816 cart-loads) was taken off the land cleared for the plantings. This was sold and realized Rs. 866—12—0. About 400 cart-loads have since been collected, and are now ready for sale. The grass in the plantation was cut, and 160 cart-loads collected. We succeeded in disposing of but 20 cart-loads at one rupee per load. Within the bounds of this forest a portion of land was set off as a sandal reserve, and prepared for the reception of plants during 1872—73. The total expenditure on the plantation was Rs. 1,117—7—0, out of which Rs. 886—12—0 were recouped by sale of grass and fuel.

Fuel Plantations.

29. During the year the Chóta Hosaharidi plantation was enclosed with a ditch four feet wide and four feet broad, the earth being thrown up inside. The Bara Hosaharidi plantation was also enclosed in the same manner with the exception of a length on one side of 500 yards. These two plantations adjoin each other and together measure about 2,000 acres. A small nursery was formed at Chóta Hosaharidi; and at Bara Hosaharidi a nursery 150 feet square was made, and seeds sown for the plantings of 1872—73. They are reported as looking healthy at the close of the year.

30. The *Kumbalagódu* plantation was enclosed. It was roughly estimated at 450 acres, but a recent survey makes it 1,115. Here two nurseries were formed for growing trees to be transplanted in 1872—73, and the whole area sown with seeds in 135,000 pits.

31. The enclosing of the *Karapanahalli* plantation near Bowringpéte is still unfinished, but a nursery was made here, ready for the plantings of 1872—73.

22. *Sakrebail Teak Plantations.*—In March 1871 there were 25,698 young trees here. The place was weeded twice, but the undergrowth in March was again so dense and rendered counting so difficult, that the Deputy Conservator thought it better not to attempt it as the results would not be reliable. Fires were successfully kept out; but, as reported last year, no extensions will be made.

23. *Hebbe Teak Plantations.*—Between the time of Mr. Dobbs' death and Captain Jarrett's joining, the Range was in charge of an officer of the Department Public Works, who naturally could give but little time to it, and this experimental plantation was left entirely to the care of a Méstri, supervised at times by the Ranger. Three acres were planted out with 3,300 seedlings, of which in March 1871, 2,830 were alive. Captain Jarrett found that the work had not been properly done, the clearing and working of the soil having been neglected. He had it dug over and weeded at a cost of Rs. 86-3-0, and the seedlings have since improved in appearance. The plantation will be extended and more carefully tended this year.

24. *Eucalyptus Plantations.*—These have been on the whole failures. The blue gum was tried at Santavéri, Sringéri, Sampájihalla, Sankara, Sakrebail, and Shimoga. Out of 6,490 seedlings raised and put out, 5,816 died, leaving only 674 alive. The Deputy Conservator proposes this year to limit the experiments to one spot only, and as an officer will now be able to supervise the work I trust it will be more successful.

25. *Sandal Reserves.*—The sowing of sandal-seed by dibbling in these reserves under natural shade was again adopted this year; but though these seeds germinated freely very few survived the hot weather. I requested the Deputy Conservator to try an experiment in sowing sandal with chilli seed in ploughed ground. He reports its failure, but gives no details, which will be called for.

26. Ashtagram Range.—A plot of ground, 53 acres in extent, was felled and burnt ready for planting up with teak during the monsoon of 1872—73. The sowings of teak in 100 acres of partially cleared forest germinated freely, but the seedlings died out in large numbers during the hot weather, and I have come to the conclusion that the cheapest way of propagating the teak tree is to plant it out in regularly cleared spots properly prepared for the seedlings.

27. *Sandalwood Reserves.*—The Gurupura reserve was largely extended and enclosed this year. It now stretches about 3½ miles along the Hunasúru-Heggadadévanakóte road and is about one mile in breadth, thus being about 2,000 acres in extent. Much seed was again sown, and germinated freely. The seedlings up to December were healthy and vigorous, but during the hot season large numbers of them died off, and Mr. Macpherson reports the condition of the reserve as unsatisfactory. In this plantation 30 acres were selected, and prepared for the following experiment this year. Dál was to be sown in ploughed and cleared ground in lines six feet apart, and sandal sown in the lines at two feet apart. All operations during 1872—73 will be confined to this reserve, as several detached plots in charge of Méstris are difficult to supervise and have hitherto given unsatisfactory results.

ing towns, and also to serve as sandal reserves, the soil in many portions being well suited to the purpose. The whole area will gradually be planted up with sandal, timber and fuel trees.

16. In the Mahárájanadurga Talook twelve jungles were inspected and blazed by Mr. King; but they have all been refused by the Revenue authorities as State-forests. Fortunately the introduction of the District-forest scheme will enable us now to take up and work these forests; but the work done does not appear in the results of the year. These jungles are sadly in want of conservancy, and reproduction by both artificial and natural means is greatly needed.

17. Mr. King was also actively engaged in selecting land for sandal reserves, but it was found to be a most difficult thing to get land not already in occupation. The best sandal in Hassan grows almost entirely in the more western talooks, and the best sites for its propagation will be found in Mahárájanadurga, Hassan, and Manjarábád, and it is just in these talooks that land has already been so liberally given away for other purposes.

18. As soon after the monsoon as practicable, Mr. King returned to the selection and setting off of cardamom plots. This was very severe work. The country is wild and thinly inhabited, and he had the greatest difficulty in getting labor not only for the work of clearing in the forests, but even to move his camp. He set off 18 plots measuring in all 393 acres, in six forests.

19. At the request of the Deputy Superintendent he also inspected several District-forests supposed to be suited to the purpose; but condemned them.

20. In Nandidroog Range eight miles of demarcation lines were cut to the full width of 21 feet round the Killekával forest, at a cost of Rs. 13—3—1 per mile. In Bilikal 41 miles of demarcation were cut to full width at a cost of Rs. 27—6—9 per mile. In Maddagiri 17 miles were demarcated at Rs. 20-4-1 per mile, and Rs. 87-6-9 were spent in reclearing the Dévaráyadroog lines. Eight fuel reserves were taken up in the Kánakánahalli and Closepéte Talooks; of these Handigundi in Closepéte (5,000 acres) was demarcated to a width of 10 feet for a distance of 23½ miles. The other seven blocks were marked off by large heaps of stones, and will be demarcated this year.

Plantations.

21. Nagar Range.—*Lakkuvalli Plantation.*—No extensions were here made. During the year I brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner the fact that, as long as the intended operations of the Madras Irrigation Company remained unknown to us, the best sites for teak plantations were lying unutilized. The Madras Government was then written to, and some plans and surveys of the Irrigation Company were sent up. From these it would appear that the operations of the Company, if carried out, would swamp the old Lakkuvalli plantation, about one-third of the Lakkuvalli State-forests, and the forest round Hebbe, besides turning much of the country side into a swamp, and stopping communications. It is to be hoped that something definite regarding the long deferred er ations of this Company may be soon settled.

In one case in Nandidroog, 18 individuals were implicated. They were charged with felling more wood than the quantity mentioned in a license granted them. Thirteen of them were fined in a total sum of Rs. 91, in sums varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 2, and five were acquitted.

FOURTH SECTION.

Improvement and Extension of Forests.

11. In the Nagar Range no compartment or demarcation work was done. As already stated, the Ubráni forest settlement was delayed, and the Puradahál forest, intended to have been added to the State-forests' list, will be worked as a District-forest. The Deputy Conservator did not join till July 1871. As soon as the work could be set in hand, he commenced the new roads in the Lakkuvalli and Hannigere forests. That in Lakkuvalli when completed will run from Hebbe to Sakalarahatti. It was commenced in February 1872 and opened out to a total distance of 3,153 yards, being 12 feet broad, and bridges and embankments to be 14 feet. The country is thinly populated, and the difficulties encountered in getting labor are at present enhanced, as the Revenue Survey parties are working in the talook. Work was also interrupted for ten days by all the coolies leaving on an alarm of small-pox. The total cost incurred was Rs. 212—7—9, or at the rate of Rs. 119 per mile.

12. A road of the same description was commenced and opened out in the Hannigere forests, to a total length of 10 miles 296 yards, at Rs. 123—10—0 per mile. Four wooden bridges were also put up. This road when completed will be about 25 miles in length, and will be of great public use. There are several coffee holdings near it, which will at once be opened up, and travellers from the northern talooks to Agumbi ghát will certainly come down the forest road, as it will save them two days in time, and is far pleasanter, being well shaded almost throughout its entire length. The tracing of this road up to its present stage has been done by an Overseer of the Public Works Department under the Executive Engineer's orders. It was carried up to the Buttina Bail Kanave, when the Overseer was obliged to leave. Mr. Stoddard, the Executive Engineer, has kindly consented to finish the trace.

13. The Lakkuvalli-Hebbe road, when completed, will form the shortest cut from Shimoga to Wastára and Chikkamagalúru, and as both roads will be practicable for carts, I would suggest the propriety of the local funds bearing at least a portion of the upkeep of these roads when completed.

14. In Ashtagram, no additions were made in the Mysore District to the State-forests, and no demarcation or compartment lines were cut. The Range was taken over by Mr. Macpherson, late in July. The old lines round Víranahosahalli and Mattikuppa, were cleared at a total cost of Rs. 361—8—0.

15. In the Hassan District the Vijiyapura jungles were demarcated by Mr. King. These are intended to supply fuel and small wood to Arakalagúdu and other neighbour-

[redacted]c, and if properly carried out, will secure the due conservancy and reproduc-[redacted]isting forests without resort to the extreme measure of absolutely closing them

Year.	Deductions.		Evergreen.	Remarks.
	Demarcated.	Blazed.		
1870—71	247	106		Areas given in square miles.
1871—72	309¾	97	45	Work done in Hassan District in fuel blocks and cardamom plots not shewn here.

6. In Nagar, the settlement of the Ubráni forest was again deferred, owing to the Deputy Superintendent being still unable to meet the Deputy Conservator to settle objections raised by villagers. This forest, like that at Puradahál, will now, in all probability, be worked under the District-forest scheme.

SECOND SECTION.

Requirements of the Population in the vicinity of State-Forests in the matter of Wood, &c., how provided for.

7. This was sufficiently discussed in the Report for 1869—70.

THIRD SECTION.

Protection of the Forests.

8. No changes were made in the posting of watchers. The establishment is not sufficiently strong to carry out the provisions of the Forest Rules that each State-forest shall be in charge of a separate subordinate Forest Officer residing within it, or in its immediate vicinity.

9. The Range Officers complain of their inability to report with confidence that the offences in State-forests are but few. I shall take an early opportunity of laying the matter separately before the Chief Commissioner.

10. From Ashtagram and Nandidroog no cases of breaches of Forest Rules in *State-forests* are reported. In Nagar 39 were brought to notice, and 35 proved. The following table summarizes this information; but I must premise that the Nandidroog returns are not complete as they should be. The astonishing difference between the number of cases reported in Nagar and Nandidroog, as compared with Ashtagram, requires further explanation, which Mr. Macpherson has been called upon to furnish.

Range.	Number of Cases reported.	Proved.	Acquitted.	Pending at close of year.	Remarks.
Nagar	252	203	49	...	The highest punishments were a fine of Rs. 20, or imprisonment for 10 days; and the lowest punishment inflicted was a fine of four annas.
Ashtagram	26	11	6	9	
Nandidroog	150	137	13	...	

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner, the Progress Report of Forest Administration in Mysore for the year 1871—72.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. *Forest Legislation.*—Revised Rules for the sale of sandal-wood by auction were introduced during the year, and brought into force at the annual auctions.

SPECIAL.

HEAD I.—STATE FORESTS.

FIRST SECTION.

3. Under this section I shall include only the additions actually made to *State-forests.* In the Nandidroog Range large extents of land were set off, and portions of them demarcated as fuel reserves. Though they are thus actually closed to the public, they do not properly come under the head of State-forests. In the Hassan District several forests were inspected and set off, but will now be worked under the District-forest scheme. The work done here, and that done in setting off cardamom plots, will be shewn under the fourth section "Improvement and Extension of Forests."

Additions to State-forests.

Range.	District.	No.	Talook.	No.	Forest.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Nandidroog.	Bangalore	2	Mágadi	1	Killekával	5,120	Demarcated completely, and surveyed.
			Kánakánahalli... ...	1	Bilikal	35,000	Do

4. The Bilikal forest includes Kombina Badrana Betta entered in para 65 of my Report for 1869—70. The settlement of the Kándal forest in Toomkoor, (para 6 of Report for 1870—71) was not taken in hand. The setting off of fuel blocks and forests nearer Bangalore, and along the line of the then contemplated railway being more important work.

5. The actual addition therefore to State-forests during the year is not large, as the comparative statement will shew. The introduction of the District-forest scheme will, if successful, put a limit to any further extension of State-forests, as the new scheme is

14. The number of patients under treatment in the Leper Asylum was fifty; of whom four died, three were discharged, and five absconded, during the year, leaving thirty-eight in the asylum at its close.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,733—5—0, against 1,865 in 1870.

15. Vaccine operations during the year numbered 96,529, against 96,570 in 1870. Of this number, 85,165 were successful, 5,236 were unsuccessful and the results in 6,128 were unknown. The percentage of successful and unknown cases was 88·22, against 89·3 in the previous year.

I concur in the remark that the use of a separate column for unknown results requires to be watched, to prevent its being turned to an improper purpose by the vaccinators.

The total cost of the vaccine establishment was Rs. 10,718, against Rs. 10,745 in the previous year, the cost of each operation averaging 1 anna 9 pie.

16. I concur in the opinion that, if the talook authorities perform their duty properly in looking after the vaccinators, the latter cannot falsify their returns to any great extent. No doubt it is necessary that their proceedings should be so kept under observation.

17. There appear to be some errors regarding the area and population of the Province under Section II, Vital Statistics, which affect the correctness of the calculations in connection therewith. These will be referred to and explained in a separate communication.

18. The defects in the returns of deaths and births, already adverted to, are a serious drawback, and must render all statistics based on them valueless. It is hoped that, with care and attention on the part of the District Officers, important improvements may be effected therein. The attention of the Superintendents of Divisions will be drawn to this important subject.

In conclusion, I must beg Dr. Ranking to accept my best acknowledgments for the carefully drawn up and interesting report under review.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

7. The mortality amongst the families of some of the troops at Bangalore and in the Yalandúru Jahagír, as shewn in the report, was excessive, though in the case of the former much below that of the previous year, and the causes therefor should form the subject of special enquiry for which the Deputy Inspector General will be requested to arrange.

8. The registered births only amounted to 33,920 for the whole Province, a figure which, when compared with the reported number of deaths, is obviously wholly incorrect and valueless for statistical purposes.

9. The health of the prisoners in jail appears to have been better than in the previous year, the average daily sick per mille of population having been 25·51, against 45·14 in 1870. The ratio of deaths was 24·09, against 23·14 per mille in the previous year. It is very gratifying to find the great improvement of recent years in this respect generally maintained, though the rate of mortality is still excessive in the Chituldroog and Mysore Jails. The change is most marked in the case of the Shimoga Jail, in which the mortality in the past year was 29·96, against the appalling rate of 144·19 per mille in 1869.

10. The liability of buildings of this class long in use, to become tainted and unhealthy, adverted to in the report, is a subject calling for serious consideration. Wherever this is clearly the case, a building should be for a time vacated and thoroughly renovated, so far as may be practicable. The preventive remedy for such a result is to be found in the strictest attention to, and enforcement of, sanitary arrangements and periodical cleaning of the floors and walls.

11. The general condition of the jails of the Province as gathered from this report is satisfactory and creditable to the officers in charge.

12. The working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries during the past year appears to have been satisfactory; 3,010 in and 75,245 out-patients, making a total of 78,255, were treated at these institutions, against 76,540 in the previous year. The deaths amongst in-patients were 92, against 99 per mille in 1870. There was a falling off in the number of out-patients attending the Bangalore Péte and Mysore Dispensaries.

The total cost of these institutions under all heads was Rs. 44,104, the whole of which was defrayed by Government.

13. The total number of patients under treatment in the Lunatic Asylum was 165, of whom 24 were discharged during the year, and 12 died, leaving 129 under treatment on 1st January 1872. The daily average of patients was 126·75, against 114·50 in 1870, shewing a considerable increase. The charges of the institution under all heads aggregated Rs. 14,417,—9—0, giving an average cost per head of Rs. 113—9—7, against Rs. 116—8—0 in 1870.

I have perused Dr. Oswald's interesting report of this institution, and will direct its publication, as suggested, in the appendix to the General Administration Report of the Province. The general results shewn in it are very satisfactory and highly creditable to him as Superintendent.

I.

Statement of the Registrations, Receipts and Expenditure for each Registration Office in the Province of Mysore from 1st September 1871 to 31st March 1872.

	Offices.	Total Number of Documents registered in Books I, II, and IV.	Total Amount of Ordinary Fees.	Total of other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
I.	Bangalore Registry Office	19	117 0 0	275 0 0	392 0 0	612 12 4	
	Do Sub-Registry do	412	745 12 0	218 2 0	963 14 0	343 14 2	
	Hosakóte „	36	68 8 0	6 4 0	74 12 0	29 14 3	
	Dévanahalli „	47	80 12 0	3 0 0	83 12 0	33 7 8	
	Dodda Ballápura „	41	58 8 0	8 8 0	67 0 0	26 9 6	
	Nelamangala „	60	95 8 0	31 0 0	126 8 0	43 12 6	
	Kánakánahalli „	20	35 0 0	12 0 0	47 0 0	17 15 10	
	Mágadi „	29	49 12 0	1 8 0	51 4 0	20 7 10	
	Chennapatna „	44	75 8 0	19 8 0	95 0 0	37 15 8	
	Closepéte „	20	34 4 0	10 8 0	44 12 0	17 14 2	
	Anekallu „	28	42 4 0	6 0 0	48 4 0	18 14 3	
	Kengéri „	17	32 0 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	13 15 9	
	Sarjápura „	23	37 0 0	9 8 0	44 8 0	17 12 8	
	Bangalore Cantonment „	533	1,135 12 0	191 15 3	1,327 11 3	525 3 10	
	Total.....	1,329	2,605 8 0	800 13 3	3,406 5 3	1,760 9 7	
II.	Mysore Registry Office	2	18 12 0	99 8 6	118 4 6	557 0 10	
	Do Sub-Registry do	190	471 4 0	282 4 0	753 8 0	297 6 0	
	Ashtagram „	138	269 0 0	34 0 0	303 0 0	112 6 1	
	Yedatore „	107	202 0 0	24 0 0	226 0 0	88 12 7	
	Talakádu „	106	202 4 0	38 12 0	241 0 0	92 6 1	
	Nanjanagúdu „	41	75 4 0	26 0 0	101 4 0	32 1 5	
	Chámarájanagara „	20	37 0 0	54 9 6	91 9 6	19 12 6	
	Gundlupéte „	4	5 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	2 12 8	
	Heggadadévanakóte „	5	8 12 0	... ...	8 12 0	3 7 10	
	Periyápatna „	28	52 0 0	20 0 0	72 0 0	22 6 2	
	Mandya „	10	13 0 0	... ...	13 0 0	5 3 0	
	Maddúru „	14	21 4 0	2 0 0	23 4 0	9 4 5	
	Mallavalli „	7	11 4 0	5 1 6	16 5 6	6 7 8	
	Yelandúru „	38	77 12 0	31 8 0	109 4 0	38 7 9	
	Total.....	710	1,464 8 0	619 11 6	2,084 3 6	1,287 15 1	
III.	Toomkoor Registry Office	3	10 0 0	51 4 0	61 4 0	441 0 0	
	Do Sub-Registry do	99	159 0 0	18 4 0	177 4 0	70 11 3	
	Koratagere „	31	46 0 0	3 4 0	49 4 0	19 11 1	
	Maddagiri „	50	77 4 0	20 8 0	97 12 0	31 14 3	
	Chikkanáyakanahalli „	44	85 4 0	17 0 0	102 4 0	39 4 8	
	Sirá ... „	72	129 0 0	0 12 0	129 12 0	51 14 2	
	Kunigallu „	39	57 8 0	4 0 0	61 8 0	24 9 6	
	Kadaba „	38	53 8 0	1 0 0	54 8 0	21 12 8	
	Turivékere „	61	101 8 0	13 0 0	114 8 0	45 12 10	
	Honnavalli „	37	70 0 0	18 8 0	88 8 0	35 6 4	
	Huliyúrdurga „	10	12 4 0	1 0 0	13 4 0	5 4 9	
	Total.....	484	801 4 0	148 8 0	949 12 0	787 5 6	
IV.	Kolár Registry Office	2	7 0 0	108 8 0	115 8 0	471 2 6	
	Do Sub-Registry do	83	136 12 0	10 12 0	147 8 0	58 15 11	
	Bétmanga'a „	26	60 8 0	11 0 0	71 8 0	28 9 5	
	Sríniváspura „	27	44 0 0	3 0 0	47 0 0	18 12 8½	
	Mu'abágalu „	43	75 0 0	7 0 0	82 0 0	32 12 7	
	Ambájidurga „	53	99 8 0	23 8 0	123 0 0	43 3 0	
	Sidlaghatta „	43	69 8 0	10 0 0	79 8 0	31 12 6½	
	Chikka Ballápura „	91	155 4 0	30 8 0	185 12 0	69 7 9	
	Málúru „	53	91 8 0	9 12 0	101 4 0	40 7 11	
	Goribidanúru „	15	26 0 0	2 0 0	28 0 0	11 3 3	
	Gudibanda „	27	45 8 0	3 8 0	49 0 0	19 9 5	
	Gúmanáyakanapálya „	7	9 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	3 15 11½	
	Total.....	470	819 8 0	222 8 0	1,042 0 0	830 0 11½	
V.	Hassan Registry Office	5	11 8 0	216 8 0	228 0 0	408 12 0	
	Do Sub-Registry do	85	140 4 0	38 4 0	178 8 0	66 2 11	
	Mahárájanadurga „	14	23 8 0	14 0 0	37 8 0	11 12 6	
	Manjarábád „	43	77 0 0	35 8 0	112 8 0	36 12 6	

	Offices.	Total Number of Documents registered in Books I, III, and IV.	Total Amount of Ordinary Fees.	Total of other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
V.	Hassan Registry Office (*Continued.*)						
	Arakalagúdu „	43	83 8 0	33 8 0	117 0 0	46 12 4	
	Narasipura „	35	59 4 0	40 0 0	99 4 0	30 1 4	
	Attikuppa „	72	114 0 0	28 0 0	142 0 0	50 12 7	
	Nágamangala „	32	63 0 0	7 0 0	70 0 0	27 15 9	
	Chennaráyapatna „	32	50 0 0	12 12 0	62 12 0	25 1 4	
	Háranahalli „	31	47 0 0	12 0 0	59 0 0	23 9 4	
	Bélúru „	33	49 8 0	12 8 0	62 0 0	24 12 6	
	Total.....	425	718 8 0	450 0 0	1,168 8 0	752 9 1	
VI.	Kadoor Registry Office	5	12 4 0	86 0 0	98 4 0	344 3 5	
	Do Sub-Registry do	22	50 8 0	3 0 0	53 8 0	21 6 3	
	Tarikere „	44	75 0 0	13 0 0	88 0 0	35 3 0	
	Lakkuvalli „	11	24 0 0	19 8 0	43 8 0	17 6 1	
	Koppa „	69	184 0 0	14 8 0	198 8 0	79 6 2	
	Wastára „	63	136 8 0	9 4 0	145 12 0	58 4 6	
	Chikkamagalúru „	121	262 4 0	101 0 0	363 4 0	144 4 6	
	Bánávára „	12	15 0 0	... ...	15 0 0	5 15 11	
	Total.....	347	759 8 0	246 4 0	1,005 12 0	706 1 10	
VII.	Shimoga Registry Office	...	... ...	154 0 0	154 0 0	197 3 0	
	Do Sub-Registry do	53	129 8 0	40 0 0	169 8 0	71 11 11	
	Chennagiri „	27	45 0 0	9 0 0	54 0 0	19 12 9	
	Honnáli „	7	11 0 0	18 0 0	29 0 0	11 9 8	
	Shikáripura „	13	28 0 0	19 0 0	47 0 0	18 12 9	
	Anantapura „	4	6 0 0	... ...	6 0 0	2 6 5	
	Soraba „	16	26 0 0	17 0 0	43 0 0	12 14 6	
	Ságara „	52	124 0 0	35 8 0	159 8 0	50 6 5	
	Nagar „	19	44 12 0	44 12 0	89 8 0	35 12 10	
	Kávaledurga „	50	118 12 0	78 0 0	196 12 0	78 11 4	
	Total.....	241	533 0 0	415 4 0	948 4 0	499 5 7	
VIII.	Chituldroog Registry Office	1	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	215 12 5	
	Do Sub-Registry do	18	36 4 0	3 12 0	40 0 0	16 0 0	
	Dávanagere „	25	50 0 0	... ...	50 0 0	19 15 9	
	Doddéri „	3	5 8 0	... ...	5 8 0	2 3 1	
	Hiriyúru „	9	18 8 0	1 0 0	19 8 0	7 12 9	
	Búdihálu „	19	34 0 0	14 0 0	48 0 0	13 9 5	
	Hosadurga „	14	25 8 0	16 8 0	42 0 0	10 6 6	
	Pávagada „	17	31 12 0	... ...	31 12 0	12 11 1	
	Harihara „	15	26 12 0	... ...	26 12 0	10 11 2	
	Kanakuppá „	...	... ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 5	
	Molakálumúru „	5	5 4 0	... ...	1 4 0	2 1 8	
	Total.....	126	235 8 0	44 4 0	279 12 0	311 10 3	
	Inspector General's Office	...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3,232 15 8	
	Grand Total.....	4,132	7,937 4 0	2,947 4 9	10,884 8 9	10,168 9 6½	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

II.

Statement of Registrations in each District of Mysore Province from 1st *April to* 31*st August* 1871.

Districts.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.													Registrations affecting movable property, Book VI.						Remarks.
	Compulsory.						Optional.													
	Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (Section 17, clause 4.)	Leases for terms exceeding one year (Section 17, clause 4.)	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of payments of consideration on account of ditto (Section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause 3.)	Awards (Section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous documents registered under Section 18, clause 7.	Total of Optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Total of Registrations affecting immovable property.	Conveyances of movable property and receipts or acknowledgments for the same (Section 18, clause 5.)	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, clause 7.)	All other documents registered under Section 18, clause 7.	Total of Registrations in Book VI, affecting movable property.	Number of wills (Section 18, clause 6) registered in Book IV.	Number of authorities to adopt (Section 18, clause 6) registered in Book IV.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
General Registry Office ...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore District.	4	695	1	7	21	728	216	...	8	...	39	263	991	2	11	32	45	1	...	
Mysore do ...	2	420	...	2	12	436	75	...	...	...	19	94	530	...	12	16	28	3	...	
Toomkoor do ...	...	259	...	...	...	259	104	...	...	...	...	104	363	3	13	5	21	...	...	
Hassan do ...	3	174	...	*25	3	205	50	...	...	...	4	54	259	1	5	6	12	...	...	
Kolár do ...	...	199	...	...	2	201	81	...	...	...	11	92	293	1	17	19	37	...	...	
Kadoor do ...	...	174	...	4	...	178	34	...	...	...	10	44	222	2	8	15	25	...	...	
Shimoga do ...	1	123	1	*38	3	166	14	...	...	...	1	15	181	5	4	17	26	1	...	
Chituldroog do ...	1	83	...	...	...	84	18	...	...	...	...	18	102	...	3	2	5	...	..	
Total.....	11	2,131	2	*76	41	2,261	592	...	8	...	85	685	2,946	14	73	112	199	5	...	

* 34 being Coffee pattás.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

II.

Statement of Registrati°ns in each District of Mysore Province from 1st September 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Districts.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.														Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.							
	Compulsory.						Optional.															
	Instruments of gift (Section 17 clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards (Section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (Section 17, clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto (Section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, clause 3) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous documents registered under Section 18, clause 7 other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Total of registrations affecting immovable property.	Conveyance of movable property and receipts or acknowledgments for the same (Section 18, clause 5.)	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, clause 7.)	All other documents registered under (Section 18, clause 7.)	Total of registrations in Book IV affecting movable property.	Number of Wills (Section 18, clause 6) registered in Book III.	Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore Dist. ...	6	943	1	15	27	992	224	...	11	...	53	3	291	1,283	5	17	21	43	3	...	1,329	
Mysore do ...	4	548	...	2	15	569	73	...	...	...	25	1	99	668	...	19	19	38	4	...	710	
Toomkoor do ...	2	320	7	...	1	330	125	...	...	...	2	1	128	458	4	15	6	25	1	...	484	
Hassan do ...	2	276	...	6	2	286	112	...	1	...	9	4	126	412	...	6	7	13	...	...	425	
Kolár do ...	1	261	...	4	3	269	136	...	1	...	20	15	172	441	...	19	10	29	...	...	470	
Kadoor do ...	1	253	...	1	1	256	54	...	...	...	4	2	60	316	5	12	13	30	...	1	347	
Shimoga do ...	2	151	...	20	2	175	20	...	...	...	11	...	31	206	15	10	10	35	...	...	241	
Chituldroog do ...	...	100	...	1	...	101	19	...	...	...	1	...	20	121	2	1	2	5	...	...	126	
Total.....	18	2,852	8	49	51	2,978	763	...	13	...	125	26	927	3,905	31	99	88	218	8	1	4,132	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

III.

Statement of Operations other than Registration in Books I, IV, and VI in each District of Mysore Province from 1st April to 31st August 1871.

Districts.	Covers containing wills deposited (Section 44.)	Covers containing authorities to adopt deposited (Section 44.)	Covers containing wills withdrawn (Section 45.)	Covers containing authorities to adopt withdrawn (Section 45.)	Covers containing wills opened (Section 46.)	Covers containing authorities to adopt opened (Section 46.)	Powers of Attorney authenticated.		Memoranda of decrees received under Section 41.	Memoranda of decrees received under Section 42.	Special Registrations (Section 52.)	Registrations on payment of penalty (Section 24.)	Commissions issued under Sections 35 and 39.	Visits paid under Sections 33, 35 and 39.	Translations filed under Section 19.	Refusals to register (Section 82.)	Appeals against such Refusals (Section 83.)		Registrations ordered by Civil Court (Section 84.)	Prosecutions (Section 95.)	Applications for copies and searches.	Remarks.
							General.	Special.									Registration ordered.	Registration refused.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
General Registry Office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore do ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	34	246	26	4	2	12	...	3	...	2	2	1	32	
Mysore do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	27	76	30	3	3	15	...	5	...	2	3	...	12	
Toomkoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	35	5	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	..	...	16	
Hassan do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	7	218	9	2	...	...	...	121	6	2	...	...	7	
Kolár do ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	100	5	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	
Kadoor do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	31	12	3	...	7	...	3	...	...	..	...	4	
Shimoga do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	64	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Chituldroog do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	33	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Total.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	43	85	802	90	17	5	43	...	137	6	6	5	1	81	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

III.

Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I, III, and IV, in each District of Mysore Province from 1st September 1871, to 31st March 1872.

Districts.	Covers containing wills deposited (Section 42.)	Covers containing wills withdrawn (Section 44.)	Covers containing wills opened (Section 45.)	Wills removed to Courts under Section 259 of the Indian Succession Act, copy being kept in Book III under Section 46.,	Powers of Attorney authenticated.		Registrations on payment of fine (Section 24.)	Registrations on payment of fine (Section 34.)	Commissions issued under Sections 33 and 38.	Visits paid under Sections 31 33, and 38.	Translations filed under Section 19.	Refusals to register (Section 71.)	Appeals against such Refusals (Section 72.)		Registrations ordered by Civil Court (Section 76.)	Prosecutions (Section 81.)	Applications for copies and searches.	Number of copies of documents or of memoranda received from other offices under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67.	Memoranda of decrees received from Courts under Sections 41 and 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Remarks.
					General.	Special.							Registration ordered.	Registration refused.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore	...	1	...	...	2	22	15	5	2	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	44	26	73	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	3	19	7	4	1	30	...	11	2	3	1	...	30	26	38	
Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	20	4	21	
Hassan	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	5	...	5	..	12	4	...	...	...	3	17	100	
Kolár	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	14	7	46	
Kadoor	...	...	..	...	3	13	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	20	29	
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	1	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	73	
Chituldroog	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	
Total.....	...	1	...	...	11	92	39	21	3	76	...	35	6	4	1	...	138	103	388	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

IV.

Statement of Fees realized on Registrations in Books I, IV, and VI in each District of Mysore Province from 1*st April to* 31*st August* 1871.

Districts.	Fees on Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.														Fees on Registrations affecting movable property, Book VI.				Total of Fees on Registrations of wills, &c., in Book IV.	Remarks
	Fees on Compulsory Registrations in Book I.						Fees on Optional Registrations in Book I.													
	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of 100 Rs. and upwards (section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto (section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual Leases (section 17, clause 4.)	Leases for terms exceeding one year (section 17, clause 4.)	Total of Fees on Compulsory Registrations.	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of less than Rs. 100 (section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto (section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less (section 18, clause 3.)	Awards (section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous Registrations under section 18, clause 7.	Total of Fees on Optional Registrations affecting immovable property.	Total of Fees on Registrations affecting immovable property.		Conveyances of movable property and receipts or acknowledgments for the same (section 18, clause 5)	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause 7.)	All other documents registered under section 18, clause 7.	Total of Fees on Registrations in Book VI affecting movable property.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20
General Registry Office ...	...	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	
Bangalore do ...	12 8	1,359 4	1 0	15 0	38 8	1,426 4	221 8	...	14 12	...	98 8	334 12	1,761 0 0		2 4	63 0	91 8	156 12	5 0	
Mysore do ...	8 8	816 8	...	2 0	26 8	853 8	75 4	...	...	...	56 0	131 4	984 12 0		...	24 0	52 0	76 0	15 0	
Toomkoor do ...	...	478 4	...	...	1 0	479 4	105 8	...	...	...	...	105 8	584 12 0		3 0	19 12	9 0	31 12	...	
Hassan do ...	8 0	343 0	...	37 0	6 0	394 0	50 12	...	...	...	12 8	63 4	457 4 0		1 0	11 0	14 0	26 0	...	
Kolár do ...	...	383 8	...	...	5 0	388 8	86 4	...	...	...	21 0	107 4	495 12 0		1 0	30 0	115 4	146 4	...	
Kadoor do ...	...	419 8	...	8 0	2 0	429 8	41 0	...	...	...	28 4	69 4	498 12 0		2 0	15 0	32 0	49 0	...	
Shimoga do ...	5 0	265 4	2 0	68 8	4 8	345 4	14 4	...	...	...	2 0	16 4	361 8 0		9 0	8 0	38 8	55 8	2 0	
Chituldroog do ...	2 8	164 0	...	...	...	166 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	185 8 0		...	7 0	10 0	17 0	...	
Total.....	36 8	4,243 4	3 0	130 8	83 8	4,496 12	613 8	...	14 12	...	224 4	852 8	5,349 4 0		18 4	177 12	362 4	553 4	22 0	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25*th April* 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

IV.

Statement of Fees realized on Registrations in Books I, III, and IV in each District of Mysore Province from 1*st September* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

Districts.	Fees on Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Fees on Comulsory Registrations in Book I. — Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of 100 Rs. and upwards (section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of payments of consideration on account of ditto (section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause 4.	Total Fees on Compulsory Registrations.	Fees on Optional Registrations in Book I. — Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of less than 100 Rs. (section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of payments of consideration on account of ditto (section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less (section 18, clause 3) and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous Registrations under section 18, clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of Fees on Optional Registrations affecting immovable property.	Total of Fees on Registrations affecting immovable property.	Fees on Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. — Conveyances of movable property and receipts or acknowledgments for the same (section 18, clause 5.)	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause 7.)	All other documents registered under section 18, clause 7.	Total Fees on Registrations in Book IV, affecting movable property.	Total Fees on Registration of Wills, &c., in Book III.	Total Fees on Registration of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore ...	22 4	1,951 8	2 0	25 8	55 0	2,056 4	231 0	... ...	20 8	... ...	148 4	6 0	405 12	2,462 0	19 8	55 8	52 8	127 8	16 0	... ...	2,605 8	
Mysore ...	13 4	1,102 12	... ...	2 0	40 8	1,158 8	74 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	115 8	2 8	192 4	1,350 12	... ...	33 4	60 8	93 12	20 0	... ...	1,464 8	
Toomkoor ...	10 4	596 0	15 0	... ...	2 0	623 4	126 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 0	2 0	134 0	757 4	4 0	23 0	12 0	39 0	5 0	... ...	801 4	
Hassan ...	20 0	517 4	... ...	6 0	3 0	546 4	112 12	... ...	1 0	... ...	22 8	8 0	144 4	690 8	... ...	11 0	17 0	28 0	... ...	... ...	718 8	
Kolár ..	5 8	512 12	... ...	6 12	5 0	530 0	150 4	... ...	1 0	... ...	55 0	34 0	240 4	770 4	... ...	33 0	16 4	49 4	... ...	... ...	819 8	
Kadoor ...	5 4	597 12	... ...	4 8	3 8	611 0	58 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0	3 4	75 4	686 4	11 4	21 0	36 0	68 4	... ...	5 0	759 8	
Shimoga ...	22 0	326 4	... ...	33 12	3 12	385 12	20 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	32 0	... ...	52 8	438 4	33 8	24 0	37 4	94 12	... ...	... ...	533 0	
Chituldroog ...	... ...	200 4	... ...	2 0	... ...	202 4	19 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 8	... ...	25 4	227 8	4 0	2 0	2 0	8 0	... ...	... ...	235 8	
Total.....	98 8	5,804 8	17 0	80 8	112 12	6,113 4	792 8	... ...	22 8	... ...	398 12	55 12	1,269 8	7,382 12	72 4	202 12	233 8	508 8	41 0	5 0	7,937 4	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,

Bangalore, 25*th April* 1872.

H. HUDSON,

Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

V.

Statement of Receipts other than Fees on Registrations in Books I, IV, and VI in each District of Mysore Province from 1st April to 31st August 1871.

Districts.	Fees on deposit of covers containing wills, &c. (section 44.)	Fees on opening ditto (section 46.)	Fees for Powers of Attorney authenticated.		Fees on memoranda of decrees received under section 41.	Fees on memoranda of decrees received under section 42.	Fees on Special Registration (section 52.)	Penalties paid under section 24.	Fees on Commissions issued (sections 35 and 39.)	Fees on visits paid (sections 33,35 and 39.)	Extra Fees for Registration by Registrar General or District Registrar.	Copying Fees credited to Government.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Remarks.
			General.	Special.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
General Registry Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	31 0	10 12 0	91 12 0	
Bangalore do ...	5 0	...	4 0	9 0	68 0	766 0	49 12	41 0	20 0	120 0	10 0	74 8	10 11 0	1,177 15 0	
Mysore do ...	...	...	1 0	5 0	56 0	258 0	64 0	32 0	30 0	150 0	15 0	30 8	32 2 1	673 10 1	
Toomkoor do ...	...	...	..	8	16 0	114 0	9 0	...	...	20 0	5 0	20 4	...	184 12 0	
Hassan do ...	...	...	1 0	2 0	14 0	657 0	20 0	51 0	...	...	35 0	25 8	1 8 0	807 0 0	
Kolár do ...	5 0	...	...	1 0	6 0	303 0	8 8	46 0	...	10 0	...	8 4	2 8 0	390 4 0	
Kadoor do ...	...	...	2 0	1 8	4 0	97 0	48 0	9 0	...	75 0	15 0	55 0	62 0 0	368 8 0	
Shimoga do ...	...	...	1 0	0 8	...	192 0	4 0	...	...	50 0	...	6 4	8 9 6	262 5 6	
Chituldroog do ...	...	...	...	2 0	8 0	100 0	2 0	...	...	10 0	15 0	10 4	28 4 0	175 8 0	
Total.....	10 0	...	9 0	21 8	172 0	2,487 0	205 4	179 0	50 0	435 0	145 0	261 8	156 6 7	4,131 10 7	

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

V.

Statement of Receipts other than Fees on Registrations in Books I, III, and IV in each District of Mysore Province from 1st September 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Districts.	Fees on deposit of covers containing wills, (section 42.)	Fees on withdrawal of sealed covers containing wills (section 44.)	Fees on opening ditto (section 45.)	Fees for Powers of Attorney authenticated.		Fees on filing translations, (section 19.)	Fines paid under section 24.	Fines paid under section 34.	Fees on Commissions issued (sections 33 and 38.)	Fees on visits paid (sections 31, 33 and 38.)	Fees for inspection of Books I and II, and the Indexes to Book I (section 57.)	Extra Fees for Registration by Registrar.	Copying Fees credited to Government.	Fees received for decree memoranda forwarded by the Civil Courts under sections 41 and 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Remarks.
				General.	Special.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bangalore	... ...	2 0	... ...	2 0	11 0	... ...	117 10	23 0	20 0	180 0	19 0	90 0	106 8	225 0	4 11 3	800 13 3	
Mysore	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 0	9 8	... ...	58 0	70 0	10 0	270 0	12 0	10 0	47 12	112 0	17 7 6	619 11 6	
Toomkoor	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 0	... ...	16 8	6 0	... ...	30 0	9 0	5 0	12 4	63 0	2 12 0	148 8 0	
Hassan	... ..	... ...	... ...	1 0	5 0	... ...	38 8	34 0	... .	50 0	1 0	25 0	11 8	284 0	... ...	450 0 0	
Kolár	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0	4 8	... ...	23 0	6 0	... ...	10 0	3 0	10 0	26 12	138 0	0 4 0	222 8 0	
Kadcor	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 0	6 8	... ...	5 8	... ...	... ...	80 0	8 0	20 0	37 4	85 0	1 0 0	246 4 0	
Shimoga	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0	5 0	... ...	32 0	16 0	... ...	130 0	3 0	... ...	13 4	212 0	2 0 0	415 4 0	
Chituldroog	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 8	... ...	... ...	30 0	... ...	... ...	1 0	... ...	3 12	9 0	... ...	44 4 0	
Total.....	... ...	2 0	... ...	12 0	46 0	... ...	291 2	185 0	30 0	750 0	56 0	160 0	259 0	1,128 0	28 2 9	2,947 4 9	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

VI.

Statement of Expenditure in each District of Mysore Province from 1st April to 31st August 1871.

Districts.	Fixed Salaries of Registering Officers.	Percentage paid to the same.	Cost of Establishments.			Other Items of Expenditure.						Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4			5						6	7
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Travelling Allowances.	Furniture and House-Rent.	Postage.	Printing and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
General Registry Office.	1,000 0 0	...	1,053 0 0	...	1,053 0 0	..	...	...	...	41 6 6	41 6 6	2,094 6 6	
Bangalore do ...	...	984 13 0	425 0 0	...	425 0 0	2 5 2	...	...	...	12 0 0	14 5 2	1,424 2 2	
Mysore do ...	...	575 12 2	346 15 5	...	346 15 5	5 13 3	...	...	...	24 1 0	29 14 3	952 9 10	
Toomkoor do ...	...	280 12 0	248 0 0	...	248 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	534 12 0	
Hassan do ...	...	288 5 8	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	10 8 0	548 13 8	
Kolár do ...	...	308 14 4	250 0 0	...	250 0 0	..	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	564 14 4	
Kadoor do ...	...	296 2 3	195 0 3	...	195 0 3	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	497 2 6	
Shimoga do ...	...	215 13 5	125 0 0	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	346 13 5	
Chituldroog do ...	...	101 7 10	125 0 0	...	125 0 0	...	...	...	...	13 3 8	13 3 8	239 11 6	
Total.....	1,000 0 0	3,052 0 8	3,017 15 8	...	3,017 15 8	12 10 5	...	...	...	120 11 2	133 5 7	7,203 5 11	

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

VI.

Statement of Expenditure in each District of Mysore Province from 1st September 1871 to 31st March 1872.

District.	Fixed Salaries of Registering Officers.	Percentage paid to the same.	Cost of Establishments.			Other Items of Expenditure.					Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4			5					6	7
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Travelling Allowances.	Furniture and House-Rent.	Postage.	Printing and Stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Inspr. General's Office.	1,400 0 0	...	1,505 0 0	...	1,505 0 0	305 0 2	...	5 0 0	...	17 15 6	327 15 8	3,232 15 8
Bangalore District ...	...	1,147 13 3	595 0 0	...	595 0 0	12 9 4	...	5 3 0	...	...	17 12 4	1,760 9 7
Mysore do ...	...	730 14 3	458 5 6	...	458 5 6	77 15 4	...	...	...	20 12 0	98 11 4	1,287 15 1
Toomkoor do ...	...	346 5 6	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	66 0 0	...	...	...	25 0 0	91 0 0	787 5 6
Hassan do ...	...	343 13 1	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	58 12 0	...	...	...	...	58 12 0	752 9 1
Kolár do ...	...	358 14 5½	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	91 2 6	30 0 0	...	...	...	121 2 6	830 0 11½
Kadoor do ...	...	361 14 5	280 0 0	...	280 0 0	61 13 5	...	2 6 0	...	...	64 3 5	706 1 10
Shimoga do ...	...	302 2 7	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	22 3 0	...	...	...	...	22 3 0	499 5 7
Chituldroog do ...	...	95 13 10	175 0 0	...	175 0 0	20 12 5	20 0 0	...	...	...	40 12 5	311 10 3
Total.....	1,400 0 0	3,687 11 4½	4,238 5 6	...	4,238 5 6	716 4 2	50 0 0	12 9 0	...	63 11 6	842 8 8	10,168 9 6½

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

VII.

Statement of Financial Results of Registration since its introduction into the Province of Mysore.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
By Balance to the Credit of the Department on the 31st March 1871. ...	33	12	2	To Amount of Expenditure from 1st April to 31st August 1871, as per Return VI...	7,203	5	11
By Remittances to the Treasury from 1st April to 31st August 1871 ...	10,061	2	7	Balance in favor of the Department on the 31st August 1871	2,891	8	10
Total.....	10,094	14	9	Total.....	10,094	14	9

VII.

Statement of Financial Results of Registration since its introduction into the Province of Mysore.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
By Balance to the Credit of the Department on the 31st August 1871. ...	2,891	8	10	To Amount of Expenditure from 1st September 1871 to 31st March 1872, as per Return VI.	10,168	9	6½
By Remittances to the Treasury from 1st September 1871 to 31st March 1872.	10,884	8	9	Balance in favor of the Department on the 31st Ma 1872.	3,607	8	½
Total.....	13,776	1	7	Total.....	13,776	1	7

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

Classified Statement shewing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents

Districts.	Affecting Immovable Property.															
	Deeds of Gift.		Deeds of Sale (Rs. 100 and upwards.)		Deeds of Sale (less than Rs. 100.)		Perpetual Leases.		Leases upwards of one year.		Leases for one year or less.		Amount of premium or fines paid on such Leases.		Deeds of Mortgage.	
	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rents.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rental.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Rent.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
General Registry Office ...	...	...	4	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	4	5,250	308	1,63,433	58	2,891	7	39	21	1,847	8	3,376	...	...	475	2,00,510
Mysore ...	2	150	185	64,726	46	2,701	2	18	12	2,057	...	...	...	...	264	1,14,942
Toomkoor ...	...	...	112	34,360	58	2,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	42,541
Hassan ...	3	520	79	26,079	39	1,716	25	...	3	600	...	...	...	...	106	37,447
Kolár ...	...	...	67	19,485	35	1,902	...	...	2	230	...	...	...	...	178	34,547
Kadoor ...	...	...	98	65,963	24	1,023	4	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	1,03,373
Shimoga ...	1	1,600	69	25,294	12	647	38	1,685	3	262	...	...	...	...	56	23,385
Chituldroog ...	1	115	47	14,875	14	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	17,259
Total.....	11	7,635	969	4,20,215	356	18,861	76	1,891	41	4,996	8	3,376	...	...	1,398	5,74,004

Classified Statement shewing the Aggregate Value of Property transferred by Documents registered

Districts.	Affecting Immovable Property.															
	Deeds of Gift.		Deeds of Sale (Rs. 100 and upwards.)		Deeds of Sale (less than Rs. 100.)		Perpetual Leases.		Leases for upwards of one year other than perpetual Leases.		Leases for one year or less.		Amount of premium or fines paid on such Leases		Deeds of Mortgage.	
	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Value of annual rents.	Number of Deeds.	Value of annual rents.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bangalore ...	6	4,026	463	3,80,169	154	8,225	15	1,062	27	3,302	11	5,194	...	...	550	3,03,953
Mysore ...	4	1,100	284	1,67,623	58	3,467	2	20	15	5,158	...	...	...	...	279	1,29,479
Toomkoor ...	2	...	155	48,610	87	4,165	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	203	57,979
Hassan ...	2	80	137	50,975	76	3,444	6	17	2	184	1	12	...	...	175	46,322
Kolár ...	1	...	94	29,504	84	4,045	4	169	3	242	1	27	...	...	219	54,472
Kadoor ...	1	....	144	94,489	46	2,223	1	350	1	50	...	...	...	...	117	84,925
Shimoga ...	2	19,102	79	28,949	14	726	20	614	2	36	...	...	...	90	78	44,073
Chituldroog ...	...	...	51	18,890	16	824	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	100	52	19,609
Total.....	18	24,308	1,407	8,19,209	535	27,119	49	2,308	51	9,072	13	5,233	...	190	1,673	7,40,814

Office of the Inspr. General of Registration,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

VIII.

registered in each Registration District of Mysore Province from 1*st April to* 31*st August* 1871.

All other Deeds not mentioned above.		Total		Affecting Movable Property.								Civil Court Memoranda.		Grand Total of Documents.	Grand Total of Aggregate Value, &c.
				Deeds of Sale.		Bonds.		Other Documents registered in Book VI.		Total.					
Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Memoranda.	Aggregate Value.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	...	5	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6,000
40	39,441	991	4,21,106	2	162	11	71,854	32	8,563	45	80,581	280	35,381	1,036	5,01,687
19	22,845	530	2,07,439	...	...	12	5,580	16	1,985	28	7,565	103	38,390	558	2,15,004
...	...	363	79,792	3	181	13	5,661	5	250	21	6,092	43	7,873	384	85,884
4	834	259	67,196	1	100	5	3,928	6	1,051	12	5,079	225	33,632	271	72,275
11	1,521	293	57,685	1	60	17	5,142	19	1,55,817	37	1,61,019	103	9,486	330	2,18,704
10	658	222	1,71,166	2	120	8	2,238	15	6,291	25	8,649	33	4,475	247	1,79,815
2	150	101	53,023	5	1,903	4	1,353	17	2,595	26	5,851	64	11,809	207	58,874
...	...	102	33,020	...	...	3	2,283	2	...	5	2,283	36	6,935	107	35,303
87	65,449	2,946	10,96,427	14	2,526	73	98,039	112	1,76,554	199	2,77,119	887	1,47,981	3,145	13,73,546

VIII.

in each Registration District of Mysore Province from 1*st September*1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

All other Deeds not mentioned above except certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Certified copies of decrees & orders of Court.		Total.		Affecting Movable Property.								Grand Total of Documents.	Grand Total of Aggregate Value, &c.
						Deeds of Sale.		Bonds.		Other Documents registered in Book IV.		Total.			
Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Documents.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Number of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Total.	Total Aggregate Value.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
54	45,053	3	1,126	1,283	7,52,112	5	25,558	17	61,504	21	3,665	43	90,727	1,326	8,42,839
25	1,29,168	1	163	668	4,36,178	...	...	19	5,801	19	18,074	38	23,875	706	4,60,053
9	...	1	12	458	1,10,866	4	319	15	4,952	6	683	25	5,954	483	1,16,820
9	4,669	4	1,480	412	1,07,183	...	...	6	2,175	7	815	13	2,990	425	1,10,173
20	1,54,631	15	5,001	441	2,48,091	...	...	19	6,780	10	7,170	29	13,950	470	2,62,041
4	1,276	2	297	316	1,83,610	5	5,855	12	2,998	13	5,023	30	13,876	346	1,97,486
11	32,150	...	...	206	1,25,740	15	12,493	10	13,300	10	256	35	26,049	241	1,51,789
1	...	...	...	121	39,499	2	350	1	120	2	186	5	656	126	40,155
133	3,66,947	26	8,079	3,905	20,03,279	31	44,575	79	97,630	88	35,872	218	1,78,077	4,123	21,81,356

H. HUDSON,

Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Mysore from 1st April to 31st August 1871.

Names of the Offices.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registration affecting Immovable Property, Book I. — Compulsory.								Registration affecting Immovable Property, Book I. — Optional.								Total Value of immovable property transferred.	Registration affecting Movable Property, Book VI.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book III.	Number of Wills, &c., registered, Book IV.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 41.	Number of Memoranda received under Section 42.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Special Registrations under Section 52.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		Remarks.
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (Section 17, clause 4.)	Leases for terms exceeding one year (Section 17, clause 4.)	Total of compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.		Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less, &c., (Section 18, clause 3.)	A wards (Section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous Registrations under Section 18, clause 7.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Conveyances, &c., of movable property and receipts for same.	Obligations for payment of money.	Other personal contracts.	Total of Registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.									Total Ordinary Fees, columns 9-16-22 & 24.		Total Extraordinary Fees and Penalties.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33		34		35
General Registry Office ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	14	0	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	0	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0 0	91	12 0	2,094	6 6	
Bangalore ...	14	4	695	1	7	21	728	1,426	4	216	...	8	...	39	263	334	12	4,21,106	2	11	32	45	156	12	1	1	34	246	4	26	3	22	32	1,922	12 0	1,177	15 0	1,424	2 2	
Mysore ...	14	2	420	...	2	12	436	853	8	75	...	...	...	19	94	131	4	2,07,439	...	12	16	28	76	0	...	3	27	76	3	30	5	11	12	1,075	12 0	673	10 1	952	9 10	
Toomkoor ...	11	...	259	...	...	...	259	479	4	104	...	...	...	...	104	105	8	79,792	3	13	5	21	31	12	...	...	8	35	...	5	3	1	16	616	8 0	184	12 0	534	12 0	
Hassan ...	11	3	174	...	25	3	205	394	0	50	...	...	...	4	54	63	4	67,196	1	5	6	12	26	0	...	...	7	218	2	9	121	5	7	483	4 0	807	0 0	548	13 8	
Kolár ...	12	...	199	...	...	2	201	388	8	81	...	...	...	11	92	107	4	57,685	1	17	19	37	146	4	1	...	3	100	5	5	1	2	1	642	0 0	390	4 0	564	14 4	
Kadoor ...	8	...	174	...	4	...	178	429	8	34	...	...	...	10	44	69	4	1,71,166	2	8	15	25	49	0	...	...	2	31	3	12	3	5	4	547	12 0	363	8 0	497	2 6	
Shimoga ...	10	1	123	1	38	3	166	345	4	14	...	...	...	1	15	16	4	53,023	5	4	17	26	55	8	...	1	...	64	...	2	...	2	5	419	0 0	262	5 6	346	13 5	
Chituldroog ...	11	1	83	...	...	...	84	166	8	18	...	...	...	...	18	19	0	33,020	...	3	2	5	17	0	...	...	4	32	...	1	1	4	4	202	8 0	175	8 0	239	11 6	
Total.....	92	11	2131	2	76	41	2,261	4,496	12	592	...	8	...	85	685	852	8	10,96,427	14	73	112	199	553	4	2	5	85	802	17	90	137	52	81	5,929	8 0	4,131	10 7	7,203	5 11	

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Mysore from 1st September 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting Immovable Property Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause 1.)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., (Section 17, clause 2.)	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of do. (Section 17, clause 3.)	Perpetual leases (Section 17, clause 4.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, clause 4.	Total of compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, clause 1.)	Acknowledgments of ditto (Section 18, clause 2.)	Leases for one year or less, &c., (Section 18, clause 3) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, clause 4.)	Miscellaneous Registrations under Section 18, clause 7, other than certified copies of decrees & orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional Registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Total Value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting Movable Property, Book IV. Conveyance, &c., of movable property and receipts for same.	Obligations for payment of money. Other personal contracts.	Total Registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered in Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by will, Book III.	Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of Registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of decree memoranda received from Civil Courts under Sections 41 and 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Receipts. Total Ordinary Fees including the entries in columns 9, 17 and 23 and the total fees paid for Registration under column 26.	Total Extraordinary Fees and Fines.	Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Inspector General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,232 15 8	
Bangalore District.	14	6	943	1	15	27	992	2,056	4	224	...	11	...	53	3	291	405	12	7,52,112	5	17	21	43	127	8	...	3	...	15	5	2	24	44	73	2,605 8 0	800 13 3	1,760 9 7	
Mysore do ...	14	4	548	...	2	15	569	1,158	8	73	...	...	...	25	1	99	192	4	4,36,178	...	19	19	38	93	12	...	4	...	7	4	11	22	30	38	1,464 8 0	619 11 6	1,287 15 1	
Toomkoor do ...	11	2	320	7	...	1	330	623	4	125	...	...	...	2	1	123	134	0	1,10,866	4	15	6	25	39	0	...	1	...	4	1	4	8	20	21	801 4 0	148 8 0	787 5 6	
Hassan do ...	11	2	276	...	6	2	286	546	4	112	...	1	...	9	4	126	144	4	1,07,183	...	6	7	13	28	0	...	...	...	4	5	12	11	3	100	718 8 0	450 0 0	752 9 1	
Kolár do ...	12	1	261	...	4	3	269	530	0	136	...	1	...	20	15	172	240	4	2,48,091	...	19	10	29	49	4	...	...	...	3	2	2	10	14	46	819 8 0	222 8 0	830 0 11½	
Kadoor do ...	8	1	253	...	1	1	256	611	0	54	...	...	...	4	2	60	75	4	1,83,610	5	12	13	30	68	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	16	16	29	759 8 0	246 4 0	703 1 10	
Shimoga do ...	10	2	151	...	20	2	175	385	12	20	...	...	...	11	...	31	52	8	1,25,740	15	10	10	35	94	12	...	...	...	4	1	1	11	9	7	533 0 0	415 4 0	499 5 7	
Chituldroog do ...	11	...	100	...	1	...	101	202	4	19	...	...	...	1	...	20	25	4	39,499	2	1	2	5	8	0	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	3	235 8 0	44 4 0	311 10 3	
Total.....	91	18	2,852	8	49	51	2,978	6,113	4	763	...	13	0	125	26	927	1,269	8	20,03,279	31	99	88	218	508	8	...	8	1	39	21	35	103	138	388	7,937 4 0	2,947 4 9	10,168 9 6½	

OFFICE OF THE INSPR. GENERAL OF REGISTRATION,
Bangalore, 25th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Ag. Inspr. General of Registration, Mysore.

No. 472—69.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
NANDIDROOG, 29*th April* 1872.

From The Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, of Mysore.

To

The Acting Inspector General of Registration, Mysore.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 39, dated 25th instant, reporting on the operation of the Registration Department in Mysore during the past year, and in reply to convey the following remarks thereon

2. The returns shew a decrease as compared with the previous year in the registration of compulsory and optional classes of documents affecting immovable property of 12 per cent, the chief causes of which are ascribed to the operation of certain sections of the new Act and to the facilities that now exist for borrowing money on personal security without pledging immovable property. These reasons appear to the Chief Commissioner sufficient to account for the decrease to some extent at least. The value of the property concerned was Rs. 30,99,706, against Rs. 32,65,531 in the previous year. The registration of documents relating to movable property shews a slight decline, as compared with 1870—71, but the value of the property concerned was rupees 4,55,196, against Rs. 1,72,935 in the previous year.

3. The number of registrations on payment of penalty was 56, against 52 in 1870—71. Special registrations have been done away with by the new Act, but 90 were executed before it came into operation. 13 wills were registered, against 11 in the previous year. There is no provision for registering memoranda of decrees in the new Act, but 26 certified copies of decrees were registered subsequent to its introduction. Searches and copies and extracts granted shew an increase, as do also powers of attorney. There were 172 orders of refusal to register, against 202 in the previous year, and 22 appeals against the same, of which 12 were successful. The average percentage of fees on each document registered, excepting wills and decree copies, was Rs. 1—14—4, against Rs. 1—14—3 in 1870—71. The percentage of fees on registrations concerning immovable and movable property was Rs. 0—6—6 and Rs. 0—3—9 respectively on the value of the property. Five out of the eight Districts shew a decline under the head of compulsory registration, which is ascribed to the causes already referred to in para 2 of this letter.

4. The financial results shew an expenditure of Rs. 17,371—15—5, against receipts amounting to Rs. 20,945—11—4, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,573—11—11, against Rs. 5,666—7—3 in the previous year. Though there is thus a falling off in the surplus of

Rs. 2,092—11—4, the Chief Commissioner considers that it has been fairly accounted for, and that these results when compared with the returns for the years previous to 1869—70 may be regarded as satisfactory.

5. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that you are of opinion that there has been considerable improvement in the Registration Offices generally, though he observes with regret that those of one District are excepted from this commendatory notice. The name of the District is not given, but he is aware that Shimoga is referred to, and he trusts that the instructions you have doubtless issued to the Registrar, will lead to the same improvement in the Offices of that District as has been already effected in those of the rest of the Province.

The results reported of the inspection of the Registration Offices shew that a good deal has yet to be done to bring them all up to the proper standard of efficiency. The Chief Commissioner cannot too strongly urge the importance of such inspections, which should be as frequent as may be practicable; without them the condition of the offices and books must always be doubtful, and they are, in Colonel Meade's opinion, essential to the maintenance of *due improvement* and progress. It is satisfactory to learn that the measure sanctioned in the beginning of the year for the remuneration of Sub-Registrars' clerks has worked well. The measures reported in para 20 for simplifying and reducing the clerical work of the offices appear judicious.

6. The Chief Commissioner has perused with attention the remarks in para 21 regarding the increase of local native banking institutions, and the possible evils that the facilities they afford to borrowing money on, mere personal security may cause to the native officials connected with them as managers or shareholders. These results may undoubtedly occur, but there appears to be no sufficient reason at present for interference by Government with the arrangements for the management of these institutions.

7. In conclusion, I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner considers the working of the Department during the past year, as set forth in this report, to have been fairly satisfactory, and to convey to you his acknowledgments of your labors in its control and direction during that period.

I have, &c.,

J. PUCKLE,

Offg. Secretary.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE CONTROLLER, MONEY ORDERS,

FOR 1871—72.

(WITH THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW THEREON.)

I have the honor to submit for the information of the Chief Commissioner and Government of India, a Report on the working of the Money Order Department, for the financial year ending 31st March 1872, accompanied by seven statements of details prepared in accordance with instructions from the Comptroller General of Accounts under date 8th February 1872, *viz* :—

No. I. Statement of Money Orders issued and paid by the Mysore Circle, and the commission realized thereon from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

No. II. Statement shewing the Amount of Money Orders issued and paid by the Mysore Circle on account of other Presidencies and Circles during the year 1871-72.

No. III. Statement shewing the Cost of management of the Money Order Department in Mysore for the year 1871—72.

No. IV. Statement shewing the excess of money paid into, or drawn from, Treasuries in Mysore on account of each Money Order Office during the year 1871-72.

No. V. Statement shewing the particulars of orders that have become lapsed and credited to the Mysore Government during the year 1871—72.

No. VI. Statement shewing the Amount of Money Orders remaining unpaid on 31st March 1872, under the head, Bills payable, local.

No. VII. Account current of receipts and disbursements of the Money Order Department in Mysore during the year 1871-72.

2. Statement I shews the number and amount of orders issued and paid, and the commission received by each office. The transactions of the year under review contrast somewhat unfavorably with those of 1870-71, as to the number and amount of orders in aggregate; from an inspection of the details annexed, it will be seen that the falling off in orders issued, occurred in the Shimoga, Chituldroog and Hassan Districts only, while the rest shew a moderate increase. Enquiries as to the causes which may have led to this decline have been set on foot, and will be reported hereafter.

	Decrease.	
	No.	Amount.
Shimoga	272	21,478
Chituldroog	119	24,871
Hassan	118	13,348

N. B.—It is apparently attributable to a freer circulation of Currency Notes. The returns of the two Districts which have been received, Shimoga and Hassan, shew an increase of more than 50 per cent over 1870—71 in the issue of Currency Notes from the local Treasuries.

AGENCIES.	No. of Orders issued.		Commission or Premia received.				Amount of Orders issued.				No. of Orders paid.		Amount of Orders paid.			
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.		1871-72.	
Bangalore	1,553	1,659	706	12	697	10	61,978	11	60,450	10	5,430	5,176	2,39,925	12	1,97,367	11
Kolár	279	362	99	14	134	0	8,456	3	11,442	4	312	361	8,765	10	10,018	9
Toomkoor	939	963	567	8	484	12	52,572	7	44,023	8	427	471	19,656	14	23,883	5
Shimoga	1,826	1,554	1,070	10	843	0	97,532	7	76,054	15	305	376	10,681	8	18,448	5
Chikkamagalúru ...	552	595	183	0	255	14	15,015	15	22,626	15	204	169	17,697	5	12,459	5
Chituldroog ...	1,606	1,487	1,245	4	1,001	0	1,19,373	1	94,502	1	196	326	7,064	11	13,319	14
Mysore	1,737	1,780	1,003	2	875	8	91,521	6	77,729	6	873	852	37,536	14	31,508	13
Hassan	1,133	1,018	668	12	534	10	61,392	11	48,044	15	229	232	9,590	6	7,210	0
Sakaléspura	231	269	101	12	105	8	8,749	2	8,729	3	25	13	1,377	15	477	8
Total	9,859	9,687	5,646	10	4,934	14	5,16,591	15	4,43,603	13	8,001	7,976	3,52,296	15	3,14,643	6

3. From statement No. II, which exhibits the drawings and payments of the Mysore Circle on account of other Circles, it appears that out of Rs. 4,43,604, money orders were issued to the amount of Rs. 2,07,818 on offices within the Mysore Circle, and out of Rs. 3,14,643, money orders to the amount of Rs. 2,07,774 were paid on account of this Circle.

4. The cost of management (Statement III) remains unaltered, except as regards the pay of the Controller's Clerk which, in consequence of his promotion in the Account Department, is charged at Rs. 10 more than heretofore. The commission paid to Agents is less than in the year 1870-71, owing to the transactions having been smaller in amount.

5. Statement IV shews that eight of the nine agencies have paid into the District Treasuries cash aggregating Rs. 2,65,828 in excess of the sums drawn. The exception is the Bangalore Agency which has drawn Rs. 1,36,917 in excess of its payments.

6. The amount of orders that have lapsed and been credited to the Mysore Government during the year under review, as exhibited in Statement No. V, was Rs. 156-3-0, namely.

	Rs.	As.
Orders on Mysore Circle	15	6
Do on Bombay do	12	0
Do on Madras do	128	13
Total . . .	156	3

7. The local orders remaining unpaid on the 31st March 1872, amounted to Rs. 7,777—4—0, details of which are given in Statement No. VI.

8. It is satisfactory to note a considerable increase in the transactions in talooks, during 1871-72, when 933 orders amounting to Rs. 48,176 were issued for money received at talooks, against 552 orders for Rs. 31,846 in the previous year. 688 orders amounting to Rs. 25,491 were paid at those treasuries, against 386 for Rs. 11,725 in 1870-71.

9. The financial result exhibited in Appendix No. VII is a surplus or profit of Rs. 2,607 after charging Rs. 644 as the half share of the Government of India, on the profits of transactions between the British India Circles and the Mysore Circle, calculated in the manner approved by the Government of India in Foreign Department No. 48, F, dated 20th January 1872 (*vide* margin). On the other hand Rs. 31—11—4 is entered on the receipt side of the account, as the amount of profit due to Mysore from the Berar Circle for the year 1871-72.

		Rs.	As.	P.
Amount of orders drawn by Mysore Circle on British India Circles ...		2,35,785	6	0
Do paid by Mysore on account of these Circles		1,06,869	1	0
Net.....		1,28,916	5	0
Commission realized on the net amount at 1 per cent		1,289	1	0
Half due by Mysore to Government of India		644	8	6
Amount of orders drawn by Mysore Circle on Berar Circles		4,650	14	0
Do paid on account of Berar Circle		10,993	0	0
Net Rs...		6,342	2	0
Commission realized on the net amount at 1 per cent...		63	6	8
Half due to Mysore		31	11	4

10. Pursuant to the Chief Commissioner's orders, the Superintendents of Divisions have been requested to take measures to relieve the Head Accountants of Treasuries of the duty of Money Order Agent, the combination of the two offices having been found to afford facilities for fraud, as exemplified in the case which occurred at the Chituldroog Treasury in the year under report. Meanwhile the Officers in charge of the Treasuries to which the Money Order Agencies are attached have been directed to exercise a more direct check on the proceedings of the Agents, by a weekly examination of their accounts according to a detailed procedure.

11. I beg that 40 copies of this report and the orders which the Chief Commissioner may be pleased to pass on the subject may be printed and supplied to this office for circulation as usual.

H. HUDSON,

Controller, Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

No. I.

Statement of Money Orders issued and paid by the Mysore Circle, and the Commission realized thereon from 1*st April* 1871 *to* 31*st March* 1872.

Names of Money Order Offices.	Details of Money Orders issued. Up to— Rs. 10 at 0—2.	Rs. 25 at 0—4.	Rs. 50 at 0—8.	Rs. 75 at 0—12.	Rs. 100 at 1—0.	Rs. 125 at 1—4.	Rs. 150 at 1—8.	Unauthorized Rates. At 1—10.	At 1—12.	At 2—0.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Money Orders issued.	Commission realized. 1st Commission.	2nd Commission.	Number of Orders paid.	Amount of Money Orders paid.
Bangalore	687	433	205	56	109	14	155	...	...	...	1,659	60,450 10	697 10 0	29 2 2 / 8 6 0	5,176	1,97,367 11
Kolár	144	112	53	15	12	3	23	...	...	...	362	11,442 4	134 0 0	0 6 0	361	10,018 9
Toomkoor	306	245	169	35	71	8	129	...	...	...	963	44,023 8	484 12 0	1 2 0	471	23,833 5
Shimoga	416	414	284	74	105	20	240	...	...	...	1,554	76,054 15	843 0 0	2 0 0	376	18,448 5
Chikkamagalúru ...	209	178	96	20	30	3	59	...	...	...	595	22,626 15	255 14 0	3 0 0	169	12,459 5
Chituldroog ...	346	301	235	73	104	11	387	...	...	...	1,487	94,502 1	1,004 0 0	1 0 0	326	13,319 14
Mysore	544	461	329	77	151	32	186	...	...	...	1,780	77,729 6	875 8 0	4 14 0	852	31,508 13
Hassan	309	237	198	40	83	7	144	...	...	...	1,018	48,044 15	534 10 0	1 2 0	232	7,210 0
Sakaléspura... ...	76	92	58	10	24	4	5	...	...	...	269	8,729 3	105 8 0	... ...	13	477 8
Total.....	3,037	2,473	1,657	400	689	102	1,328	...	...	...	9,687	4,43,603 13	4,934 14 0	51 0 2	7,976	3,14,643 6

	No.	Amount.
Talook Number and Amount of Orders issued for money received at the Sub-Treasuries and included in the above	933	43,175—9—0
Do. paid at do	688	25,491—7—0

BANGALORE,
27*th April* 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices, Mysore Circle.

No.

Statement shewing the Amount of Money Orders issued and paid by the Mysore

NAMES OF OFFICES.	Calcutta.			Lower Provinces of Bengal.			North-Western Provinces.			Oudh.			Panjab.			Central Provinces			British Burmah.			Bombay Presidency.		
	No. of orders.			No. of orders.			No. of orders.			No. of orders.			No. of orders.			No. of orders.			No. of orders.					
Issued.																								
Bangalore... ...	41	1,359	15 3	54	0	128	11,041	0	16	1,612	4	10	329	2	17	608	8	15	350	12	85	6,259	5	
Kolár	...	...	... ...	...	...	7	417	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	175	0	
Toomkoor ...	2	300	0 1	13	4	2	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	13,081	2	
Shimoga	20	1,677	14 1	12	8	35	3,299	10	5	130	0	2	18	4	1	40	0	1	20	0	178	14,174	3	
Chikkamagalúru ...	2	38	4 ...	...	...	12	1,090	14	4	135	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	3,907	0	
Chituldroog ...	8	176	14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	8,020	10	
Mysore	25	404	6 8	643	12	102	8,073	8	2	55	0	4	207	8	5	148	9	...	...	...	26	1,658	10	
Hassan	7	115	2 ...	...	...	44	2,108	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	0	1	20	0	17	2,052	0	
Sakaléspura ...	1	8	8 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	106	4,080	15 13	723	8	330	26,080	12	27	1,932	4	16	554	14	24	812	1	17	390	12	526	49,327	14	
Paid.																								
Bangalore. ...	19	789	0 52	1,708	10	34	2,556	4	3	50	0	14	570	13	84	3,968	5	134	5,489	15	163	8,933	8	
Kolár	...	...	... ...	...	...	2	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	600	0	
Toomkoor... ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	1	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	6	97	0	38	5,265	3	
Shimoga	...	...	... ...	...	...	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	543	0	
Chikkamagalúru ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	84	0	
Chituldroog ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	303	14	
Mysore	2	54	0 5	504	4	2	90	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	174	6	12	162	0	23	1,713	0	
Hassan	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	0	1	50	0	2	39	0	
Sakaléspura ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	21	843	0 57	2,212	14	40	2,759	0	3	50	0	14	570	13	91	4,181	11	153	5,798	15	248	17,481	9	

BANGALORE,
27*th April* 1872.

II.

Circle on account of other Presidencies and Circles during the year 1871—72.

No. of orders.	Madras Presidency.		No. of orders.	Mysore Circle.		No. of orders.	Berar Circle.		Political and other Treasuries under Government of India.												Total No. of orders.	Total Amount.	
									No. of orders.	Gwalior.	No. of orders.	Indore.	No. of orders.	Mercara.	No. of orders.	Port Blair.	No. of orders.	Sehore.					
1,066	24,655	14	212	9,381	1	50	4,561	2	...	...	...	...	16	237	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,659	60,450	10
95	3,545	3	257	7,304	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	11,442	4
206	9,791	2	636	20,633	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	154	8	...	...	...	...	...	963	44,023	8
358	21,865	11	951	34,792	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	0	...	...	...	..	...	1,554	76,054	15
111	6,332	15	429	11,122	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	595	22,626	15
397	32,758	15	1,013	53,535	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	1,487	94,502	1
698	34,727	3	873	29,542	6	1	30	0	...	...	...	...	36	2,238	8	...	...	...	...	...	1,780	77,729	6
207	9,406	1	730	34,077	13	2	44	12	...	...	...	...	9	205	15	...	...	...	...	...	1,018	48,044	15
36	1,277	14	231	7,427	13	1	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	8,729	3
3,174	1,44,360	14	5,332	2,07,818	7	54	4,650	14	...	...	...	...	68	2,870	10	...	...	...	...	...	9,687	4,43,603	13
1,199	35,699	14	2,936	1,19,380	4	246	10,270	4	...	...	14	330	0	272	7,400	14	6	220	0	...	..	...	5,176	1,97,367	11
25	869	14	327	8,448	11	1	30	0	...	...	...	...	..	1	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	10,018	9
19	405	0	401	17,396	2	4	600	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	23,833	5
3	125	0	358	17,693	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	75	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	18,448	5
64	8,666	8	103	3,708	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	12,459	5
10	379	7	311	12,636	9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	13,319	14
99	5,194	4	659	21,484	1	3	92	12	...	...	...	...	...	42	2,039	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	852	31,508	13
4	357	8	216	6,628	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	104	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	7,210	0
2	79	8	11	398	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	477	8
1,423	51,776	15	5,322	2,07,774	5	254	10,993	0	...	...	14	330	0	328	9,651	4	6	220	0	...	...	...	7,976	3,14,643	6

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

No. III.

Statement shewing the Cost of Management of the Money Order Department in Mysore for the year 1871—72.

Names of Offices.	Establishment charges.	Contingencies.			Printing Charges.	Stationery charges, (water marked paper).	Furniture.	Service bearing postage paid in cash.	Lapsed orders refunded.	2nd Commission refunded &c.	Fixed allowances paid to Agents.	Commission payable to Agents.	Total Charges.
		Miscellaneous.	Service Postage Stamps.	Cost of Seals.									
Bangalore Chief Office	502 9 3	42 8 9	5 0 0	17 8 0	...	225 5 8	40 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	833 15 8
Bangalore	...	1 4 0	6 0 0	...	...	6 9 0	...	27 12 0	...	...	...	324 8 0	366 1 0
Kolár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0 0	26 9 0	53 9 0
Toomkoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 6	...	...	...	81 12 0	82 15 6
Shimoga	...	0 12 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	115 4 0	121 6 0
Chikkamagalúru... ...	...	10 6 6	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	..	...	18 0 0	43 0 0	73 15 6
Chituldroog...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 1 0	...	...	...	129 1 0	134 2 0
Mysore...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	...	139 0 0	146 4 6
Hassan...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 3 0	...	...	...	63 15 0	69 2 0
Sakaléspura..	...	3 3 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	27 0 0	9 15 0	41 2 0
Total.....	502 9 3	58 2 3	34 8 0	17 8 0	...	231 14 8	40 0 0	32 15 0	...	...	72 0 0	933 0 0	1,922 9 2

Bangalore,
27*th April* 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

NO. IV.

Statement shewing the Excess of Money paid into or drawn from Treasuries in Mysore on account of each Money Order Office during the year 1871—72.

Excess of Issues.			Amount of Orders issued.			Names of Money Order Offices.	Amount of Orders paid.			Excess of Payments.		
...	...	...	60,450	10	0	Bangalore	1,97,367	11	0	1,36,917	1	0
1,423	11	0	11,442	4	0	Kolár	10,018	9	0	...	...	...
20,140	3	0	44,023	8	0	Toomkoor	23,833	5	0	...	...	...
57,606	10	0	76,054	15	0	Shimoga	18,448	5	0	...	...	...
10,167	10	9	22,626	15	0	Chikkamagalúru	12,459	5	0	...	...	...
81,182	3	0	94,502	1	0	Chituldroog	13,319	14	0	...	...	...
46,220	9	0	77,729	6	0	Mysore	31,508	13	0	...	...	...
40,834	15	0	48,044	15	0	Hassan	7,210	0	0	...	...	...
8,251	11	0	8,729	3	0	Sakaléspura	477	8	0	...	...	...
2,65,827	8	0	4,43,603	13	0	Total.....	3,14,643	6	0	1,36,917	1	0

NO. V.

Statement shewing the Particulars of Orders that have become lapsed and credited to the Mysore Government during the year 1871—72.

Number of each order.	Date of Issue.	Issuing Office.	Paying Office.	Amount of each Order.		Total.	
88	8th March 1870.	Kolár	Bangalore	8	4		
62	16th February 1870.	Toomkoor	Bombay	12	0		
10	28th January 1870.	Bangalore	Trichinopoly	30	0		
64	18th June 1870.	Shimoga	Madras...	11	0		
94	5th July 1870.	Hassan...	Do	4	0		
89	11th October 1870.	Bangalore	Do	27	8		
79	29th do	Chituldroog	Do	29	1		
402	4th do 1871.	Mysore...	Bangalore	0	2		
89	1st December 1870.	Shimoga	Madras...	13	8		
98	28th January 1871.	Hassan...	Bangalore	7	0		
58	14th November 1870.	Chituldroog	Bellary...	6	0		
48	23rd do	Shimoga	Mangalore	7	12		
			Total.....			156	3

BANGALORE,
27th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices, Mysore Circle.

NO. VI.

Statement shewing the Amount of Money Orders remaining unpaid on the 31st March 1872, under the head Bills Payable (Local.)

No.	Date.	Where issued.	Where payable.	Amount.		Total.	
1094	Week ending 24th February 1872 ...	Bangalore ...	Kolár...	50	0		
1192	16th March 1872 ...		Shimoga	10	0		
1193	do ...		Chikkamagalúru... ...	10	0		
1247	31st do ...		Kolár	99	0		
						169	
119	29th February 1872 ...	Kolár ...	Toomkoor	125	0		
135	16th March		do	48	13		
143	do		Bangalore	20	0		
147	23rd do		do	75	0		
						268	13
340	23rd December 1871 ...	Toomkoor ...	Bangalore	5	0		
367	6th January 1872 ...		do	5	0		
431	31st do		Hassan	25	0		
534	2nd March 1872 ...		Kolár	100	0		
544	9th do		Toomkoor	38	0		
549	do		Bangalore	2	6		
554	do		do	24	12		
577	16th do		Chituldroog	10	0		
584	23rd do		Bangalore	20	0		
594	do		Kolár	60	0		
597	do		Hassan	35	0		
599	do		Shimoga	20	0		
601	30th do		Bangalore	6	12		
602	do		do	8	8		
604	do		do	6	12		
605	do		do	6	12		
607	do		do	25	0		
608	do		do	5	0		
609	do		do	25	0		
610	do		do	10	0		
611	do		Kolár	10	0		
614	do		Bangalore	36	0		
						484	14
191	6th January 1872 ...	Shimoga ...	Kolár	40	0		
192	do		Toomkoor	35	0		
481	24th February ...		Hassan	20	0		
485	do		Bangalore	75	0		
588	9th March 1872 ...		Hassan	5	0		
590	16th do		Bangalore	10	0		
597	do		Toomkoor	1	10		
603	do		Kolár	16	0		
611	23rd do		Hassan	14	6		
615	do		Bangalore	4	0		
616	do		Mysore	10	0		
617	do		Bangalore	25	0		
628	do		do	25	0		
631	do		do	50	0		
635	do		Mysore	10	0		
641	do		Hassan	34	0		
644	do		Bangalore	25	0		
645	31st do		do	7	0		
						407	0
47	9th December 1871.	Chikkamagalúru ...	Chituldroog	27	0		
96	29th February 1872.		Shimoga	10	0		
102	2nd March		Mysore	55	4		
117	9th do		Bangalore	37	4		
129	16th do		Shimoga	7	0		
139	23rd do		Bangalore	12	0		
141	do		do	9	0		
142	do		do	20	0		
143	do		Kolár	70	0		
144	do		Chituldroog	24	0		
146	31st do		Bangalore	10	0		
147	do		Kolár	25	0		
148	do		Bangalore	10	0		
150	do		Mysore	10	0		
152	do		Hassan	125	0		
153	do		Bangalore	25	0		
						476	8
150	10th September 1871. ...	Chituldroog... ...	Chikkamagalúru	4	8		
625	10th February 1872. ...		do	35	15		
711	29th do		Kolár	50	0		
744	9th March 1872. ...		Mysore	30	0		
761	do		Bangalore	20	0		
772	do		Chikkamagalúru... ...	100	0		
784	do		Toomkoor	10	0		
786	23rd do		Chituldroog	10	0		
792	do		Bangalore	6	0		
793	do		do	150	0		
794	do		do	150	0		
795	do		Shimoga	10	0		
796	do		do	10	0	1,806	3
			Carried forward.....	586	7		

No.	Date.	Where issued.	Where payable.	Amount.	Total.
			Brought forward.....	586 7	1,806 3
797	23rd March 1872 ...	Chituldroog	Bangalore	10 0	
798	do		Kolár	10 0	
799	do		Toomkoor	10 0	
800	do		Bangalore	25 0	
802	do		Kolár	5 0	
804	31st do		Toomkoor	50 0	
805	do		do	50 0	
806	do		Hassan	16 0	
807	do		Kolár	10 0	
808	do		Toomkoor	46 0	
809	do		Bangalore	10 0	
810	do		do	8 0	
815	do		do	50 0	
816	do		Shimoga	10 0	
819	do		Mysore	150 0	
820	do		do	45 0	
825	do		Toomkoor	25 0	
826	do		do	10 0	
829	do		Bangalore	25 0	
830	do		do	1 13	
831	do		Hassan	80 0	
832	do		Chituldroog	15 0	1,24 4
375	30th September 1871 ...	Mysore	Shimoga	100 0	
376	do		do	100 0	
877	6thJanuary 1872 ...		Hassan	15 12	
1027	10th February 1872 ...		Bangalore	15 0	
1109	24th do		do	4 14	
1112	do		do	10 0	
1179	9th March 1872 ...		do	13 9	
1223	16th do		do	7 0	
1224	do		do	50 0	
1230	do		do	10 0	
1235	do		Shimoga	8 0	
1248	23rd do		Bangalore	48 0	
1256	do		do	5 10	
1258	do		do	10 0	
1262	do		do	66 4	
1263	31st do		do	41 8	
1264	do		do	20 0	
1265	do		do	50 0	
1268	do		Chituldroog	58 0	
1269	do		Toomkoor	40 0	
1271	do		Bangalore	20 0	
1273	do		do	24 4	
1278	do		do	10 0	
1279	do		Kolár	20 0	
1280	do		Chituldroog	21 0	768 13
135	7th October 1871 ...	Hassan	Bangalore	2 8	
142	14th do		do	8 4	
492	17th February 1872 ...		do	10 0	
535	9th March 1872 ...		do	5 4	
540	16th do		Mysore	10 0	
571	23rd do		Bangalore	9 0	
577 to 580	31st do		do	600 0	
581	do		do	100 0	
582	do		do	90 0	
584	do		do	5 0	
586	do		Mysore	25 0	
587 & 588	do		Bangalore	300 0	
589 to 598	do		do	1,500 0	
599	do		Toomkoor	8 0	
602 to 603	do		Bangalore	200 0	
604	do		do	10 0	
605	do		do	55 0	
606	do		Mysore	144 6	
607 to 608	do		Bangalore	300 0	
609	do		do	100 0	
610	do		Mysore	15 0	
612	do		do	25 0	
613	do		do	4 8	
614	do		Bangalore	5 10	3,532 8
13	12th August 1871 ...	Sakaléspura	Hassan	10 0	
34	20th January 1872 ...		do	5 0	
84	23rd March 1872 ...		Bangalore	16 0	
88	31st do		do	35 8	
90	do		Hassan	20 0	
91	do		do	20 0	
92	do		Mysore	10 0	
93	do		Hassan	50 0	
94	do		Bangalore	30 0	
95	do		Hassan	75 0	
96	do		Mysore	150 0	421 8
			Total Balance.....		7,777 4

BANGALORE,

H. HUDSON,

NO. VII.

Account Current of Receipts and Disbursements of the Money Order Department in Mysore during the year 1871—72.

PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Total.
Receip's.			*Expenditure.*		
Amount commission fees realized	4,934 14 0		Establishment charges as per Statement No. II	502 9 3	
Do. 2nd commission realized by Controller's Office...	29 2 2		Contingencies as per do.	331 6 5	
Do. do. by Agents	21 14 0		Agent's Commission do.	933 0 0	
Lapsed orders transferred to the credit of the Department	156 3 0		Fixed allowance to do. *vide* Government of India, Foreign Department No. 1106, dated 12th June 1871	72 0 0	
		5,142 1 2	Contingencies of Agents	83 9 6	1,922 9 2
			Amount due to Government of India, half the net profits that has accrued, as per Foreign Department No. 48, F, dated 20th January 1872.	644 8 6	†644 8 6
Amount due by Berar on the net profit that accrued on Money Orders drawn on Mysore, *vide* Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 210, F, dated 25th March 1872	*31 11 4	31 11 4			
			Net Profit realized.....	.....	2,606 10 10
Total Receipts.....		5,173 12 6	Total Expenditure.....	.....	5,173 12 6

BANGALORE,
27th April 1872.

H. HUDSON,
Controller, Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

*Amount of order paid by Mysore Circle on account of orders of Berar Circle ...10,993 0 0
Do. drawn on Berar Circle ... 4,650 14 0
6,342 2 0
Commission realized at 1 per cent on the net amount ... ... 6,342 2 0=63 6 8
Half of 63 6 8= 31 11 4

† Amount of orders drawn by Mysore Circle on British India Circles 2,35,785 6 0
Do. paid by Mysore 1,03,869 1 0
1,28,916 5 0
Commission realized at 1 per cent on the net amount ... 1,289 1 0
Half of 1,289 1 0 644 8 6

General No. 919 / " " 131 } 1872—73.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMR.'S OFFICE,
NANDIDROOG, 23*rd May* 1872.

To

The Controller of the Money Order Offices,
Mysore Circle.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge your *Report on the working of the Money Order Department during the year ending 31st March 1872, and in reply, to communicate the following observations thereon.

*No. 34, dated 29th ultimo.

1. The money orders issued and paid by the Mysore offices are as follows :—

Issued by Mysore Offices.									Paid by Mysore Offices on issues by—							
On British Offices.		On Berar Offices.		On Mysore Offices.		Total.		Commission realized.	British Offices.		Berar Offices.		Mysore Offices.		Total.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4,301	2,31,134—8	54	4,650—14	5,332	2,07,818—7	9,687	4,43,603—13	4,985—14—2	2,400	95,876—1	254	10,993	5,322	2,07,774—5	7,976	3,14,643—6

Shewing a total excess of issues over discharges of $\frac{\text{No. of orders}}{1,711}$ and $\frac{\text{Amount}}{1,28,960\text{-}7}$, and a gross commission realized aggregating Rs. 4,985—14—2.

2. The operations of the Department, as contrasted with those of the previous year, are set forth in the following table :—

Year.	Orders issued.			Orders paid.			Financial results.				
							Receipts.			Costs of management.	Net profit.
	No.	Amount.	Average amount of each.	No.	Amount.	Average amount of each.	Commission realized.	Amount of lapsed orders credited to Department.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1870—71	9,859	5,16,592	52-6-4	8,001	3,52,297	44-0-6	5,726-0	33-8	5,759-8	1,859-12	3,899-12
1871—72	9,687	4,43,603-13	45-1-3	7,976	3,14,643-6	39-7-2	4,985-14	156-3	5,142-1	1,922-9	3,219-8
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122-11	...	62-13	...
Decrease	172	72,988-3	7-5-1	25	27,653-10	4-9-4	740-2	...	617-7	...	680-4

From which it will be seen that there has been a large falling off in the transactions of the year under report, especially as regards the aggregate amount of the orders issued and paid, which is out of proportion to the decrease in the mere number of orders of either class. This is due to the reduced average value of the orders issued and paid in the past as compared with the previous year, as shewn in columns 4 and 7 of the above table.

The amount of commission realized was Rs. 4,985—14, against Rs. 5,726 in 1870-71. The costs of management were higher by Rs. 62—13 than in the previous year, and the net profit was Rs. 3,219—8, against Rs. 3,899—12 in 1870-71, shewing a decrease of Rs. 680—4.

3. From the net profit, the sum of Rs. 644—8—6 is payable to the British Government, being a moiety of the net profits that have accrued on the excess orders drawn by the Mysore Circle on British Money Order Offices. On the other hand, Mysore is entitled to receive from Berar Rs. 31—11—4, on account of excess orders similarly drawn by its Money Order Offices on the Mysore Circle. The adjustment of these items reduces the net profits on the past year to Rs. 2,606—10—10.

4. The decline in the issue of orders is ascribed to the freer circulation of Currency Notes which has been especially marked in two of the Districts in which the falling off has occurred and the probable remittance of money by such Notes in preference to money orders.

5. The increase in the transactions of the Talook Offices of the Department is satisfactory.

6. The measures reported in para 10 of the Controller's letter are approved.

7. Though the amount of net profit on the year's transactions is not as large as on those of the previous year ; the operations of the Department, with the exception of the defalcations of the Agent at Chituldroog, appear to have been satisfactory.

8. The *amount due to the British Government will be adjusted in the usual manner, and application will be made for the remittance by the Berar Administration of the† sum due by it, as shewn above in para 3 of this letter.

*Rs. 644—8—6.
†Rs. 31—11—4.

9. The Superintendent of the Government Press has been directed to supply you with 40 copies of the report, when printed.

I have, &c.,
J. PUCKLE,
Offg. Secretary.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore—1872.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE JUDGE OF THE BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,

FOR 1871—72.

I have the honor to forward herewith the annual statements* in the revised forms prescribed in your docket No. 389—74 of the 2nd June last, shewing the working of the Court during the ninth year of its institution.

2. The Court worked for nine months of the past year under the rules framed in accordance with Act IX of 1850, and during the latter three months under Act XI of 1865.

3. It will be observed by the abstract form given below, that the number of cases instituted during the year was 6,742, against 7,189 in the year 1870; and that the amount litigated was Rs. 2,47,356—1—10, against Rs. 2,44,485—5—6 in the preceding year. Thus shewing a decrease of 447 cases and an increase of Rs. 2,870—12—4 in the amount litigated.

YEARS.	English Suits filed in the year.	Cantonment Native do.	Péte Native do.	Total.	Total amount litigated in the year.			Average amount litigated monthly.			Average amount litigated in each Suit.			Average number of Suits filed monthly.
1870 ...	938	3,019	3,232	7,189	2,44,485	5	9	20,290	7	7	34	0	1	599·08
1871 ...	844	2,817	3,081	6,742	2,47,356	1	10	20,614	0	1	36	11	0	561·83
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	2,870	12	1	323	8	6	2	10	11	...
Decrease ...	94	202	151	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·25

4. From the above abstract, it will further be seen that the average amount litigated in each suit was Rs. 36—11—0, the average in former years being as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1863	21	4	0
In 1864	31	8	4
In 1865	29	5	7
In 1866	30	0	2
In 1867	30	5	10
In 1868	37	0	8
In 1869	36	15	11
In 1870	34	0	1

* Not printed.

5. There has been a decrease in the number of suits filed during the year of 37·25 per month. The following comparative table shews the class of cases, which have increased and decreased during the year.

						1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
In Suits not exceeding...			...	...	Rs. 10	3,483	3,234	...	249
do	do	...	...	...	„ 20	1,323	1,209	...	114
do	do	...	...	...	„ 50	1,257	1,186	...	71
do	do	...	...	...	„ 100	596	569	...	27
do	do	...	...	...	„ 200	310	297	...	13
do	do	...	...	...	„ 300	104	104	...	...
do	do	...	...	...	„ 400	49	67	18	...
do	do	...	...	...	„ 500	26	24	...	2
do	do	...	...	...	„ 600	14	18	4	..
do	do	...	...	...	„ 700	9	13	4	...
do	do	...	...	...	„ 800	5	5	...	...
do	do	...	...	...	„ 900	5	5	...	...
do	do	...	...	...	„ 1,000	8	11	3	...
					Total.....	...	...	29	476

6. The abstract form given below shews the increase and decrease that occurred during the latter three months of each year.

Suits filed during the latter three months of each year.

				1870.	1871.	Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding	Rs.	10		840	401	...	439
„ „	„	20		329	145	...	184
„ „	„	50		319	156	...	163
„ „	„	100		163	76	...	87
„ „	„	200		70	50	...	20
„ „	„	300		25	22	...	3
„ „	„	400		12	15	3	...
„ „	„	500		9	4	...	5
„ „	„	600		2	3	1	...
„ „	„	700		2	5	3	...
„ „	„	800		...	...	...	...
„ „	„	900		2	2	...	...
„ „	„	1,000		3	1	...	2
			Total.....			7	903

It will be observed that the falling off in the number of suits filed took place subsequent to the introduction of the Mofussil and Court Fees' Acts.

7. The subjoined table shews that 83·49 per cent of all the suits filed during the year were for sums of money under Rs. 50, and that the fees realized on the remaining 16·51 per cent of suits from 50 to 1,000 Rs. were more than double the amount realized on suits below 50 Rs. in value.

Number of Suits under Rs. 10	... ...	3,234	
" " " " 20	... ...	1,209	
" " " " 50	... ...	1,186	
	Total.....	5,629	
Number of Suits from 50 to 1,000 Rs. ..	... ...	1,113	
	Grand Total of Suits.....	6,742	
Commission and fees on Suits below Rs. 50	... ...	9,894	10 0
On Suits from 50 to 1,000 Rs.	... ...	21,654	13 0
	Grand Total of Fees.....	31,549	7 0

There were 52 cases filed during the year for sums of money above 500 Rs., against 41 in the preceding year.

8. There were 3,234 cases for sums below ten rupees entertained at an average cost to suitors of Rs. 0 10 11

1,209	under	20	at	2	0	6
1,186	"	50	at	4	6	5
569	"	100	at	9	10	1
297	"	200	at	17	10	11
104	"	300	at	29	10	10
67	"	400	at	40	1	10
24	"	500	at	52	14	3
18	"	600	at	64	9	4
13	"	700	at	64	14	10
5	"	800	at	81	13	7
5	"	900	at	80	0	7
11	"	1,000	at	96	7	4

Six-thousand seven hundred and forty two cases were entertained at an average cost each suit of Rs. 4—10—10, against a similar average in 1870 of Rs. 4—10—4.

9. There were 6,906 cases finally disposed of during the year, including 278 cases pending from the previous year.

In 3,432 cases there were judgments for plaintiffs, in 286 cases there were judgments for defendants, 640 cases were struck out for default, 195 cases were non-suited, and 2,350 cases were compromised. From which analysis the following percentages, are arrived at, and compared with the preceding year.

Years.	1	2	3		4	5	6	
	Percentage of cases tried on their merits.	Do of cases compromised.	Do of cases struck-out.	Total of columns 1, 2 and 3.	Percentage of cases tried on their merits in favor of plaintiffs.	Do in favor of defendants.	Do of non-suited.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.
1870	54·70	38·46	6·84	100·00	89·01	6·73	4·26	100·00
1871	56·70	34·03	9·27	100·00	87·64	7·30	5·06	100·00
Increase	2·00	..	2·43	...	...	·57	·80	...
Decrease	...	4·43	...	...	1·37	...	...	...

10. From the above it will be seen that there has been an increase of 2·00 per cent in the number of suits tried on their merits, and also an increase of 2·43 per cent in the number of suits struck out for default, whilst there has been a corresponding decrease of 4·43 per cent in the number of compromised cases.

The number of cases decided in favor of plaintiffs shews a slight decrease of 1·37 per cent, whilst the number decided in favor of defendants shews an increase of ·57, and the non-suited shew an increase of ·80. One thousand and six cases were conducted by pleaders, and 5,900 cases by the parties themselves and 13 cases were referred to arbitration.

11. The total amount litigated in the 3,916 cases tried on their merits was as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.			
Amount allowed	1,29,553	15	9			
„ disallowed	11,007	6	1			
„ non-suited cases ..	5,824	14	11			
Total Rs....				1,46,386	4	9
Amount litigated in compromised suits	97,080	9	8			
„ suits struck off ..	13,247	4	3			
„ undecided suits ..	5,040	1	6			
Total Rs....				1,15,367	15	5
Amount litigated in suits brought over from last year	14,398	2	4			
Instituted during the year	2,47,356	1	10			
Total Rs....				2,61,754	4	2

From which analysis the following percentages are arrived at, and compared with the preceding year.

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	Total of columns 1 to 5.
	Percentage of amount allowed	Percentage of amount disallowed.	Percentage of amount non-suited.	Percentage of amount compromised.	Percentage of amount in cases struck off.	
1870 ...	49·56	3·51	2·41	41·24	3·28	100·00
1871 ...	50·46	4·29	2·27	37·82	5·16	100·00
Increase ...	·90	·78	...	...	1·88	...
Decrease ...	...	...	·14	3·42	...	...

By reference to para 9, it will be seen that there was a decrease of 4·43 per cent in the number of compromised cases, and the above table also shews that there has been a decrease of 3·42 per cent in the litigated amount of compromised cases, the other columns shew a slight variation which calls for no particular remark.

12. Out of 6,908 cases called on for hearing during the year, only two remained undecided at the close of the year, one of which was referred to arbitration and the other was adjourned at the request of the parties for the production of witnesses. In eight cases the summonses had not been served and the parties were permitted to take out fresh summonses, and 104 cases were filed during the last few days of the year, but made returnable in January 1872, thus making a total of 114 cases pending on the 1st of January 1872.

13. There were 37 applications made for new trial during the year, being less than one per cent on the number of decided cases—

In 13 cases the applications were refused.
In 11 cases the judgments were reversed.
In 8 cases the judgments were confirmed.
In 5 cases the judgments were modified; and in 3 cases references were made to the Judicial Commissioner against six in the preceding year.

14. The abstract form given below shews that Rs. 39719,—11—3 were recovered through the Court during the year for suitors, and that Rs. 39,624—0—0 were paid over to the claimants, leaving a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 95—11—3, which added to the balance of former years makes a total of Rs. 2,006—5—10.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on the 1st January 1871..	1,910	10	7	Paid to claimants during the year..	39,624	0	0
Recovered through the Court during the year	39,719	11	3	Balance at the close of the year ..	2,006	5	10
Total....	41,630	5	10	Total....	41,630	5	10

15. There were final judgments passed in 3,718 cases against 3,752 in the previous year, and in the execution thereof as well as of those that remained unexecuted at the commencement of the year, there were issued on the application of the parties 1,319

warrants against goods, 1,125 against the body, and 25 to give possession, making in all a total of 2,469 or 306 more warrants than were issued in 1870. There were 572 executed by levy and possession, 43 were partly executed by levy, 165 were executed by seizure of goods, 116 by arrest, 400 were withdrawn at the request of the parties suing them out, 1,304 were returned unexecuted, and 106 remained in the hands of the bailiffs at the close of the year. With reference to the large number of warrants returned unexecuted the Názir reports that in very many cases after the warrants are sued out, the parties effect a compromise, of which no notice is given either to the Court or bailiff, hence the chief cause of so many warrants being returned unexecuted.

16. There were 239 copies of judgments transferred to other Courts to enable the judgment creditors to get their decrees executed beyond the jurisdiction of this Court.

17. There were 116 commitments during the year under report and 112 releases, leaving four debtors in jail at the close of the year.

18. The subjoined table exhibits the nature of the cases instituted and brought on for hearing during the year, including nine cases in which the plaints were rejected for want of jurisdiction.

On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Breach of contract.	Movable property or value thereof.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Damages.	Total No. of suits.
2,019	920	46	8	2,986	237	313	207	15	6,751

There were 36 interpleader suits filed during the year, against 30 in the preceding year. In 13 cases the claim was allowed, in 18 cases the claim was disallowed, and in five cases the parties elected to compromise their claims.

19. The following statement shews at a glance the income of the Court, from all sources, and expenditure during the year. It will be observed that the income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 4,751—6—11, a similar calculation for the preceding year gave Rs. 5,431—7—1.

Commission and fees on institution of suits	32,266	14	0	Refunded to suitors as half costs under the old Rules ..	6,008	3	4
Fees on 2nd summonses ..	489	0	0	Salaries of Judges ..	15,300	0	0
Subpœna fees	2,864	14	0	Cost of Establishment ..	12,704	13	11
Warrant fees	2,027	13	0	Contingent charges ..	214	14	0
Fees on processes received from other Courts	77	3	0	Surplus over expenditure ..	4,751	6	11
Fines levied	67	11	1				
Stamp penalty levied	408	6	0				
Unclaimed suitors' money paid into Court in 1864	74	9	1				
Sales of copies of rules	3	0	0				
Powers of attorney	700	0	0				
Total Rs..	38,979	6	2	Total Rs...	38,979	6	2

20. The despatch of business in the Court is shewn below.—

5,937 cases were finally disposed of on the day originally fixed for the hearing, being usually the 10th day from the date of summons when the defendants resided in Bangalore; one month if the defendants resided out of Bangalore, but within the Mysore Province; and two months if the defendants resided in Her Majesty's Territory.

652 cases were finally disposed of on the day fixed for hearing on the 2nd summons, the first summons having been returned unserved.

326 cases were adjourned for further hearing, either at the request of the parties or by order of the Court.

21. The Mofussil Act XI of 1865 came into operation on the 1st October 1871, on which date the Court Fees' Act was also adopted in lieu of the scale of fees in use under the former procedure.

22. Both Acts were introduced somewhat suddenly, having been sanctioned only on the 22nd September 1871 and published in the *Mysore Gazette* of the 30th idem.

23. The consequence was that the litigating public were somewhat taken by surprise, and a few were slight sufferers, by finding that they were unable to obtain a refund of half costs in suits filed with a view perhaps not to obtain a decree, but to reduce their debtors to a position in which they found themselves compelled to compromise at a rate perhaps disadvantageous to themselves, but generally very advantageous to the creditors.

24. The doing away with the refund of half costs may tend to reduce the number of suits, but some experience has led me to think that an instrument of extortion has been snatched from the hand of the *Saukár*.

25. I have had before me a case in which a debt of Rs. 49 or thereabout has been compromised by the execution of a bond for Rs. 80. In another case where Rs. 1,000 and odd were decreed, I was assured that the original debt had been only Rs. 300 and had increased to this extent by a series of compromises.

26. Though the number of cases filed is less than in the preceding year, which was an exceptional one, there having been 1,428 more cases filed than in any of the former years. It is very satisfactory to be able to shew that the amount litigated is so much greater, and that the falling off has been with respect to minor cases, while there has been an increase in the suits of greater value; and this change has taken place to a great extent under the new procedure, shewing that the confidence of the respectable portion of the community is not lessened either by the suddenness of change or the alteration of procedure.

27. The falling off in suits of lesser value may be attributed to two reasons at least, or perhaps to four.

1st. The abolition of refund of ½ costs.

2nd. The higher rate of fees proportionately charged on sums up to Rs. 3.

3rd. The influence which has been attempted to be used to make the new procedure appear a stumbling block in the way of justice.

4th. The alteration in jurisdiction.

28. The two first points are alluded to in my opinion as to the advisability of introducing the Court Fees' Act paras 4 and 5, forwarded with letter from the Judges to address of the Judicial Commissioner No. 787, dated 18th June 1870, which shews that a reduction in actual number of suits was expected.

29. The fact of the contested cases being only 34 less than in the preceding year, *vide* para 15, shews more strongly the effect of non-refund of stamp duty in reducing the number of non-contested suits, in which the falling off has mainly taken place.

30. With regard to the 3rd point, I have good grounds for believing that attempts have been made to persuade parties to get up a petition to induce the Government to restore the former rules, and that in order to induce parties to do so they have been led to believe that the present Act was introduced as a temporary measure, with a view to ascertain whether it would work well, and if there was a failure the old system would be reverted to at the expiration of three months. This little delusion has been dispelled by the fact of the Court still continuing to work under the Mofussil Act, notwithstanding that the three months expired on the 31st December last. I wish it were as easy to dispell other erroneous ideas which I fear are still extant, one of which I believe is that a party after judgment cannot obtain execution against the goods of his debtor unless he puts in a specific list of the debtor's property. How can I make a list of property when it is under lock and key? is the natural question of an honest but perplexed man who listens to his neighbours and believes in them implicitly, but to whom the perusal of a Code would be a harder task than climbing up the loftiest mountain.

31. It is the lowest orders who are more suspicious of a change. It is they, who are most easily influenced through evil, and it is they, who as a rule are the litigants in suits of small amounts below Rs. 100, wherein the great falling off has occurred.

32. In time no doubt those alive to their own interests will begin to appreciate the present procedure. They will find that in suits above 3 Rs. the terms on which they can get their cases heard, are cheaper than formerly. They will find that except in long contested cases they can get away just or nearly just as early as formerly, as *exparte* and admitted cases are taken up at once on the Judge taking his seat.

33. They will as plaintiffs appreciate the fact of being able now to take out a warrant against the goods and person of the debtor at the same time. There is another great advantage gained, namely, the right to receive interest after judgment from date thereof to date of payment, which could not previously be allowed. Plaintiffs can now

obtain attachment of defendants' goods prior to the hearing of the case on good grounds being shewn for the same. The obsolete procedure did not admit of this, so a dishonest man aware of a suit being filed against him could easily make away with his goods before judgment, so the plaintiff would have only his person to proceed against, which would be a loss instead of gain in the diet money advanced for his subsistence, which might never be recoverable.

34. On the other hand the plaintiffs not having it all their own way, there is some advantage to debtors. They have the opportunity of seeing what items compose the amount sued for some few days before trial, as a list has to be filed in Court. This enables them to prepare their defence and be ready with a plea, instead of coming ignorant to Court as regards the items of account and so being unable to deny an overcharge as to any particular item.

35. Under the old rules a defendant on a warrant was taken straight to jail, where he had to remain until the expiration of a certain number of days' imprisonment which was awarded in the decree, unless liberated at request of plaintiff or through default in payment of diet money. Now he must be brought before the Court; he has various opportunities of obtaining his release under Section 273 of the Civil Procedure Code, and if he fails there he has a certainty of liberation under Section 280 of the same Code if he be not a rogue and perhaps a chance if he is one.

36. With regard to the alteration in jurisdiction under the old rules, parties, though absent at the time of commencement of the suit, could be sued, provided they were dwelling or carrying on business or working for gain within the territorial limits of the Court when the cause of action arose, or within six months before the time of bringing the action, for causes of action which arose within the same time. Now it is necessary that defendant should so dwell at the time of the commencement of the action; to this I believe can be attributed a falling off in suits of between rupees one hundred and rupees two hundred in value. Syed Jabbar, a well known man among the Sillédars, who is ever ready to aid them with his purse when in want of funds and ever ready to sue them afterwards, has brought many a suit against the soldiery stationed at Shimoga and other distant places. On the change taking place he, finding that his plaints could not be received, stood before the Court with a bundle of bonds, exclaiming how am I to recover the amount due on these?

37. It is true he can recover the amount in the Judicial Assistant's Court, whose file may be slightly swelled in consequence. Yet Syed Jabbar is so attached to the Small Cause Court that I doubt not he will ere long find his simple remedy in getting speedy judgments, by coming again to this Court on fresh bonds made payable at a date prior to the probable departure of the borrowers from the barracks at Bangalore, when I may have to chronicle an increase in lieu of a decrease.

38. I have some hesitation in treading on the question of average, on account of which being above what it should be (or will be in future I hope) we have been more

than once found fault with. I would beg respectfully to submit that the average of the time occupied in the disposal of cases, that is the time counting from the filing of a plaint to the time it is actually struck off the file, or else judgment has been given thereon, is not, or rather has not been in the power of the Judges to determine. The average with the exception of one case, in which the defendant having died before the summons was served, an amended summons was ordered against the heirs, &c., which was postponed by the late Second Judge for a period of six months, has been dependant on many causes. The great cause which militated against a low average being the jurisdiction above alluded to, which we had respecting cases in which the defendant resided at a distance, we have had to serve summonses on defendants at Calcutta, Burmah, Hyderabad and other distant places. The time allowed must be such as to enable not only service to be made, but sufficient to allow of defendant putting in an answer at least by pleader if not in person. Many of the summonses are returned unserved, further time has to be allowed for a fresh summons; a few cases of this nature completely spoil the average of the other cases which actually came before the Judge and are disposed of one after the other within at least ten days of their institution. We have at present two or three summonses out against officers of the Lancers. One in a suit involving Rs. 600 which was filed on the day the Regiment left, yet though a second summons has been issued in each case, none has as yet been returned, so the cases are still pending on our file, from no fault of our own, to the prejudice of our average.

39. I have now requested the Registrar to shorten the time for the hearing of suits, though he cannot do so to any great extent as summons, unless especially ordered, must by the rules be returned five clear days before the hearing of the suit, which is one day more than the time formerly required; while the latter fact may tend to increase our average under the present procedure, the want of jurisdiction as to absent defendants will tend very much to lower it, so with due care I may promise with some hope of fulfilment that the average at the end of next year may be better than the one now submitted.

40. The returns shew that less than one application has been made in a hundred cases decided for a new trial. This may perhaps not appear unsatisfactory, though the proportion is slightly increased to what it was last year, considering the Judge has to dispose of case after case freshly coming on one after the other for disposal during several consecutive hours, and having to deliver judgment there and then has not that time for deliberation naturally accorded to Judges who have no more than 1,000 suits in the year and perhaps not 36, with the opportunity of taking the evidence home to read over and with the advantage of being able to refer to the books.

41. However anxious to do one's duty, however unsparing of one's powers, it is totally impossible always to do the right thing; a misconception of the law, a misconstruction of a document, a misappreciation of evidence is at all times possible, judgment may be given for the wrong party. The Judge is willing and anxious to rectify his error, which he may perceive after leaving the bench and getting into purer air away from the bustle and turmoil of the Court, he has no chance of doing this unless the party applies

the regular way for a new trial, and the luxury of rectifying the results of his error may sometimes be denied him through the parties not making themselves acquainted with the fact that they have a right to apply for a new trial, which course will enable the Judge to peruse deliberately the proceedings and give a calmer and perhaps a sounder judgment thereon.

42. The change in procedure has been followed by a great change in establishment of the Court. As far as I can see and as far as one may dare to prognosticate, both changes do and to the end will work satisfactorily to the advantage of the Government and for the good of the public.

43. To the Government a large saving has been effected of Rs. 8,496 per annum, by the abolition of the Second Judge, and the dispensing with the services of one or two highly paid officials, who under the new system would have had nothing at all to do.

44. The work goes on smoothly, each man knowing what he has to do, and being obliged to do it: mistakes of course arise occasionally under a new procedure; but they are generally as easily rectified as committed, and I think most of the establishment have taken kindly to their present duties for which I have to thank them.

45. The only inconvenience which appears to arise from our present procedure is the probability of the bailiff or Amíns having to retain a party in their own special custody perhaps for two or three days pending enquiry, as is mentioned in Section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861.

46. The European bailiff may have to entertain on the payment of the lowest amount allowed for batta, a gentleman at his own quarters where sufficient accommodation cannot be expected: the having to keep an eye on the party lest he should escape must be a difficult undertaking.

47. Perhaps another party caught may be a loafer; to have him running one's house cannot be otherwise than unpleasant.

48. If the Court is sitting at the time a party is seized he can be brought it, but supposing he is, the plaintiff may not be present. The Act provides for examination taking place in the presence of the plaintiff; but how is the plaintiff to know that the party is in custody? A warrant is issued returnable in one month. The bailiff like a cat hunting a mouse lurks about and may at an unexpected time pounce on his prey. There may be no time to acquaint the plaintiff so as to enable him to appear before the Court ere it rises.

49. Mr. Rámprasád in his Commentary on the Civil Code suggests that plaintiff is presumed to have notice and is expected to be present; but this is scarcely fair, as he cannot be expected to follow the bailiff about for a month. If plaintiff is absent, the prisoner cannot be examined in strict accordance with Section 8 of Act XXIII of 1861, which requires that the applicant, that is the prisoner, shall be examined in presence of the plaintiff or his pleader.

50. An adjournment for this purpose must almost necessarily follow. [illegible] bailiff's troubles, he must perform all the duties appertaining to his office, which, as a le, are by no means light; and he must do this hampered with the custody of perhaps a ppery individual who is always on the alert to escape, and this state of things might der extraordinary circumstances last for a day or two. The difficulty with respect to ives may be almost greater than with Europeans, a Brahman's person is seized, he is rested by a Mahomedan or a man of a different Hindu sect: though he deposits his diet oney, the Amín cannot feed him, nor can he entertain him at his house, which it would e unfair to lodge him in. The difficulty is apparent, the remedy is easy, and with regard to the High Courts and Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns, an Act called the Prisoners' Act No. V of 1871 was passed by Governor General in Council on 27th January 1871, entirely removing every difficulty. The sections of the Act applicable to the case are Section 13 and Section 14. Were the provisions of these sections extended to Small Cause Courts working under Act XI of 1865 as well as to the High Court and to Small Cause Courts working under Act IX of 1850, nothing would be left to be desired.

51. Mr. Jennings, the Chief Clerk of the Court has been appointed Registrar on the salary he has hitherto been drawing. He has been entrusted with jurisdiction in cases involving amounts up to rupees five. He was recommended to me by Captain Cole as the best Manager of an office he had ever met: there is no doubt that he is an able man, fond of work and conscientious. He possesses my fullest confidence and I am grateful to the Local Government for having invested him with power to aid me in minor suits.

52. Rámanna, Lakshmináranappà, Mr. Welsh, Buden Sheriff and Varadanna as well as the other servants of the Court continue to give satisfaction.

53. Many cases have been conducted by Pleaders, both European and Native, and [illegible] obliged to them for the quiet and gentlemanly manner in which they usually [illegible]ct their cases and for the assistance they have at all times afforded me.

C. A. BENSON,
Offg. First Judge.

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